Repertory

OF

LA COMÉDIE HUMAINE

Repertory

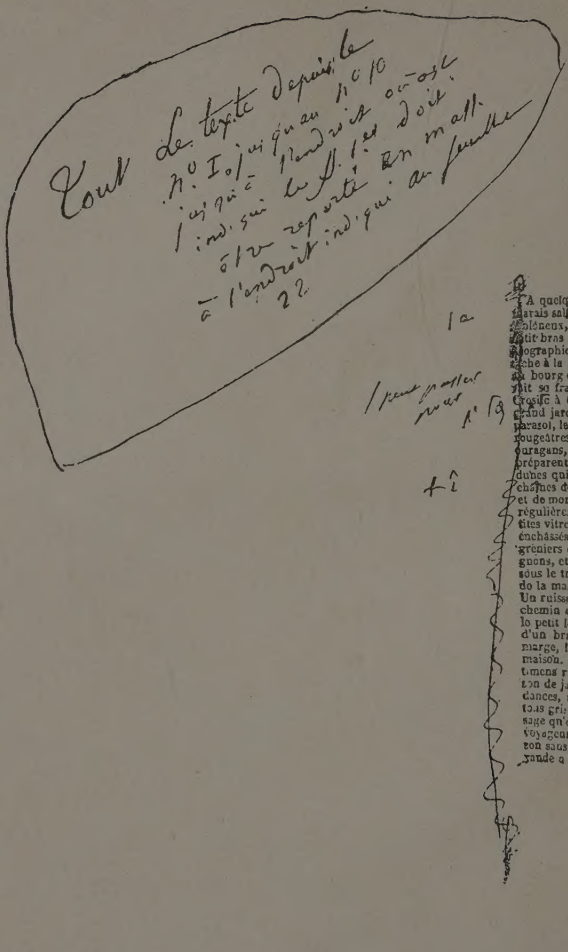
OF

THE HUMAN COMEDY

To establish an opposition to the Civil Register

—BALZAC

VOLUME II



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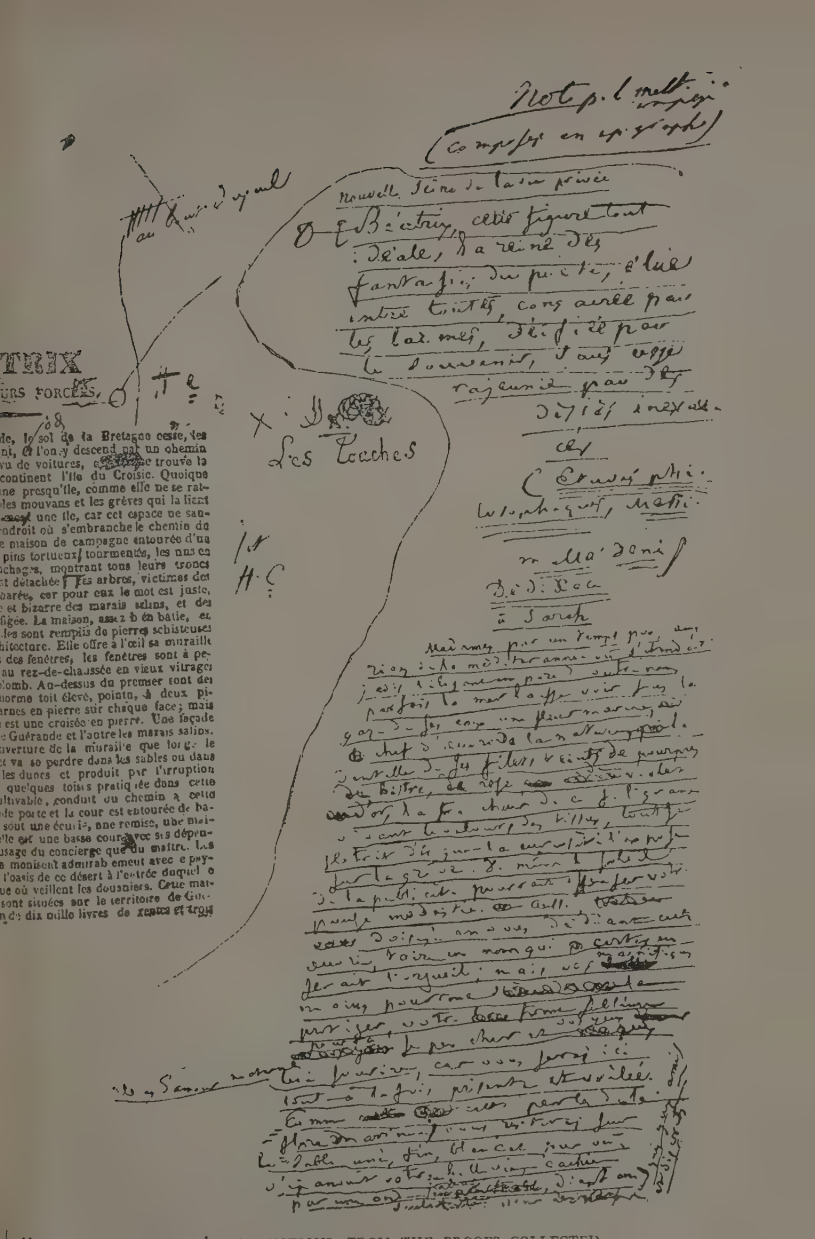

K," WITH THE AUTHOR'S CORRECTIONS, FROM THE PROOFS COLLECTED
BARON LARREY, ON THE 7TH OF APRIL, 1886.
onsieur Eugène Chavigné.

The *Edition Définitive* of the Repertory of *La Comédie Humaine* of HONORÉ DE BALZAC now for the first time completely translated into English.

BY

ANATOLE CERFBERR AND JULES CHRISTOPHE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

PAUL BOURGET

WORK CROWNED BY THE FRENCH ACADEMY

IN TWO VOLUMES. TRANSLATED BY G. BURNHAM IVES, WITH FACSIMILES, TABLES, ETC. VOLUME II.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY BY GEORGE BARRIE & SON.

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REPERTORY OF THE HUMAN COMEDY

(*Continued*)

K

Katt, a Flemish woman, Lydie de la Peyrade's nurse, almost never left her. — She was in her service on Rue des Moineaux* in 1829; and had charge of her when she was insane, on Rue Honoré-Chevalier, in 1840.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Keller (François), was one of the wealthy and powerful bankers of Paris during a period extending from 1809 to 1839. As such he figured, in November, 1809, among the guests at a sumptuous fête given by Comte Malin de Gondreville, and met there Montcornet, Isemberg, Mesdames de Lansac and de Vaudemont,—in a word, a mixed company of members of the old aristocracy and celebrities of the Empire. At that time, François Keller belonged to Malin de Gondreville's family, having married one of his daughters. This marriage, which made him the brother-in-law of the Maréchal de Carigliano, also assured him a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, which he obtained in 1816, and retained until 1836. The electors of Arcis-sur-Aube sent him to the national legislature throughout that long period.—

*This street was effaced by the laying-out of Avenue de l'Opéra.

By his marriage with Mademoiselle de Gondreville, Keller had one son, Charles, who died before his parents, in the spring of 1839. As Deputy, Keller became one of the most famous orators of the Left Centre. He was the bright and shining light of the opposition, especially from 1819 to 1825. He cleverly wrapped himself in the cloak of philanthropy. Politics never diverted his attention from finance. On Rue du Houssay,* in 1819, while Decazes was waiting for him, François Keller, seconded by his brother and partner, Adolphe, refused to assist the unfortunate perfumer César Birotteau. Between 1821 and 1823, the creditors of the bankrupt Guillaume Grandet unanimously selected him and Monsieur des Grassins, of Saumur, to settle the estate. François Keller's private life was not without reproach despite his parade of puritanical virtues. In 1821, he was known to have had an illegitimate and costly liaison with Flavie Colleville. Having supported the new monarchy from 1830 to 1836, François Keller had the pleasure of seeing his Philippist zeal rewarded in 1839. He exchanged his seat at the Palais-Bourbon for the *fauteuil* of a peer, and received the title of count.—*The Peace of the Household.*—*César Birotteau.*—*Eugénie Grandet.*—*The Civil Service.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Keller (Madame François), wife of the preceding; daughter of Malin de Gondreville; mother of Charles

*That part of the present Rue Taitbout which lies between Rue de Provence and Rue de la Victoire.

Keller, who died in 1839.—She inspired an ardent passion in the heart of the Duchesse de Marigny's son, during the Restoration.—*The Peace of the Household.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Keller (Charles), born in 1809, son of the preceding, grandson of the Comte de Gondreville, nephew of the Maréchale de Carigliano; his life came to an end prematurely in 1839, when a brilliant destiny awaited him. He took the field, in Algeria, as a major on the staff of the Prince Royal —Ferdinand d'Orléans. His intrepidity impelled him to pursue the Emir Abd-el-Kadir, and to defy death in the face of the enemy. A viscount by virtue of the recent ennobling of his father, and assured of the good-will of the heir-presumptive to the throne, Charles Keller, when death overtook him, was about to take his seat in the lower Chamber, for there was little doubt that the electors of Arcis would return a candidate whose election was most earnestly desired at the Tuileries.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Keller (Adolphe), brother—probably younger—of François and his partner; a very shrewd business man who really managed the affairs of the firm; "a genuine lynx."—Being closely connected in business with Nucingen and F. du Tillet, he bluntly refused to listen to the entreaties of César Birotteau.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*—*César Birotteau.*—*Pierrette.*

Kergarouët (Comte de), born in the middle of the eighteenth century; of a noble family of Bretagne; entered the navy, served long and gallantly, commanded the *Belle-Poule*, and closed his career as vice-admiral.—Possessed of a great fortune, he atoned by his charities for the amorous "infamies" of his youthful years,—1771 and later;—and, early in the nineteenth century, he conferred a favor on Baronne Leseigneur de Rouville, with the greatest delicacy. A little later, having long been a widower and retired from service, being on intimate terms with the Fontaines and the Planat de Baudrys, in Sceaux and its neighborhood, Kergarouët, then seventy-two years of age, married his niece, one of the Fontaine girls. He died before her. He was also related to the Portenduères and did not forget them.—*The Purse.*—*The Dance at Sceaux.*—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Kergarouët (Comtesse de).—See Vandenesse (Marquise Charles de).

Kergarouët (Vicomte de), nephew of the Comte de Kergarouët, married a Pen-Hoël, by whom he had four daughters.—Must have lived at Nantes, in 1836.—*Béatrix.*

Kergarouët (Vicomtesse de), wife of the preceding, born Pen-Hoël, in 1789; younger sister of Jacqueline; mother of four daughters; a pretentious creature, and so designated by Félicité des Touches

and Madame Arthur de Rochefide.—Lived at Nantes, in 1836.—*Béatrix.*

Kergarouët (Charlotte de), born in 1821, one of the daughters of the preceding, grand-niece of the Comte de Kergarouët; the wealthy Jacqueline Pen-Hoël's favorite among her four nieces; a dear, good little provincial; fell in love with Calyste du Guénic, in 1836, but was unable to obtain him for her husband.—*Béatrix.*

Kolb, an Alsatian, in the service of the Didots in Paris, as a porter; a former cuirassier.—Under the Restoration, he became "monkey" in the establishment of David Séchard, the Angoulême printer, served him with never-failing, unselfish devotion, and married his servant, Marion.—*Lost Illusions.*

Kolb (Marion), wife of the preceding, with whom she became acquainted at David Séchard's printing-office.—She was originally in the service of Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard, to whom she had less reason to be attached than to David and his wife.—Marion imitated her husband in his ingenuous and unswerving devotion to his master.—*Lost Illusions.*

Kouski, a Pole, lancer in the French Garde Impériale, lived in destitution during the years 1815 and 1816, but fell on better times in 1817. He then lived at Issoudun, and acted as servant to Maxence Gilet at the house of the wealthy Jean-Jacques

Rouget. Max became the idol of the grateful Kouski.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Kropoli (Zéna), a Montenegrin of Zahara, seduced, in 1809, by the French gunner Auguste Niseron, by whom she had a daughter Geneviève. —She died a year later, at Vincennes, from the effects of the child's birth. The necessary papers to establish her legal marriage arrived a few days before her death.—*The Peasants.*

L

La Bastie (Monsieur, Madame, and Mademoiselle de).—See Monsieur, Madame, and Mademoiselle Mignon.

La Bastie la Brière (Ernest de), descended from a good family of Toulouse; born in 1802; strikingly resembled Louis XIII.; private secretary to the minister of finance from 1824 to 1829.—By the advice of Madame d'Espard, and to be of service to Eléonore de Chaulieu, he became secretary to Melchior de Canalis, and at the same time one of the auditors of the Cour des Comptes.—Was also a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.—In 1829, he conducted for Canalis an epistolary love-romance, of which Marie-Modeste Mignon de la Bastie—of Havre—was the heroine; and he played his part so well that the result was a reciprocal passion

ending in their marriage. This union, which made him rich and Vicomte de la Bastie la Brière, was celebrated in February, 1830. Canalis and the minister of finance of 1824 were witnesses for Ernest de la Brière, who fully deserved his good-fortune.—*The Civil Service.—Modeste Mignon.*

La Bastie la Brière (Madame Ernest de), wife of the preceding, born Marie-Modeste Mignon, about 1809; youngest daughter of Charles Mignon de la Bastie and Bettina Mignon de la Bastie—born Wallenrod.—In 1829, at Havre, where she then lived with her family, she loved Melchior de Canalis with the same literary love that Bettina Brentano d'Arnim conceived for Goethe; she wrote to the poet frequently and in secret, and he replied through the medium of Ernest de la Brière; in this way a reciprocal inclination sprung up between the young people and was followed by a marriage. Modeste Mignon's witnesses were the Duc d'Hérouville and Doctor Desplein. She became one of the most envied leaders of Parisian society and an intimate friend of Mesdames de l'Estorade and Popinot.—*Modeste Mignon.—The Deputy from Arcis.—The Beauvisage Family.—Cousin Bette.*—La Bastie is sometimes written La Bâtie.

La Baudraye* (Jean-Athanase-Polydore Milaud de), native of Berry, born in 1780; the family name was originally Milaud.—Monsieur de la Baudraye's

* The motto of the La Baudrayes was: *Deo patet sic fides et hominibus.*

father was a financier, a shrewd man of amorous temper; his mother was a Castéran la Tour. His health was poor and his constitution feeble, the result of his father's dissipated life. His father, when he died, left him a great quantity of notes signed by many of the noblest names among the aristocratic émigrés. With cunning avarice, Polydore de la Baudraye turned his attention to collecting these notes as soon as the government of the Restoration was fairly established; he made frequent journeys to Paris, negotiated with Clément Chardin des Lupeaulx at the Hôtel de Saxe, Rue Saint-Honoré; obtained offices and titles, upon a promise—which was fulfilled—to sell them advantageously, and became successively auditor in the department of the seals, baron, officer of the Legion of Honor, and master of requests. The office of collector at Sancerre, which also fell to him, was purchased by Gravier. Monsieur de la Baudraye remained at Sancerre; in 1823, he married Mademoiselle Dinah Piédefer, became a large landowner by the purchase of the château and estate of Anzy and established a *majorat*,* which inured to the benefit of a son born of his wife's adulterous love; he worked upon her fears, extorted from her a power of attorney and her signature, sailed for America, and returned to find his wealth increased by the large fortune of Silas Piédefer — 1836–1842. He then owned a magnificent house on Rue de l'Arcade,

*A species of entail; real estate attached to a title of nobility and which passes with the title.

Paris. He won back his wife, who had deserted him, and enthroned her therein; he was made a count, commander of the Legion of Honor, and peer of France. Frédéric de Nucingen received him as such and acted as his sponsor when the death of Ferdinand d'Orléans, in the summer of 1842, necessitated Monsieur de la Baudraye's presence at the Luxembourg. — *The Muse of the Department.*

La Baudraye (Madame Polydore Milaud de), wife of the preceding; born Dinah Piédefer in 1807 or 1808; a native of Berry, daughter of the Calvinist Moses Piédefer, and niece of Silas Piédefer, who became very wealthy and whose wealth she inherited.—She received a most excellent education at Mesdemoiselles Chamarolles' boarding-school, with Anna de Fontaine, born Grossetête. Five years later, she abjured Protestantism, from ambitious motives, in order to gain the favor of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Bourges; she married, in 1823, shortly after her conversion. For at least thirteen years Madame de la Baudraye seems to have reigned supreme in Sancerre and its neighborhood; her country-house was at Saint-Satur, château of Anzy.—She was surrounded by a mixed court, consisting of Abbé Duret and Messieurs de Clagny, Gravier, and Gatien Boirouge. At first, only Clagny and Duret were in the secret of the literary flights of Jan Diaz, the pseudonym adopted by Madame de la Baudraye, who had purchased the

artistic furniture of the Rougets of Issoudun, and who summoned from Paris and entertained two "Sancerre Parisians," Horace Bianchon, and Etienne Lousteau—September, 1836. A liaison ensued, to the profit of Etienne Lousteau, with whom Madame de la Baudraye lived in Paris, Rue des Martyrs—1837–1839. She had two sons by him, whom Monsieur de la Baudraye subsequently acknowledged. Madame de la Baudraye was able to revive her lover's wearied talent; she resumed the pen, wrote *A Prince of Bohemia*, based upon an anecdote she heard from Raoul Nathan, and probably published it. The fear of ineradicable scandal, the stings of her conjugal and maternal conscience, and Lousteau's baseness combined to lead Dinah de la Baudraye back to her husband, who occupied a superb house on Rue de l'Arcade. Her return took place in May, 1842; it surprised Madame d'Espard, who was not easily surprised. The Paris of Louis-Philippe's reign was much interested in Madame de la Baudraye, who was the subject of more or less frequent mention. During this same year, 1842, she was present at the first performance of *La Main Droit et la Main Gauche*, a play by Léon Gozlan, performed at the Odéon.—*The Muse of the Department.*—*A Prince of Bohemia.*—*Cousin Bette.*

La Berge (De), Madame de Mortsauf's confessor at Clochegourde; a stern and virtuous priest.—He died in 1817, regretted because of his "apostolic power," by his fair penitent, who selected the too

indulgent François Birotteau to succeed him.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

La Bertellière, father of Madame la Gaudinière and grandfather of Madame Félix Grandet, was a lieutenant in the Gardes Française, and died in 1806, leaving a handsome fortune.—He called investments "prodigality."—Nearly twenty years later, his portrait still embellished the Grandet's living-room at Saumur.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

La Billardière (Athanase-Jean-François-Michel, Baron Flamet de), son of a counsellor in the parliament of Bretagne, was one of the leaders in the Vendean wars and known as the Nantais, played a most extraordinary rôle as a negotiator at Quiberon. —The Restoration rewarded the services of this scion of the petty nobility, of very moderate intelligence, whose Catholicism was even more lukewarm than his monarchism. He became mayor of the second arrondissement of Paris and chief of division in the department of finance, thanks to his relationship to a Deputy of the Right. He was among the guests at the famous ball given by his deputy-mayor, César Birotteau, whom he had known twenty years. On his death-bed, in December, 1824, he recommended as his successor Xavier Rabourdin, one of his chiefs of bureau and the real chief of the division of which La Billardière was titular chief; but his recommendation was of no avail. The newspapers of the time published obituary

articles concerning the defunct bureaucrat. The short notice produced by Chardin des Lupeaulx, J.-J. Bixiou, and F. du Bruel, in collaboration, enumerated La Billardière's numerous titles and decorations: gentleman in ordinary to the king, etc.—*The Chouans.—César Birotteau.—The Civil Service.*

La Billardière (Benjamin, Chevalier de), son of the preceding, born in 1802.—He was on intimate terms with the young Vicomte de Portenduère in 1824, at which period he was a wealthy supernumerary in Isidore Baudoyer's bureau in his father's division. His impertinence and his conceit caused little regret to be felt when he left the finance department for the seals, late in the same year, 1824, the date of the unexpected and unregretted death of Baron Flamet de la Billardière.—*The Civil Service.*

La Blottière (Mademoiselle Merlin de), a sort of dowager and canoness at Tours during the Restoration; with Mesdames Pauline Salomon de Villenoix and de Listomère, she received, welcomed warmly, and defended François Birotteau. — *The Curé of Tours.*

Labranchoir (Comte de), landed proprietor in Dauphiné, and a victim of the poacher Butifer's depredations.—*The Country Doctor.*

La Brière (Ernest de).—See La Bastie la Brière (Ernest de).

La Brière (Madame Ernest de).—See La Bastie la Brière (Madame Ernest de).

Lacépède (Comte de), famous naturalist, born at Agen in 1756, died at Paris in 1825.—Grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor for several years early in the nineteenth century.—The illustrious scientist was invited to César Birotteau's famous ball, December 17, 1818.—*César Birotteau.*

La Chanterie (Le Chantre de), of a Norman family which had fallen into obscurity at the close of the eighteenth century, although dating from Philippe-Auguste's crusade, possessed a small fief between Caen and Saint-Lô. Monsieur le Chantre de la Chanterie had amassed about three hundred thousand crowns in furnishing supplies to the king's armies during the Hanoverian war. He died during the Revolution, but before the Terror.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

La Chanterie (Baron Henri Le Chantre de), born in 1763, son of the preceding; handsome, intelligent, and fascinating. Master of requests in the grand council in 1788. In the same year, he married Mademoiselle Barbe-Philiberte de Champignelles. Ruined under the Revolution by reason of having lost his office and squandered his patrimony, Henri Le Chantre de la Chanterie became one of the most blood-thirsty presidents of the revolutionary tribunal and was the terror of Normandie.

He was imprisoned after the 9th Thermidor and owed his deliverance to his wife, who exchanged clothes with him. He afterward saw her only three times in eight years, the last time in 1802; he had, meanwhile, committed bigamy, and returned to her to die of a shameful disease, leaving a second widow equally destitute; this last fact did not become known until 1804.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

La Chanterie (Baronne Henri Le Chantre de), wife of the preceding, born Barbe-Philiberte de Champignelles, in 1772; descended from one of the first families in Lower Normandie. She was married in 1788; fifteen years later, she gave shelter to the man whose name she bore, a bigamist, a fugitive from justice, and at the point of death. She had by him one daughter, Henriette, who was executed, in 1809, for complicity in the undertaking of the *chauffeurs* in Orne. Unjustly implicated herself and confined in the horrible Bicêtre of Rouen, the baroness succeeded in converting the women of evil lives among whom she was thrown. The fall of the Empire set her free. Twenty years later, being then part owner of a house on Rue Chanoinesse, Paris, behind Notre-Dame, she admitted Godefroid to her household and shaped his character. At that time, she was carrying on a noble private charity, with the collaboration of Manon Godard and of Messieurs de Vèze, de Montauran, Mongenod, and Alain. Madame de la Chanterie rescued from destitution

the Bourlacs and Mergis, a family of magistrates, who had persecuted her in 1809. Her charitable works became more and more extensive. In 1843, she was at the head of an association whose purpose was to bring about the consecration, both civil and religious, of unconsecrated unions. At that time, she assigned one of her associates, Adeline Hulot d'Ervy, to go to Passage du Soleil, in the so-called Little Poland quarter, and try to persuade Vyder—Hector Hulot d'Ervy—to marry Atala Judici.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*—*Cousin Bette.*—The Revolution having suppressed titles of nobility, Madame de la Chanterie assumed the name of Madame, or Citizeness, Lechantre.

Lachapelle drew up the report of the arrest of Jacques Collin, at Madame Vauquer's, in 1819.—*Old Goriot.*

Lacroix, keeper of a restaurant on Place du Marché, Issoudun, in 1822; the Bonapartist officers celebrated the anniversary of the Emperor's coronation at his establishment.—The duel between Philippe Bridau and Maxence Gilet followed the banquet on December 2 of that year.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Laferté (Nicolas).—See Jean Cochegrue.

Lafin de Dieu, said by Albert Savarus in the *Ambitious Through Love,* to have had Claire de

Beauséant for tenant of his villa on Lake Geneva between 1821 and 1824.—*Albert Savarus.*

La Garde (Madame de).—See Aquilina.

La Gaudinière (Madame), born La Bertellière; mother of Madame Félix Grandet; very miserly; died in 1806, leaving the Félix Grandets a fortune, "the amount of which was known to no one."—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Laginski (Count Adam Mitgislas), a wealthy exile, belonged to one of the oldest and most illustrious families of Poland, and reckoned among his kindred the Sapiéhas, Radziwills, Mniszechs, Rezwuskis, Czartoriskis, Lecszinskis, and Lubomirskis. —He had relatives in the princely houses of Germany, and his mother was a Radziwill. Young, ugly, yet with a certain distinction of manner, and possessed of an income of eighty thousand francs, Laginski cut a brilliant figure in Parisian society during Louis-Philippe's reign. Soon after the Revolution of July, being still a novice, he was present at a rout at Félicité des Touches's, on Rue du Mont-Blanc, Chaussée-d'Antin, and heard the delightful conversation of Henri de Marsay and Emile Blondet. In the autumn of 1835, Laginski married, for love, Mademoiselle Clémentine du Rouvre, niece of the Ronquerolles. The friendship of Paz, whom he took for steward, saved him from the ruin to which his Creole-like recklessness, his frivolity, and his dissipation were leading him. He was perfectly

happy with his wife, knew nothing of the domestic tempests which were carefully concealed from him, was cured of a malady, supposed to be mortal, by Doctor Bianchon, assisted by the devotion of Paz and Madame Laginska. He lived on Rue de la Pépinière, part of which is now Rue de la Boëtie. His house was one of the most charming and artistic houses of the so-called Louis-Philippe period. In 1838, he was present at Josépha Mirah's housewarming on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque. In that same year, he attended Wenceslas Steinbock's wedding. —*Another Study of Woman.*—*The Pretended Mistress.*—*Cousin Bette.*

Laginska (Countess Adam), born Clémentine du Rouvre, in 1816; wife of the preceding, niece, through her mother, of the Marquis de Ronquerolles and Madame de Sérizy.—She was one of the charming group of young women in which Mesdames de l'Estorade, de Portenduère, Marie de Vandenesse, du Guénic, and de Maufrigneuse were conspicuous. Captain Paz loved the countess, but never declared his love; she surprised the steward's secret, however, and eventually felt something very like love for him. The heroic virtue of Paz preserved her, not alone in that crisis, but in another even more perilous one: in January, 1842, he rescued her from Monsieur de la Palférine, whom she had agreed to meet at the Opéra ball, and who was about to take her to a private dining-room at a restaurant.—*The Pretended Mistress.*

Lagounia (Perez de), draper at Tarragona—Catalonia—in the time of Napoléon; indebted to La Marana.—He brought up Juana, the famous Italian courtesan's daughter, as his own child, and most devoutly, until her mother's visit at the time of the French occupation in 1808.—*The Maranas.*

Lagounia (Donna de), wife of the preceding, shared with him the care of Juana Marana until the mother's arrival at Tarragona when it had been pillaged by the French.—*The Maranas.*

La Grave (Mesdemoiselles) kept a boarding-school on Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs in 1824, at which Monsieur and Madame Phellion gave lessons. —*The Civil Service.*

Laguerre (Mademoiselle), Christian name probably Sophie; born in 1740, died in 1815; one of the most celebrated "impures" of the eighteenth century; a singer at the Opéra, and a fervent disciple of Piccini. — Alarmed by the march of events in 1790, she withdrew to the estate of Aigues, in Bourgogne, which Bouret purchased for her. Before Bouret, she was kept by La Palférine's grandfather, whose ruin she consummated. The recklessness of the singer, who was surrounded by accomplished knaves, like Gaubertin, Fourchon, Tonsard, and Madame Soudry, stored up many difficulties for the succeeding owner, Montcornet. Eleven families of poor husbandmen near Amiens, who knew nothing

of their relationship to Sophie Laguerre, divided her inheritance.—*The Peasants.*—*A Prince of Bohemia.* —Monsieur H. Gourdon de Genouillac has published a biography of this artiste, the details of which are inconsistent with those given above. Among other things, it may be observed that Mademoiselle Laguerre's first name is said to have been Joséphine, not Sophie.

La Haye (Mademoiselle de). — See Madame Petit-Claud.

Lamard, a probable rival of Félix Gaudissart.— In May, 1831, in a café at Blois, he extolled in the highest terms the illustrious travelling salesman, who nevertheless spoke of him as a "little cricket." —*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*

Lambert (Louis), born in 1797, at Montoire—Loire-et-Cher.—The only son of humble tanners, who did not attempt to thwart his prematurely manifested inclination for study, he was sent, in 1807, to Lefebvre, his mother's brother, curé of Mer, a small town on the Loire, near Blois. Through the charitable intervention of Madame de Staël, he passed the years of 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814 at the college of Vendôme. He met there Barchou de Penhoen and Jules Dufaure, seemed at first a wretched scholar, but eventually developed phenomenal qualities; he was obliged to endure the persecution of Père Haugoult, whose brutal hands confiscated and destroyed a *Treatise on the Will*

composed during his hours in the class-room. The mathematician was already a philosopher as well. His schoolmates called him Pythagoras. Having finished his course, Lambert, his father being dead, lived two years at Blois, with Lefebvre; then, wishing to see Madame de Staël, he went on foot to Paris, where he arrived July 14, 1817, too late to salute his illustrious benefactress in life; he returned to the provinces about 1820. During these three years in Paris, Lambert lived the life of the toiler, was intimate with Meyraux, became a loved and admired member of the *Cénacle* of Rue des Quatre-Vents, over which D'Arthez presided. He returned to Blois, travelled over Touraine, met Pauline Salomon de Villenoix, and loved her with a passion that was fully reciprocated. Some cerebral trouble had made itself manifest before their betrothal, and, as the date fixed for the marriage drew near, it became constantly more serious, although there were intervals when it was entirely absent. During one of these lucid periods, at Croisic, in 1822, Lambert met the Cambremers, and at Pauline's suggestion, investigated their history. His malady returned, interrupted by outpourings of sublime thoughts which Mademoiselle Salomon noted down. Louis had paroxysms of madness; he believed that he was impotent and proposed one day to perform Origen's celebrated operation on his own person.—He died September 25, 1824; he was to have married Pauline the next day.—*Louis Lambert.* —*Lost Illusions.*—*A Seashore Drama.*

Lambert (Madame), Madame Mollot's aunt, lived at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1839.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Lambert (Madame), lived at Paris in 1840.—She was then of middle age, played the part of a saint, and acted as housekeeper for Monsieur Picot, professor of mathematics, No. 9 Rue du Val-de-Grâce. She profited enormously by her position in the old scholar's household. She hypocritically traded upon a feigned devotion to religion. She applied to Théodose de la Peyrade and requested him to draw up a memorial to be presented to the Academy in her behalf, and she received the Montyon prize for virtue. At the same time, she entrusted to La Peyrade twenty-five thousand francs, the proceeds of her domestic thievery.—In this last matter, Madame Lambert seems to have been a secret instrument of the famous police agent Corentin.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Lambrequin (Marie), a Chouan shot by the Blues in 1799.—*The Chouans.*

Lamporani, one of the assumed names of the exiled Prince Gandolphini.—*Albert Savarus.*

Langeais (Duc de), an émigré under the Revolution, made arrangements, during the Terror, in concert with Abbé de Marolles and the Marquis de Beauséant, to assist in fleeing from Paris, where they had taken refuge, two nuns, one of whom,

Sister Agathe, was a Langeais.—*An Episode under the Terror.*—Langeais, in 1812, married Mademoiselle Antoinette de Navarreins, then eighteen years of age. He left his wife entirely at liberty, indeed he practically lived apart from her, abandoning none of his tastes, depriving himself of none of his pleasures. In 1818, he commanded a military division and held an office at court. He died in 1823.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse Langeais.*

Langeais (Duchesse Antoinette de),* wife of the preceding, daughter of the Duc de Navarreins; born in 1794; brought up by the Princesse de Blamont-Chauvry, her aunt; grandniece of the Vidame de Pamiers; niece by marriage of the Duc de Grandlieu.—Adorably lovely and intelligent, Madame de Langeais reigned over Paris in the early years of the Restoration. In 1819, her "best friend" was Vicomtesse Claire de Beauséant, and yet she amused herself by dealing her a cruel blow when she went to her one morning for the express purpose of informing her of the Marquis d'Ajuda-Pinto's marriage; a contemptible act of which she repented and for which she afterward apologized to the deserted viscountess. Later, the duchess was pleased to fascinate the Marquis de Montriveau, played the rôle of Célimène for him, and caused him much suffering. He revenged himself. Disdained in her turn,

* Messieurs Ancelot and Alexis Decomberousse at the Vaudeville in 1834, and Messieurs Ferdinand Dugué and Peaucellier at the Gaîté in 1868, produced plays in which the life of Antoinette de Langeais was presented from different standpoints.

or believing that she was disdained, she suddenly vanished from Paris after scandalizing the whole Faubourg Saint-Germain by causing her carriage to stand a long while in front of Montriveau's house. She was received at a convent of barefooted Carmelites on an island in the Mediterranean; she became Sister Thérèse. After a search lasting for years, Montriveau discovered her, had an interview with her through a grating, in the presence of the superior, and succeeded at last in carrying her off—but she was dead. In that audacious undertaking the marquis was assisted by eleven of the Thirteen, among them Ronquerolles and Marsay. The duchess was free when she died, in 1824, her husband having been dead a year.—*Old Goriot.*—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Langeais (Marquis de), father of an ugly, dowerless daughter, thirty years old in 1828, when Rastignac jocosely urged Philippe Bridau to marry her. —*La Rabouilleuse.*

Langeais (Mademoiselle de).—See Agathe (Sister).

Langlumé, miller; a merry, vacillating little man, deputy mayor of Blangy—Bourgogne—in 1823, during the political, territorial, and financial struggles of which that neighborhood was the theatre, with Rigou and Montcornet as performers. — He accommodated and assisted Geneviève Niseron's paternal grandfather.—*The Peasants.*

Languet, curé, built Saint-Sulpice and was known to Toupillier, who, about 1840, begged at the doors of that church, which has been one of the parish churches of the sixth arrondissement of Paris since 1860.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Lansac (Duchesse de), of the younger branch of the Navarreins family, aunt of the Comte and Comtesse de Soulanges.—In 1809, she represented in Paris the female aristocracy which shone resplendent under Louis XV. In November of that year, she consented to meet Isemberg, Montcornet, and Martial de la Roche-Hugon at Malin de Gondreville's one evening, in order to bring about a reconciliation between her nephew and niece, who were at odds.—*The Peace of the Household.*

Lantimèche, born about 1770.—In 1840 was a journeyman locksmith, a penniless inventor, living in Paris; and, as such, called upon Cérizet the usurer, on Rue des Poules, to obtain a loan of one hundred francs.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Lanty (Comte de), owner of a magnificent mansion near the Elysée Bourbon, purchased from the Maréchal de Carigliano, gave sumptuous parties there during the Restoration, attended by the most aristocratic Parisian society, albeit the count's antecedents were an absolute mystery. Lanty was a shadowy personage, supposed to be a skilful chemist. He had married the wealthy niece of the

strange eunuch Zambinella, by whom he had two children, Marianina and Filippo.—*Sarrasine*.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—He was a short, slight, dark-browed man, a mere adventurer, whose real name was Duvignon. He had been Jacqueline Collin's lover during the Revolution. In 1800, he was sentenced to death for counterfeiting, but succeeded in escaping by feigning suicide; he subsequently travelled in America with Catherine-Antoinette Goussard, whom he deserted in the new world. In 1845, long after his return to France, he was recognized by Jacques Collin; thereupon he determined to disappear, pretended to die of apoplexy, had magnificent funeral services at his parish church, Saint-Philippe-du-Roule, and was buried at the château of Marcoussis, near Montlhéry. With Jacqueline Collin's assistance, he escaped from his grave, went with her to Italy, began to make counterfeit money once more on a grand scale, and, after six months, was attacked, with his confederates, by Italian carabineers in an old ruined château, and shot in his tracks.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Lanty (Comtesse de), wife of the preceding, born about 1795, niece and adopted daughter of the very wealthy eunuch Zambinella, was the mistress of Monsieur de Maucombe, who was the father of Marianina.—The Restoration witnessed the acme of the splendor of Madame de Lanty, who was very beautiful and long remained so. After the Revolution of 1830, she returned to Italy. She sojourned

in Rome with Lanty, Marianina, Filippo, her second child, and her uncle Zambinella, who wished to die, and did, in fact, die on the scene of his eighteenth-century triumphs. Madame de Lanty took Comte Maxime de Trailles for her lover, but concealed this last intrigue, preferring to allow an injurious suspicion to rest upon Marianina and Dorlange-Sallenauve.—*Sarrasine.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Lanty (Marianina de), daughter of the comtesse and legally of the Comte de Lanty, but really of Monsieur de Maucombe; born in 1809.—Half-sister of Renée de l'Estorade, born Maucombe, whom she strongly resembled. — About 1825, she helped to conceal and tenderly cared for her great-uncle Zambinella, in the beautiful family mansion in Paris. During her parents' stay in Rome, she took lessons in sculpture of Charles Dorlange, who became Deputy from Arcis, under the name of Comte de Sallenauve, in 1839. Maxime de Trailles, Madame de Lanty's lover, traded upon the affectionate but chaste relations of the pupil and teacher. Mademoiselle de Lanty's hopeless love, seconded by Abbé Fontanon, drove her into a convent; she entered a religious establishment in Faubourg Saint-Honoré, where she took the name of Sister Eudoxie; she saw Sallenauve there for a moment.—She was a young woman of marvellous beauty, accomplished in every direction, and a most superior musician,

whose singing could fairly be compared to that of the Malibrans, Sontags, and Fodors.*—*Sarrasine.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*

Lanty (Filippo de), younger brother of the preceding, second child of the Comte and Comtesse de Lanty, was present at the fêtes given by his parents under the Restoration; he was young and handsome. —By his marriage, during the reign of Louis-Philippe, he entered a German grand-ducal family.—*Sarrasine.* —*The Deputy from Arcis.*

La Palférine or **La Palferine**† (Gabriel-Jean-Anne-Victor - Benjamin-Georges-Ferdinand-Charles-Edouard Rusticoli, Comte de), born in 1802; of Italian origin, descended from a historic but impoverished family; grandson—through his father—of one of the protectors of Joséphine-Sophie Laguerre; indirectly descended from the Countess of Albany, whence the Charles-Edouard among his names; had in his veins the blood of the condottiere and the noble.—Under Louis-Philippe, idle and penniless, with his Louis XIII. expression, his satanic wit, his lofty, independent manners, no less fascinating than impertinent, he was a perfect type of the resplendent Bohemian of Boulevard de Gand; so that Madame de la Baudraye one day, making use of memoranda furnished by Nathan, sketched

*Madame Malnvielle-Fodor was still living, on Rue de la Pompe, Passy, thirty years since.

†The motto of the La Palférines was: *In hoc signo vincimus.*

and described the man in a style in which disguise and transparent reality were cunningly combined. Salient features were not lacking: La Palférine's strange servant, the little Savoyard called Père Anchise; the contempt constantly displayed for the whole bourgeois species and its modes of life; the note demanding the return of his tooth-brush by Antonia Chocardelle, a cast-off mistress, the meeting with Madame du Bruel, whom he hunted, captured, and neglected, a supple puppet whose heart he broke and whose fortune, strangely enough, he made. He lived at that time in an attic-room in Faubourg du Roule, where he sometimes received Zéphirin Marcas. The wretchedness of his own home never deterred him from frequenting more sumptuous abodes, and Josépha Mirah invited and welcomed him to her house-warming on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque. Under strange circumstances and conditions, La Palférine became Béatrix de Rochefide's lover, a few years after the incidents set forth above, when the *Débats* had published a novel of his which made some noise. Nathan paved the way for the intrigue. Maxime de Trailles, Charles-Edouard's master, carried on the negotiations and precipitated the climax, with the concurrence of Abbé Brossette and at the request of Madame de Grandlieu: La Palférine's liaison with Madame de Rochefide brought Calyste du Guénic back to his wife. On the other hand, La Palférine soon left Béatrix and sent her back to her husband, Arthur de Rochefide. During the winter of 1842, La Palférine fell in love with

Madame Laginska and made appointments with her, but failed in his designs by reason of the sudden intervention of Thaddée Paz.—*A Prince of Bohemia.* —*A Man of Business.*—*Cousin Bette.*—*Béatrix.*—*The Pretended Mistress.*

La Peyrade (Charles-Marie-Théodose de), born in the outskirts of Avignon, in 1813; one of eleven children of the police agent Peyrade's youngest brother, who lived wretchedly enough on a small estate called Canquoëlle. — A dangerous type of Southerner, fair-haired and self-contained, endowed with ambition, astuteness, and cunning, he left the department of Vaucluse, in 1829, and walked to Paris, in search of Peyrade, whom he supposed to be rich, but of whose profession he knew nothing. Théodose passed through the Barrière d'Enfer* just as Jacques Collin killed Corentin's friend, his uncle. At that time, he entered a house of prostitution, where, without knowing it, he momentarily had Lydie de la Peyrade, his own cousin, for his mistress. For three years he lived on a hundred louis, which Corentin, then chief of the police of the kingdom, with the utmost secrecy caused to be handed to him. He sent with the money, and no less mysteriously, an exhortation that he should adopt the legal profession; but journalism tempted Théodose at first, and he dabbled in politics and was one of the editors of a sheet managed by Cérizet. The disappearance of that sheet left Théodose

*Ceased to exist in 1860.

wretchedly poor once more. Nevertheless, he was able to begin and pursue his legal studies, as Corentin, still concealing his identity, paid the necessary expenses. Monsieur de la Peyrade, having received his certificate, became an advocate, and, affecting a Catholic sort of socialism, he freely pleaded in behalf of poor suitors, before the justice of the peace of the eleventh and twelfth arrondissements. He occupied the third floor of Thuillier's house on Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer. Being in the clutches of Dutocq and Cérizet, pitiless creditors whose squeezing he was obliged to undergo, Théodose conceived this plan: he determined to marry Thuillier's illegitimate daughter, Mademoiselle Céleste Colleville, but he had to contend against Félix Phellion's passion, and, despite the support, acquired with great difficulty, of Madame Colleville and Monsieur and Mademoiselle Thuillier, he was finally defeated by Corentin's manœuvres. His marriage with Lydie Peyrade atoned for his former involuntary insult to her. He succeeded Corentin and became the head of the police of the kingdom—1840.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

La Peyrade (Madame de), wife and cousin of the preceding; born Lydie Peyrade, about 1810; natural daughter of Peyrade the police-agent and Mademoiselle Beaumesnil; passed her early years in Holland and on Rue des Moineaux, Paris, whence Jacques Collin's vengeance removed her by violence

toward the close of the Restoration. At that time, being slightly in love with Lucien de Rubempré, she was cast into a house of prostitution, while Peyrade lay dying. She left that house insane. Her cousin Théodose had possessed her there, by chance and without knowing who she was. Corentin adopted the mad girl, who was a remarkably fine musician and singer. On Rue Honoré-Chevalier—1840—he laid his plans for the cure and marriage of his ward.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

La Pouraille, usual sobriquet of Dannepont.

Larabit (Doctor), was one of the three physicians called in consultation upon Adeline Hulot, in 1843.—*Cousin Bette.*

Laravine, quoted, in 1829, by the Prince de Cadignan, grand huntsman, to this effect: "Everything that does not smell of the vile kennel."—*Modeste Mignon.*

Laravinière, keeper of a tavern or cabaret in the West; sheltered the "brigands" in arms for the royalist cause. He was sentenced, in 1809, to five years' imprisonment, probably by Bourlac or Mergi. —*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Larchevêque, name assumed by Jacques Bricheteau, in 1840.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Lardot (Madame), born in 1771; in 1816, lived at Alençon,* and carried on the trade of laundress; furnished lodgings to Grévin, her kinsman, and to the Chevalier de Valois.—Among her work-girls were Césarine, and Suzanne, who became Madame Théodore Gaillard.—*The Old Maid.*

Laroche, born in 1763, at Blangy,—Bourgogne,—was, in 1823, an elderly vine-dresser, and nourished a secret, pitiless hatred of the rich, particularly the Montcornets, owners of Aigues.—*The Peasants.*

La Roche (Sébastien de), born early in the nineteenth century, probably the son of an unassuming retired clerk at the Treasury. In December, 1824, capable and industrious, but very poor, he was supernumerary clerk in Xavier Rabourdin's bureau in the department of finance. He lived with his mother, on Rue du Roi-Doré, in the heart of the Marais. Monsieur and Madame Rabourdin welcomed him at their house and patronized him. Monsieur de la Roche showed his deep gratitude by making a careful copy of a mysterious and valuable government document, which Dutocq unluckily detected and which, when made known, led to the discharge of the chief of bureau and his subordinate.—*The Civil Service.*

La Roche-Guyon (De), the eldest scion of one of the oldest families of the department of Orne,

* On Rue du Cours, which still bears that name.

formerly connected with the Esgrignons and on intimate terms with them.—He applied vainly, through Maître Chesnel, for Armande d'Esgrignon's hand, in 1805.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

La Roche-Hugon (Martial de), a shrewd, restless, and audacious Southerner, had a long and brilliant administrative and political career.—As early as 1809, he was one of the masters of requests in the council of State. Napoléon Bonaparte took the young Provençal into his favor. In November, 1809, he was invited to the fête given by Malin de Gondreville, at which the Emperor was expected but failed to appear, which Montcornet attended, and at which the Duchesse de Lansac reconciled her nephew and niece, the Comte and Comtesse de Soulanges. At that time, Monsieur de la Roche-Hugon's mistress was Madame de Vaudremont, who was also present at that ball. He had been an intimate friend of Montcornet for five years, and their friendship endured. In 1815, having been a prefect under the Empire, and retaining the office under the Bourbons, he bent his energies to securing the Aigues estate for Montcornet. From 1821 to 1823, he was supreme in that department of Bourgogne which included Aigues and Ville-aux-Fayes, Monsieur des Lupeaulx's sub-prefecture. On being dismissed from office,—the Comte de Casteran replaced him,—he joined the liberal opposition, but only for the moment, for he promptly accepted an embassy. The government of Louis-Philippe welcomed the services of Monsieur

de la Roche-Hugon and made him a minister, an ambassador, a councillor of State. Eugène de Rastignac, who had conferred honors upon him, gave him the hand of one of his sisters. Children were born of that union. Martial retained his influence and courted the favorites of the day, Monsieur and Madame de l'Estorade. His relations with the chief of police, Corentin, in 1840, bore witness to his continuing influence. He was chosen Deputy the following year, and seems to have succeeded to the post left vacant by Hector Hulot in the war department.—*The Peace of the Household.*—*The Peasants.*—*A Daughter of Eve.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*—*Cousin Bette.*

La Roche-Hugon (Madame Martial de).—See Mesdemoiselles de Rastignac.

La Rodière (Stéphanie de).—See Nueil (Madame Gaston de).

Larose, corporal in the Seventy-second demi-brigade; killed in an engagement with the Chouans in September, 1799.—*The Chouans.*

La Roulie (Jacquin), the Prince de Cadignan's chief huntsman, took part with his master, about 1829, in the great hunt in Normandie, at which the Mignons de la Bastie, the Maufrigneuses, the Hérouvilles, Monsieur de Canalis, Eléonore de Chaulieu, and Ernest de la Brière were present, as spectators

or participants. La Roulie, then advanced in years, was the incarnation of the French school, and argued hotly with John Barry, who was also present and stood up for English ideas.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Larsonnière (Monsieur and Madame de), under the Restoration, formed the aristocracy of the little town of Saumur, of which Félix Grandet had been mayor in the years preceding the first Empire.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

La Thaumassière (De), grandson of the historian of Berry, a young landed proprietor and the dandy of Sancerre.—Being admitted to Madame de la Baudraye's salon, he was unfortunate enough to yawn during an analysis of Kant's philosophy which his hostess was giving him for the fourth time; and was thenceforth considered a man completely bereft of mind and soul.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Latournelle (Simon-Babylas), born in 1777, was a notary at Havre, where he had purchased the best office and practice, with a hundred thousand francs lent him, in 1817, by Charles Mignon de la Bastie. —He married Mademoiselle Agnès Labrosse, had by her a son, Exupère, and remained the devoted friend of his benefactors, the Mignons de la Bastie.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Latournelle (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Agnès Labrosse, daughter of the clerk of the

court of first instance at Havre.—Very tall, of unattractive carriage and exterior, a bourgeoise very far behind the times, and at the same time an excellent woman, she had, late in life, a son named Exupère. Jean Butscha was a welcome guest at her house. Madame Latournelle was on most friendly terms with the Mignons de la Bastie, and never lost an opportunity to display her affection for them.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Latournelle (Exupère), son of the preceding, often accompanied them in their visits to the Mignons de la Bastie, in the later years of the Restoration. Was at that time a tall, insignificant young man.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Laudigeois, a married man and father of a family, a typical petty bourgeois, occupied a position in the mayor's office of the eleventh or twelfth arrondissement from which he was unjustly ousted by Colleville in 1840. As early as 1824, he was the neighbor, intimate friend, and moral counterpart of the Phellions, and was of their modest Thursday evening card-party. Introduced by the Phellions to the Thuilliers, he became an habitué of their salon in the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign. His civil status needed correction; in some of his papers his name was spelled Leudigeois.—*The Civil Service.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Laure, Christian name of a sweet and charming young girl of lowly condition, who attended Servin's

lectures on painting in Paris, in 1815, and defended Ginevra de Piombo, her affectionate schoolmate and her senior.—*The Vendetta.*

Laurent, Savoyard, nephew of Antoine; husband of a skilful laundress of laces, mender of shawls, etc.—In 1824, he lived with them and with Gabriel, their kinsman, in Paris. In the evening, he took tickets at a subsidized theatre; in the daytime, he performed the duties of usher in the department of finance. As usher, Laurent was the first to learn of the social and official triumph won by Célestine Rabourdin, when she tried to obtain for Xavier the succession to Flamet de la Billardière.—*The Civil Service.*

Laurent, of the Fifth Chasseurs during the Russian campaign in 1812; orderly to Major Philippe de Sucy; died before crossing the Bérésina.—*Adieu.*

Laurent, in the service of Henri de Marsay, at Paris, in 1815; the equal of the Frontins of the old régime; succeeded in obtaining for his master, through Moinot, a postman, the address of Paquita Valdès and some information concerning her.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Laurent, gardener at Charles de Sallenauve's house at Ville-d'Avray in 1845; Jacques Bricheteau was then living there with the owner, who had recently returned from America.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Lavienne, servant to Jean-Jules Popinot on Rue du Fouarre,* Paris, in 1828; "made for his master," whose active charity he assisted by redeeming and renewing pawn-tickets, and whose place he filled during the magistrate's absence at the Palais de Justice.—*The Interdiction.*

Lavrille, illustrious naturalist, connected with the Jardin des Plantes and living on Rue de Buffon, Paris, in 1831.—Consulted as to the curious piece of "shagreen" which Raphael de Valentin so passionately desired to increase in size, Lavrille could do nothing more than deliver a dissertation on the subject, and sent the young man to Planchette, the professor of mechanics. Lavrille, "the great pontiff of zoölogy," reduced Science to a list of names: he was at that time engaged upon a monograph on the duck family.—*The Magic Skin.*

Lebas (Joseph), born about 1779, a penniless orphan taken in at first by the Guillaumes, drapers, and employed by them at the sign of the *Cat and Racket* on Rue Saint-Denis. Under the first Empire, he married Virginie, the elder of their two daughters, although he was in love with Mademoiselle Augustine, her younger sister, and at the same time succeeded them in business.—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*—During the early years of the Restoration, he was president of the Tribunal de

*An old word and an old name; originally meant Rue de la Paille—*straw.*

Commerce. He was a frequent guest of Monsieur and Madame Birotteau, was at their ball with his wife, and, like Jules Desmarets, labored to bring about César's rehabilitation. — *César Birotteau.* — During the reign of Louis-Philippe, he was intimate with Célestin Crevel; he withdrew from business and lived at Corbeil.—*Cousin Bette.*

Lebas (Madame Joseph), wife of the preceding, born Virginie Guillaume, about 1784, the elder of the two daughters of Guillaume of the *Cat and Racket;* the physical and moral portrait of her mother.—Under the Empire, she entered into a marriage in which the love was entirely on her side, and which was celebrated—at the parish church of Saint-Leu—on the same day that her younger sister, Augustine, became Madame de Sommervieux. She but partially understood the misfortunes of the latter; she was on intimate terms with the Birotteaus and Crevels in turn, and finally, after her husband retired from business, in the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, lived at Corbeil.—*The House of the Cat and Racket.—César Birotteau — Cousin Bette.*

Lebas, probably a son of the preceding; about 1836 was first deputy king's attorney at Sancerre; two years later, counsellor at the royal court of Paris. He would have married Hortense Hulot but for Crevel, who prevented the match—1838.—*The Muse of the Department.—Cousin Bette.*

Leblanc, usher to the minister of public works, Eugène de Rastignac, about 1840.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Lebœuf, for a long time connected with the prosecuting office at Mantes, was president of the court there late in the reign of Louis-Philippe. —He had known the Camusot de Marvilles at Mantes: also, but not so well, Maître Fraisier, who had occasion to claim his acquaintance about 1845. —*Cousin Pons.*

Lebrun, sub-lieutenant, afterward captain, in the Seventy-second demi-brigade, commanded by Hulot, during the campaign against the Chouans in 1799.— *The Chouans.*

Lebrun, chief of division in the war department, in 1838; Marneffe was among his clerks. — *Cousin Bette.*

Lebrun, friend and disciple of Doctor Bouvard, to whom he was under obligation.—As physician at the Conciergerie in May, 1830, he was called upon to certify Lucien de Rubempré's death.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—In 1845, Lebrun was at the head of the medical staff of the boulevard theatre, of which Félix Gaudissart was manager.—*Cousin Pons.*

Lecamus, Baron de Tresnes, who had been counsellor at the royal court of Paris, lived with

Madame de la Chanterie, on Rue Chanoinesse, in 1816.—He was known there by the name of Joseph, as one of the Brothers of Consolation, with Montauran, Alain, Abbé de Vèze, and Godefroid.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Lechesneau, appointed procureur-general in Italy by the joint influence of Cambacérès and Bonaparte, was obliged, notwithstanding his genuine capability, to resign his office, as a result of scandals in which women were involved. Between the close of the Republic and the beginning of the Empire, he became director of grand juries at Troyes. He was entirely subservient to Malin de Gondreville, and in 1806 had to deal officially with the Hauteserre-Simeuse-Michu affair.—*A Dark Affair.*

Leclercq, native of Bourgogne, commission agent for the dealers in wine of the department which included the sub-prefecture of Ville-aux-Fayes, placed Gaubertin, Madame Soudry, and, perhaps, Rigou, under obligation to him, and was also under obligation to them.—With the assistance of a silent partner, he was able to found the house of "Leclercq and Company," on Quai de Béthune, Ile-Saint-Louis, Paris, a rival of the famous house of Grandet. In 1815, he married Mademoiselle Jenny Gaubertin. He did a banking business in storage certificates for wine, and was a regent of the Bank of France; during the Restoration, he represented Ville-aux-Fayes in the Chamber of Deputies, and

bought, about 1823, a magnificent estate, bringing in thirty thousand francs a year, not far from the sub-prefecture.—*The Peasants.*

Leclercq (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Jenny Gaubertin, eldest daughter of Gaubertin, steward of Aigues, received a dowry of two hundred thousand francs.—*The Peasants.*

Leclercq, brother and brother-in-law of the two last-named, was collector of taxes at Ville-aux-Fayes during the Restoration, and, like other members of his family, harassed the Comte de Montcornet more or less.—*The Peasants.*

Lecocq, a tradesman whose failure Guillaume of the *Cat and Racket* was shrewd enough to foresee. — That failure was Guillaume's Battle of Marengo. — *The House of the Cat and Racket.*

Lecœur, in the last years of the Restoration and at the beginning of Louis-Philippe's reign, a bailiff at Nemours; Goupil came very near purchasing his office.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Lécuyer, head-clerk to Solonet the notary at Bordeaux, succeeded him in 1827.—*The Marriage Contract.*

Lefebvre, Louis Lambert's uncle, was an oratorian; he took the oath of fealty to the new régime

and became curé of Mer, a small town near Blois.—He was a man of exquisitely refined and affectionate nature, and watched over his remarkable nephew's childhood and youth. He subsequently lived at Blois, the Restoration having deprived him of his priesthood. About 1822, he had the privilege of being the first to read the narrative relating to the Cambremers, sent from Croisic in the form of a letter. In the following year—he had aged greatly meanwhile—he described in a public conveyance the condition of horrible suffering, sometimes blended with immeasurable intellectual grandeur, which immediately preceded the death of Louis Lambert.—*Louis Lambert.—A Seashore Drama.*

Lefebvre (Robert), a well-known French painter of the first Empire.—In 1806, he painted Michu's portrait for Laurence de Cinq-Cygne.—*A Dark Affair.*—Among the considerable number of Robert Lefebvre's canvases, figures a portrait of Hulot d'Ervy in the uniform of intendant-commissary of the Garde Impériale. The work is dated 1810.—*Cousin Bette.*

Léganès (Marquis de), grandee of Spain, married, father of two daughters, Clara and Mariquita; and three sons, Juanito, Felipe, and Manuel. He displayed great patriotism in the war with the French during the Empire, and died under tragic circumstances, involuntarily brought about by Mariquita; the marquis died by the hand of his eldest

child, whose fate it was to play the part of executioner.—*The Executioner.*

Léganès (Marquise de), wife of the preceding and destined to die, with all her dear ones, by the hand of Juanito, her eldest son, spared him that horrible consequence of war by taking her own life. —*The Executioner.*

Léganès (Clara de), daughter of the preceding, shared her father's fate and fell by Juanito's hand. —*The Executioner.*

Léganès (Mariquita de), sister of the last-named, in 1808 saved from imminent danger Victor Marchand, a major in the French infantry, who, desirous to show his gratitude, succeeded in obtaining the pardon of one of the family, but coupled with an atrociously inhuman condition: that that one must turn headsman and execute the rest of the family. —*The Executioner.*

Léganès (Juanito de), brother of the last-named, born in 1778.—Small and unshapely, but with a proud and disdainful air and noble manners; plentifully endowed with that delicacy of feeling which formerly made Spanish gallantry so famous. In obedience to the imperative demand of the other members of his haughty family, he consented to execute his father, his two sisters, and his two brothers.—Juanito alone remained alive, in order to perpetuate the race.—*The Executioner.*

Léganès (Felipe de), younger brother of the preceding; born about 1788, was condemned to death, and was executed by his elder brother in 1808, during the war against the French. — *The Executioner.*

Léganès (Manuel de), born in 1800, last of the five children of the Marquis de Léganès, shared the fate of his father and his brothers and sisters during the war with the French in 1808; the youngest scion of the noble family died by the hand of his brother Juanito.—*The Executioner.*

Léger, a farmer of Beaumont-sur-Oise, enormously stout, married the daughter of Reybert, Moreau's successor as intendant of the Presles estate belonging to the Comte de Sérizy, and had by her a daughter, who became Madame Joseph Bridau in 1838.—*A Start in Life.*

Legras, Ferdinand du Tillet's cashier in 1818.—*César Birotteau.*

Legrelu, a tall, handsome man, quite bald, dealing in wines on Rue des Canettes, corner of Rue Guisarde, Paris, in 1840; he supplied Toupillier, Madame Cardinal's uncle, the "pauper" of Saint-Sulpice.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Lelewel, revolutionist of the nineteenth century, leader of the Polish republican party in Paris, in

1835; a friend of Doctor Moses Halpersohn.—*The Pretended Mistress.—The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Lemarchand.—See Tours-Minières (des).

Lemire, professor of drawing at the imperial lyceum, Paris, in 1812, foresaw the vocation of Joseph Bridau, one of his pupils, and so informed the future painter's mother, who was filled with consternation at the thought.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Lempereur, in 1819, in Chaussée-d'Antin, Paris, clerk to Charles Claparon, the "man of straw" of Messieurs du Tillet, Roguin and Company.—*César Birotteau.*

Lemprun, born in 1745, son-in-law of Galard, the market-gardener of Auteuil.—After being employed by the firms of Thélusson and Keller in turn, he probably became the first messenger of the Bank of France, his employment there dating from the foundation of the institution. He knew Mademoiselle Brigitte Thuillier, and in 1814 married his only daughter, Céleste, to Brigitte's brother, Louis-Jérôme Thuillier. Monsieur Lemprun died the following year.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Lemprun (Madame), wife of the preceding, daughter of Galard, the Auteuil market-gardener, and mother of Madame Céleste Thuillier, her only

child.—She lived in the village of Auteuil,* from 1815 to 1829, the date of her death.—She kept with her there and educated Céleste Phellion, the daughter of L.-J. Thuillier and Madame F. Colleville. Madame Lemprun left a small property, inherited from her father, Monsieur Galard, which Mademoiselle Brigitte Thuillier administered. This Lemprun inheritance consisted of savings amounting to twenty thousand francs and a house that was sold for twenty-eight thousand.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Lemulquinier, a native of Flanders, owed his name to the dealers in flax in that province, who were called *mulquiniers.*—He lived at Douai, in the service of Balthazar Claës as valet; he encouraged and seconded his master's foolish investigations, notwithstanding the natural apathy of his northern temperament, and against the wishes of Josette, Martha, and the ladies of the Claës family. Lemulquinier went so far as to sacrifice to Monsieur Claës all that he possessed.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Lenoncourt (De), born about 1718, marshal of France, marquis, and afterward duke, was Victor-Amédée de Verneuil's friend, and took charge of Marie de Verneuil, his old friend's natural daughter, when he died.—Monsieur de Lenoncourt, then a septuagenarian, was unjustly reputed to be his

*Since 1860 included in Paris as one of the divisions of the sixteenth arrondissement.

ward's lover; he refused to marry her, emigrated, and went without her to Coblentz.—*The Chouans.*

Lenoncourt (Duc de), Madame de Mortsauf's father.—The early years of the Restoration were the brilliant period of his career. He obtained a peerage, owned a mansion on Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain, Paris, and used his influence to find a place for César Birotteau when he failed. Lenoncourt enjoyed the favor of Louis XVIII., was first gentleman of the chamber to that king, and received Victurnien d'Esgrignon, to whom he was distantly related. He was at the Princesse de Cadignan's on a certain evening in 1835, when Marsay explained the motives of the order which resulted in the mysterious abduction of Gondreville. Three years later, he died at an advanced age.—*The Lily of the Valley.* —*César Birotteau.*—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*—*A Dark Affair.*—*Béatrix.*

Lenoncourt (Duchesse de), wife of the preceding, born in 1758, a cold, hard, deceitful, ambitious woman; was almost always unkind to her daughter, Madame de Mortsauf.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Lenoncourt-Givry (Duc de), youngest son of Monsieur and Madame de Chaulieu, followed a military career at first.—Titles and names fell to him in profusion, in common with his wife, when he married—1827—Madeleine de Mortsauf, her parents'

sole heir.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—He was a figure of some note in the Paris of Louis-Philippe and was invited to the house-warming at Josépha Mirah's apartments on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque.—*Cousin Bette.*—In the following year he was indirectly mentioned, when Sallenauve was fighting the battles of Marie Gaston, the duke's brother-in-law. —*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Lenoncourt-Givry (Duchesse de), wife of the preceding, born Madeleine de Mortsauf, daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Mortsauf. She lost her mother and her brother Jacques early in life, and was left almost alone of her family. She was brought up in Touraine, and in her girlhood knew Félix de Vandenesse, whom she kept at a distance when she became an orphan. Her inheritance in the way of titles, names, and estates brought about her marriage to Monsieur and Madame de Chaulieu's youngest son,—1827,—and procured her the friendship of the Grandlieus, whose daughter Clotilde was her companion in a journey to Italy in May, 1830; during the first day of the journey, Lucien Chardon de Rubempré was arrested before their eyes at Bouron—Seine et Marne.—*The Lily of the Valley.*—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Lenormand, clerk of the royal court at Paris during the Restoration, conferred a favor on Comte Octave de Bauvan by representing himself as the

owner of a house on Rue Saint-Maur, of which the count himself was the real owner, and in which Honorine de Bauvan, the wife of that exalted personage, was then living apart from her husband.—*Honorine.*

Léon was the Christian name of a subaltern in an infantry regiment who stole Aquilina de la Garde from Castanier; he was executed on Place de Grève with Sergeant-major Bories and two sergeants of the Forty-fifth of the Line, September 21, 1822.—*Melmoth Converted.*

Léopold, who figured in Albert Savarus's novel, *Ambitious Through Love*, was Maître Léopold Hannequin. The author attributed to him a lively passion, real or imaginary, for the mother of Rodolphe, the hero of that autobiographical novel published in the *Revue de l'Est* during the reign of Louis-Philippe.—*Albert Savarus.*

Lepas (Madame), for a long time an innkeeper at Vendôme; a woman of Flemish build, who knew Monsieur and Madame Merret and supplied Doctor Bianchon with information concerning them; for Count Bagos de Férédia, who came to such a tragic end, was a guest at her house. She was also able to enlighten the author who, under the name of *Valentine*, produced on the stage of the Gymnase-Dramatique the story of Joséphine de Merret's infidelity and punishment. The Vendôme innkeeper

claimed to have entertained royal princesses, as well as Monsieur Decazes, General Bertrand, the King of Spain, and the Duc and Duchesse d'Abrantès.—*Another Study of Woman.*

Lepître, an ardent royalist, had some correspondence with Monsieur de Vandenesse, when there was a plan to rescue Marie-Antoinette from the Temple. —Later, under the Empire, as head of a school in the old Joyeuse mansion in the Saint-Antoine quarter, Lepître had among his pupils Félix de Vandenesse. Lepître was as stout as Louis XVIII. and club-footed.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Lepître (Madame), wife of the preceding, took care of Félix de Vandenesse—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Lepressoir or **Lapressoir**, notary on the liberal side at Alençon in 1816, had a clerk who subsequently became a notary and succeeded Maître Chesnel.—*The Old Maid.*

Leprince (Monsieur and Madame).—Monsieur Leprince was an auctioneer at Paris in the last years of the Empire and the first of the Restoration. He eventually sold his office very advantageously; but being "hit" by one of Nucingen's failures, he lost his profits in speculation on the Bourse. He was Xavier Rabourdin's father-in-law, and risked his property in these hazardous ventures in order to add to the comfort of his son-in-law's family; he

died, broken-hearted, in the reign of Louis XVIII. He left some fine pictures, which embellished the salon of his children on Rue Duphot. — Madame Leprince, whose death preceded that of the ruined auctioneer, was an exceptional woman, naturally artistic; she adored and spoiled her only child, Célestine, who married Xavier Rabourdin, imparted her own tastes to her, and developed in her, unwisely perhaps, the instinct of luxury, discriminating and refined.—*The Civil Service.*

Leroi (Pierre), *alias* Marche-à-terre, a Chouan of Fougères who played a leading part in the civil war in Bretagne in 1799, in which his courage and his cruelty were abundantly manifested. He survived the dramatic events of that time, for he appeared on the public square of Alençon about 1809, when Cibot—Pille-Miche—was on trial as a *chauffeur* and tried to escape. Nearly twenty years later, in 1827, the same Pierre Leroi was peaceably trading in cattle in the markets of his province.—*The Chouans.*—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*—*The Old Maid.*

Leroi (Madame), mother of the preceding, being ill, was cured on coming to Fougères to pray under the Patte-d'Oie oak, which was embellished with a beautiful wooden virgin commemorating the appearance of Saint-Anne d'Auray in that spot.—*The Chouans.*

Leseigneur de Rouville (Baronne), unpensioned widow of a captain in the navy, killed at

Batavia, under the Republic, in a battle with an English man-of-war; Madame Hippolyte Schinner's mother. Early in the nineteenth century, she lived at Paris with her daughter Adélaïde, who was then unmarried. She occupied a wretched, gloomy apartment on the fourth floor of a house belonging to Molineux on Rue de Surène, near the Madeleine. She received there, and frequently, Hippolyte Schinner and Messieurs du Halga and de Kergarouët. From two of these three she received proofs of a delicate and discreet sympathy, notwithstanding the ill-natured remarks of neighbors who were amazed that Madame and Mademoiselle de Rouville should bear different names or were shocked by their extremely suspicious conduct. The value which the mother and the daughter placed upon Schinner's good offices brought about the latter's marriage to Mademoiselle Adélaïde.—*The Purse.*

Leseigneur (Adélaïde).—See Schinner (Madame Hippolyte).

Lesourd married the eldest daughter of Madame Guénée, of Provins, and toward the close of the Restoration was president of the tribunal at that place, where he had originally been king's attorney. In 1828, he had an opportunity to defend Pierrette Lorrain, and thus display his hostility to the leaders of the liberal party, represented by Rogron, Vinet, and Gouraud.—*Pierrette.*

Lesourd (Madame), wife of the preceding and eldest daughter of Madame Guénée; known for a long time in Provins as "Little Madame Lesourd." —*Pierrette.*

Léveillé (Jean-François), notary of Alençon, incorrigible correspondent of the royalists of Normandie under the Empire, supplied them with weapons, acquired the sobriquet of Confessor, and in 1809 was executed, with others, in pursuance of a sentence pronounced by Bourlac.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Levrault, who made a fortune in the iron trade in Paris, and died in 1813, formerly owned the house in Nemours which belonged to Doctor Minoret, and in which he lived early in 1815.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Levrault-Crémière, of the same family as the preceding, formerly a miller; became a royalist under the Restoration, was mayor of Nemours in 1829 and 1830, and was replaced after the Revolution of July by Crémière-Dionis the notary.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Levrault-Levrault, an eldest son, thus designated to make a distinction between numerous individuals of the same name, was a butcher at Nemours in 1822 during the persecution inflicted on Ursule Mirouët.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Levroux, solicitor at Mantes, was succeeded by Maître Fraisier.—*Cousin Pons.*

Lewin (Lord Charles Philip) met Marie Gaston, then a widower, at Florence, became deeply attached to him, visited him at Ville-d'Avray, and in 1839, after Gaston had become insane, himself accompanied him to Doctor Ellis's asylum at Hanwell. Lord Lewin survived Marie Gaston but a short time: he killed himself and left his great fortune to Charles de Sallenauve.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*

Liautard (Abbé), head of a school in Paris early in the nineteenth century, had among his pupils Godefroid, Madame de la Chanterie's boarder in 1836, and subsequently a Brother of Consolation.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Lina (Duc de), an Italian, one of the lovers of La Marana, Madame Diard's mother, at Milan, early in the century.—*The Maranas.*

Lindet (Jean-Baptiste-Robert, called Robert), member of the Legislative Assembly and the Convention, born at Bernay in 1743, died at Paris in 1825; minister of finance under the Republic; a pitiless taskmaster to Antoine and the brothers Poiret, who were still employed in the department twenty-five years later.—*The Civil Service.*

Lisieux (François), called the Grand-Fils, a disaffected subject in the department of Mayenne; a

chauffeur under the first Empire and involved in the royalist outbreak in the West, as a result of which Madame de la Chanterie was imprisoned.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Listomère (Marquis de), son of the "old Marquise de Listomère;" a Deputy of the majority under Charles X., with dreams of a peerage; married to his cousin, the elder Mademoiselle de Vandenesse.—One evening, in 1828, at his house on Rue Saint-Dominique, he placidly read the *Gazette de France*, unconscious of the flirtation his wife was carrying on before his eyes with Eugène de Rastignac, then twenty-five years of age.—*The Lily of the Valley.—Lost Illusions.—A Study of Woman.*

Listomère (Marquise de), wife of the preceding; the eldest of Monsieur de Vandenesse's daughters, sister of Charles and Félix.—Like her husband and cousin, she was a brilliant figure in Paris from the beginning of the Restoration, of which she was one of the typical figures, reconciling piety and worldly frivolity, dabbling in politics at need, dissembling her youth in order to make a show of austerity. Her mask seemed to fall, however, in 1828, at the time of Madame de Mortsauf's death, when she erroneously believed that Eugène de Rastignac was paying court to her. Under Louis-Philippe she was involved in the conspiracy formed to throw her sister-in-law, Marie de Vandenesse, into the arms of Raoul Nathan.—*The Lily of the Valley.*—

Lost Illusions.—A Study of Woman.—A Daughter of Eve.

Listomère (Marquise de), mother and mother-in-law of the two last named, born Grandlieu.—She lived in Ile-Saint-Louis, Paris, at a very advanced age, during the early years of the nineteenth century; her grandnephew, Félix de Vandenesse, then a schoolboy, visited her there on his days of leave, and was terrified by the solemn and frigid aspect of everything about her austere person.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Listomère (Baronne de), widow of a lieutenant-general.—She lived at Tours under the Restoration, displaying the grand manners of bygone generations. She assisted the brothers Birotteau; in 1823, she received the paymaster, Gravier, and the redoubtable Spanish husband who killed the French surgeon Béga. When Madame de Listomère died, she attempted to bequeath part of her property to François Birotteau, but her purposes were frustrated.—*The Curé of Tours.—César Birotteau.—The Muse of the Department.*

Listomère (Baron de), nephew of the preceding, born in 1791; he was a lieutenant and afterward a captain in the navy.—He passed a furlough with his aunt at Tours, and at first attempted to intervene in favor of the persecuted Abbé François Birotteau, but subsequently took the opposite side when he

had reason to fear the power of the Congregation, and when he found that the priest's name was in Baronne de Listomère's will.—*The Curé of Tours.*

Listomère (Comtesse de), an old woman, living in Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris, in 1839; she met, at the D'Espards', Rastignac, Madame du Nucingen, Ferdinand du Tillet, and Maxime de Trailles.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Listomère-Landon (Marquise de), born in Provence about 1744; a typical *grande dame* of the eighteenth century; had been a friend of Duclos and the Maréchal de Richelieu.—Later in life, she lived at Tours, where she attempted to assist, by unprejudiced advice, the inexperience of her young niece by marriage, Marquise Victor d'Aiglemont; but Madame de Listomère died of the gout, and of joy at the return of the Duc d'Angoulême, in 1814. —*A Woman of Thirty.*

Livingston set up the hydraulic press, intended to express the famous *huile comagène* from hazelnuts, in César Birotteau's perfumery factory in Faubourg du Temple.—*César Birotteau.*

Lolotte, one of the prettiest supernumeraries in the ballet at the Opéra, was the mistress of

* In a note, the compilers of the *Repertory* state that it was at the Austrian embassy that the Comtesse de Listomère met Maxime de Trailles and Eugène de Rastignac.

Jean-Jacques Rouget in Paris under the Restoration; he almost died in her arms at Florentine's.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Lolotte.—See Madame Topinard.

Longueville (De), an illustrious noble family, of which the last scion belonged to the younger branch; he was the Duc de Rostein-Limbourg, executed in 1793.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*

Longueville sat in the Chamber of Deputies under Charles X.; he was the son of a king's attorney, and placed a *de* before his name without right.—He had three children, Auguste, Maximilien, and Clara, and was interested in the house of Palma, Werbrust and Company; he desired a peerage for himself, and a minister's daughter for his eldest son, who was provided with an income of fifty thousand francs to that end.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*

Longueville (Auguste), son of the preceding, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, had fifty thousand francs a year as his marriage-portion; probably married the daughter of a minister, was secretary of embassy, and, during a leave of absence passed at Paris, met Madame Emilie de Vandenesse, to whom he confided the family secret. —He died young, while he was attached to the Russian embassy.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*

Longueville (Maximilien) sacrificed himself for his brother and sister, went into business, lived on Rue du Sentier,—formerly Rue du Gros-Chenet,—and was connected with a wealthy linen house near Rue de la Paix; he adored Emilie de Fontaine—who became Madame Charles de Vandenesse—with a passion that was no longer reciprocated after she found that he was a simple dry-goods clerk. However, owing to the early death of his father and brother, Maximilien became a banker, received a title of nobility and a peerage, and finally became Vicomte "Guiraudin de Longueville."—*The Dance at Sceaux.*

Longueville (Clara), sister of the preceding, born probably during the Empire, a delicate, fresh-colored and elegant young woman during the period of the Restoration, was the chosen companion and protégée of her brother Maximilien, the future Vicomte Guiraudin; she was a welcome guest at the Planat de Baudry's summer-house in the valley of Sceaux, and was on intimate terms with the last unmarried heiress of the Comte de Fontaine.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*

Longuy took part in the uprisings in the West during the last years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Lora (Léon de), born in 1806, of one of the noblest families of Roussillon; of Spanish descent;

the son of Comte Fernand Didas y Lora and Léonie de Lora, born Gazonal; younger brother of Don Juan de Lora and nephew of Mademoiselle Urraca y Lora.—He left his native province in early youth; his family remained unbroken, except by his mother's death, for a long time after his departure. He never made any inquiries about them.—He came to Paris, was admitted to Schinner's studio, and under the name of Mistigris acquired a great reputation for high spirit and sallies of wit. He was famous in this respect as early as 1820; he was seldom separated from Joseph Bridau, and accompanied him to the Comte de Sérizy's château of Presles, in the valley of the Oise. Later, Léon took under his wing his confrère Pierre Grassou, a very congenial spirit, but of very moderate talent. About 1830, he became famous in his profession. Arthez placed the decoration of a château in his hands, and Lora proved himself a master. Some years later, he travelled in Italy with Félicité des Touches and Claude Vignon. He was present at Monsieur de l'Hostal's narrative of the domestic infelicities of the Bauvans, and analyzed Honorine's character most subtly in the secretary's presence. He belonged to all social circles and was a welcome guest at all festivities; at one of Mademoiselle Brisetout's house-warmings, on Rue Chauchat, he met Bixiou, Etienne Lousteau, Stidmann, and Vernisset. He associated with the Hulots and their set; supported by Joseph Bridau, he procured Steinbock's release from Clichy, was present at his marriage

to Hortense, and was invited to Valérie Marneffe's second marriage. He was then the greatest landscape and marine painter in existence, one of the kings of the *bon mot* and of dissipation, a sort of pendant to Bixiou. Fabien du Ronceret engaged him to decorate a suite of rooms on Rue Blanche.—A man of wealth and renown, a neighbor of Joseph Bridau and Schinner on Rue de Berlin, member of the Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honor, Léon received his provincial cousin Palafox Gazonal, and, assisted by Bixiou, exhibited to him Ninette, Jenny Cadine, Marius, Ossian, Massol, Masson, Giraud, Vignon, Carabine, Rastignac, Dubourdieu, Madame Nourrisson, and Madame Fontaine. According to Madame Nourrisson, he was on very intimate terms with Antonia Chocardelle.—*The Involuntary Comedians.—La Rabouilleuse.—A Start in Life.—Pierre Grassou.—Honorine.—Cousin Bette.—Béatrix.*

Lora (Don Juan de), elder brother of the preceding, lived all his life in Roussillon, his native province; he disputed or denied the artistic eminence of his younger brother, "little Léon," in presence of their cousin Palafox Gazonal.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Loraux (Abbé), born in 1752, endowed with all imaginable refinement of mind and heart beneath an unattractive exterior.—Confessor of the students at the Lycée Henri IV. and of Agathe Bridau; for twenty-two years vicar of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, and

in 1818 spiritual director to César Birotteau. In 1819, he became curé of the Blancs-Manteaux, the parish church of the Marais. He thus became a neighbor of Octave de Bauvan, with whom he found a place, in 1824, for his nephew and adopted son, Monsieur de l'Hostal. Loraux, who induced Comtesse Honorine to return to her husband, became her confessor; he died in 1830, and was nursed by her during his last illness.—*A Start in Life.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*César Birotteau.*—*Honorine.*

Lorrain, petty tradesman at Pen-Hoël early in the nineteenth century; he was married and had a son who also married and died, whereupon his father took charge of his family, a widow and one child, Pierrette.—Lorrain became utterly ruined late in life, took refuge in an asylum for needy old people, and entrusted Pierrette, whose mother had died meanwhile, to her near kindred, the Rogrons of Provins. Lorrain died before his own wife.—*Pierrette.*

Lorrain (Madame), wife of the preceding and grandmother of Pierrette Lorrain; born about 1757.—She shared all the joys and sorrows of her husband, whom, indeed, she resembled; after his death, in the latter years of the Restoration, she became comparatively prosperous once more, as a result of the return to France of Collinet, of Nantes; thereupon, she hastened to Provins to take back her granddaughter, and found her dying. She lived

thenceforth in seclusion in Paris, but died very soon, making Jacques Brigaut her heir.—*Pierrette.*

Lorrain, son of the preceding, and a native of Bretagne; captain in the Garde Impériale, then a major in the Line; married the second daughter of Auffray, the grocer at Provins, had by her a daughter, Pierrette, and died, penniless, on the battle-field of Montereau, February 18, 1814.—*Pierrette.*

Lorrain (Madame), wife of the preceding, and Pierrette's mother; born Auffray in 1793, half-sister to Sylvie and Denis Rogron's mother.—In 1814, being widowed, poor, and still very young, she went to live with the elder Lorrains at Pen-Hoël, a village in the Vendean Marais, was consoled, so it was said, by Brigaut, the ex-major of the Catholic army, and survived but three years the deplorable marriage of Madame Néraud, Auffray's widow, and Pierrette's maternal grandmother.—*Pierrette.*

Lorrain (Pierrette), daughter of the preceding, born in the village of Pen-Hoël in 1813; lost her father when she was fourteen months old and her mother when she was six years; an adorable character, all delicacy and naturalness.—After a happy childhood passed with her excellent paternal grandparents and a playfellow, young Jacques Brigaut, she was sent to live with her cousins on her mother's side, the well-to-do Rogrons of Provins, who treated her with conscienceless tyranny. Pierrette died on

Easter Tuesday, in March, 1828, from the effects of an illness caused by the brutality of her cousin Sylvie Rogron, who had become savagely jealous of her. Her death was followed by judicial proceedings against her murderers, but, despite the efforts of old Madame Lorrain, Jacques Brigaut, Martener, Desplein, and Bianchon, they were thwarted by Vinet's skilfully managed influence.—*Pierrette.*

Louchard, the shrewdest of the bailiffs of Paris; employed by Nucingen to find Esther Van Gobseck, who had eluded him; had transactions with Maître Fraisier.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*Cousin Pons.*

Louchard (Madame), wife of the preceding, living apart from him and turned lorette; knew Madame Komorn de Godollo and furnished Théodose de la Peyrade with some information concerning her, in 1840.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Loudon (Prince de), general in the Vendean cavalry, lived at Le Mans during the Terror.—He was the brother of a Mademoiselle de Verneuil who was guillotined, was famous for "his intrepidity and the martyrdom of his death."—*The Chouans.*—*Modeste Mignon.*

Loudon (Prince Gaspard de), born in 1791; third son and only surviving child of Duc de Verneuil; a coarse, vulgar man, pitiably overweighted

by the name of the famous Vendean general of cavalry; probably became Desplein's son-in-law. He was present at a grand hunt in Normandie, in 1829, with the Hérouvilles, the Cadignans, and the Mignons de la Bastie.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Louis XVIII. (Louis-Stanislas-Xavier), born at Versailles, November 16, 1754, died King of France, September 16, 1824.—He was engaged, at different times, in political correspondence with Alphonse de Montauran, Malin de Gondreville, and also, under the name of the Comte de Lille, with the Baronne de la Chanterie. He had a high opinion of Peyrade as a police official and bestowed his favor upon him. He was the Comte de Fontaine's friend, employed Félix de Vandenesse as secretary, and had for his last mistress Comtesse Ferraud.—*The Chouans.*—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*—*A Dark Affair.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Dance at Sceaux.*—*The Lily of the Valley.*—*Colonel Chabert.*—*The Civil Service.*

Louise, lady's-maid to Madame Wenceslas Steinbock, on Rue Louis-le-Grand, late in the reign of Louis-Philippe; she was courted by Hulot d'Ervy's cook at the time that Agathe Piquetard, who became the second Baronne Hulot, was employed in the kitchen.—*Cousin Bette.*

Lourdois, prosperous master-painter during the Empire.—Under the Restoration, a contractor with an income of thirty thousand francs; a liberal in

politics. He demanded an exorbitant price for the famous decorations of César Birotteau's apartments, was invited with his wife and daughter to the grand ball of December 17, 1818, and received the perfumer somewhat coldly after his failure.—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*—*César Birotteau.*

Lousteau, sub-delegate at Issoudun, first an intimate friend, then an enemy of Doctor Rouget, because there was a possibility that he was the father of Agathe Rouget, afterward Madame Bridau.—Lousteau died in 1800.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Lousteau (Etienne), son of the preceding, born at Sancerre in 1799, nephew of Maximilienne Hochon, born Lousteau, schoolfellow of Doctor Bianchon.—Impelled by a sort of literary vocation, he landed in Paris, without means, in 1819, tried poetry at the outset, collaborated with Victor Ducange in a melodrama performed at the Gaîté in 1821, and became editor of a small theatrical journal owned by Andoche Finot. He had at this time two domiciles: one in the Latin Quarter, Rue de la Harpe,* above the Café Servel; another on Rue de Bondy, with Florine, his mistress. He sometimes, for lack of a better place, patronized Flicoteau, where he met Daniel d'Arthez and Lucien de Rubempré, the latter of whom he taught, piloted, introduced to Dauriat—in short, facilitated his first steps in the paths of literature, not without some regret thereafter.—In

* Now much shorter than formerly.

consideration of a thousand francs a month, Lousteau relieved Philippe Bridau of his wife Flore, by casting her among prostitutes. He was at the Opéra the night of the masquerade in 1824, when Blondet, Bixiou, Rastignac, Jacques Collin, Châtelet, and Madame d'Espard surprised Lucien de Rubempré with Esther Gobseck. Lousteau wrote *feuilletons*, short stories, reviews, collaborated in divers magazines and a newspaper of Raoul Nathan's, lived on Rue des Martyrs, and was Madame Schontz's lover. He intrigued more or less to obtain a seat in the Chamber for Sancerre, had a long liaison with Dinah de la Baudraye, came within an ace of marrying Madame Berthier,—Félicie Cardot,—had children by Madame de la Baudraye, and announced the birth of the eldest in these terms: "Madame la Baronne de la Baudraye is safely delivered of a son; Monsieur Etienne Lousteau has the honor to inform you of the fact." During this liaison, Lousteau wrote a discourse, to be delivered at a horticultural exhibition, for Fabien du Ronceret; he received five hundred francs for it, and the supposed author received a decoration. He appeared at a housewarming at Mademoiselle Brisetout's, on Rue Chauchat; he inquired of Dinah de la Baudraye and Nathan the catastrophe or the moral of the *Prince of Bohemia*. His manner of life changed but little when Madame de la Baudraye left him. He heard Maître Desroches describe an exploit of Cérizet's, attended the wedding of Crevel and Madame Marneffe, edited the *Echo de la Bièvre*, and shared the

management of a theatre with Ridal the vaudevillist. —*Lost Illusions.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*A Daughter of Eve.*—*Béatrix.*—*The Muse of the Department.*—*Cousin Bette.*—*A Prince of Bohemia.*—*A Man of Business.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Lousteau-Prangin, distant relative of the preceding.—Judge of the court of Issoudun in 1822; father of a son who was a friend of Maxence Gilet and probably a *Knight of Idleness.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Lovelace, name of two characters, at once fictitious and real, in the novel, *Ambitious Through Love,* by Albert Savarus, published in the *Revue de l'Est.* —*Albert Savarus.*

Lucas was for a long time in the service of the Estorades. — *Memoirs of Two Young Wives.* — *The Deputy from Arcis.*

Luigia, a young and beautiful Roman of the environs, wife of Benedetto, who claimed the right to sell her.—She tried to kill herself and him, but was saved, while he perished. Charles de Sallenauve—Dorlange—took her under his protection, gave her a home when she became a widow, and made her his housekeeper in Paris about 1839. Luigia soon left her benefactor, for evil tongues attacked their innocent relations. A born musician and blessed with a superb voice, she adopted the

operatic career after a trial at the church of Saint-Sulpice. She was enthusiastically applauded at a performance at Rastignac's, the minister of public works, and became leading singer at the Italian theatre in London; Lord Barimore, the Marquis de Ronquerolles, Eugène de Rastignac, the Duc d'Almada,—who adopted her and left her his title and his fortune,—all paid court to her, as did the sovereign prince of a petty Italian State whom she married morganatically late in 1845.—*The Deputy from Arcis.* —*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Lupeaulx (Clément Chardin des), office-holder and politician, born about 1785, inherited from his father, who was ennobled by Louis XV., a coat of arms representing *a savage wolf sable carrying away a lamb gules*, with the device: *En Lupus in historia.* A shrewd, ambitious man, ready for any, even the most compromising intrigues, he was able to make himself useful to Louis XVIII. under very delicate circumstances. Several influential members of the aristocracy, returned from the emigration, entrusted to him matters that had become entangled or were in litigation. In this way he acted as intermediary between the Duc de Navarreins and Polydore Milaud de la Baudraye, and became a sort of power whom Annette apparently feared in Charles Grandet's behalf. He held several offices and commissions simultaneously; was master of requests in the council of State, secretary-general of the department of finance, colonel in the National Guard,

representative of the government in a joint-stock company. He also held the office of inspector in the king's household, was a chevalier of Saint-Louis, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. A pronounced Voltairean, but regular at mass, always playing the part of Bertrand in search of a Raton, selfish and vain, a libertine and a glutton, this keen, intelligent person, popular in all social circles, a sort of cabinet minister's "maid-of-all-work," boldly led a life of pleasure and care, political fortune-seeking and affairs of gallantry, until 1825. He was known to have had Esther Van Gobseck and Flavie Colleville for mistresses; perhaps Madame d'Espard as well. He was at the Opéra ball at which Lucien de Rubempré reappeared, in the winter of 1824. At the end of that year, the secretary-general's life was somewhat modified. Weighed down with debts and in the power of Gobseck, Bidault, and Mitral, he was forced to give one of the divisions of the Treasury to Isidore Baudoyer, notwithstanding the fact that his personal inclinations led him to favor Rabourdin; by that means, he obtained a count's coronet and a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. He aspired to the peerage as well, and to the post of gentleman-in-waiting to the king, a chair in the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and the cross of commander of the Legion of Honor. As a friend of Vicomte Savinien de Portenduère, he directed him in his day of need to usurers of his acquaintance, who did not fleece the young man too shamelessly. As late as 1839, Monsieur des

Lupeaulx, though well past his fiftieth year, was still an assiduous squire of dames, and was offering his homage to the second Madame Matifat.—*The Muse of the Department.—Eugénie Grandet.—La Rabouilleuse.—Lost Illusions.—The Civil Service.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.—Ursule Mirouët.—The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.—The Comte de Sallenauve.*

Lupeaulx (Des), nephew of the preceding; through his influence appointed, in 1821, sub-prefect of Ville-aux-Fayes—Bourgogne—in the department of which Martial de la Roche-Hugon and Casteran were successively prefects.—As a prospective son-in-law of Gaubertin, Monsieur des Lupeaulx espoused the interests of his future family and helped to disgust the Montcornets with their estate of Aigues.—*The Peasants.*

Lupin, born in 1778, son of the last steward of the Soulanges family; became steward in his turn; notary and deputy-mayor of Soulanges.—Although he had a wife and children, being a well-preserved man he was a shining light of Madame Soudry's salon as late as 1823; he was noted for his tenor voice and his pretensions as a lady's man, which were justified by two liaisons with women of the middle class, Madame Sarcus, wife of Sarcus the Rich, and Euphémie Plissoud.—*The Peasants.*

Lupin (Madame), wife of the preceding; known as Bébelle.—Only daughter of a dealer in salt, who

made a fortune in the Revolution; loved, platonically, Bonnac the head-clerk. Madame Lupin was fat, clumsy, vulgar, and stupid. Wherefore Lupin and the Soudry salon neglected her.—*The Peasants.*

Lupin (Amaury), only son of the preceding; possibly the lover of Adeline Sarcus, afterward Madame Adolphe Sibilet; was on the point of marrying one of Gaubertin's daughters, the one whose hand Monsieur des Lupeaulx sought and undoubtedly obtained. In view of this liaison and these matrimonial views, Amaury was sent to Paris, by his father's command, to study the notary's profession with Maître Crottat, and had for a fellow-student Georges Marest; ran wild and into debt with him—1822. Amaury walked with Georges to the *Lion d'Argent*, Rue d'Enghien in Faubourg Saint-Denis, when the latter took Pierrotin's conveyance to Isle-Adam; they fell in with Oscar Husson and poked fun at him.—The following year, Amaury returned to Soulanges. —*The Peasants.*—*A Start in Life.*

M

Machillot (Madame), in 1838, kept a modest table-d'hôte in the Notre-Dame-des-Champs quarter, which Godefroid decided to patronize; for it was in the neighborhood of Bourlac's lodgings.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Macumer (Felipe Hénarez, Baron de), a Spaniard of Moorish origin, concerning whom Talleyrand furnished many items of information. He had a lawful claim to the following titles or designations: Hénarez, Duc de Soria, Baron de Macumer. He never bore them all, for his youth was one long succession of sacrifices and undeserved misfortunes. He was one of the originators of the Spanish revolution of 1823, and it turned against him: Ferdinand VIII., reinstated on the throne, submitted to him as a constitutional minister, but never forgave him for being one. Confiscation and exile were Macumer's fate, and he took refuge in Paris, where he lived wretchedly enough on Rue Hillerin-Bertin,* and gave lessons in Spanish to avoid starvation, for all his Sardinian barony, his magnificent estates and his palace at Sassari. Macumer's heart also suffered sadly: he adored, without return, a woman whom his own brother loved; and as the brother's love was reciprocated, he sacrificed himself and made them happy. Under the name of Hénarez simply, he became Armande-Marie-Louise de Chaulieu's teacher, fell in love with her, and was loved by her. He married her in March, 1825. They lived at or owned at different times La Crampade, Louis de l'Estorade's Provençal estate, a château in the Nivernais called Chantepleurs, and a house on Rue du Bac, Paris. Madame de Macumer's insane, nagging jealousy poisoned the life and ruined the

* Part of the present Rue Bellechasse between Rue de Grenelle and Rue de Varenne.

health of her husband, whom she idolized, notwithstanding his pronounced ugliness. He died in 1829. —*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Macumer (Baronne de).—See Gaston (Madame Marie).

Madeleine, Théodore Calvi's significant sobriquet.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Madeleine, name by which Madeleine Vivet was commonly called in the Camusot de Marville household.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—*Cousin Pons.*

Madou (Angélique), a stout, alert woman, of the common people, and, although very ignorant, very shrewd in her line of business, to wit, dried fruit.—In the early days of the Restoration, she lived on Rue Perrin-Gasselin,* Paris, where she fell into the clutches of Bidault—Gigonnet—the money-lender. Angélique abused César Birotteau when he was unable to meet his obligations; but she congratulated him later, when he was once more on his feet and paid her in full. She had a little godson, and seemed sometimes to be interested in him.—*César Birotteau.*

Madou (Joséphine), dealt in dried fruits in the region of the markets, succeeding her mother, the last-named. Twenty years after her mother, she

*This street, which was in the vicinity of Rue de la Lingerie, no longer exists.

was even more pitilessly victimized by the money-lenders, Cérizet, Samanon, and Chaboisseau. Joséphine had a godson, Charles de Sallenauve, in whom Jacques Bricheteau, Madame Tancrède, Victorine, and the second Madame Matifat were all interested. —*The Comte de Sallenauve.*

Magalhens, a prominent family of Douai, early in the nineteenth century, to whose society Perquin sought to procure admission.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Magnan (Prosper), of Beauvais; son of a widow; assistant surgeon in the army; executed in 1799, at Andernach on the Rhine, as the perpetrator of the double crime of robbery and murder, of which he was not guilty, despite all appearances; the crime was committed by his comrade Jean-Frédéric Taillefer, who escaped punishment.—*The Red Inn.*

Magnan (Madame), mother of the preceding, lived at Beauvais, where she died shortly after the death of her son and before the arrival of Hermann with a letter entrusted to him by Prosper.—*The Red Inn.*

Mahoudeau (Madame), in conjunction with her friend Madame Cardinal, in 1840, disturbed a performance at Bobino, a small theatre near the Luxembourg, where Olympe Cardinal was playing and was recognized by her mother in the person of the *jeune première.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Magus (Elie), a Flemish Jew, of Dutch-Belgian descent, born in 1770.—He lived alternately at Bordeaux and Paris, dealing in articles of value, pictures, diamonds, and curiosities. Through him Madame Luigi Porta, born Ginevra di Piombo, obtained from a dealer in engravings employment as a colorist. Madame Evangélista employed him to appraise her jewels. He ordered a copy of a Rubens from Joseph Bridau, and Flemish subjects from Pierre Grassou, which he sold again as genuine Teniers or Rembrandts to Verville; he also arranged the painter's marriage to the cork-manufacturer's daughter. In 1835, being very wealthy, he retired from business, abandoned his establishment on Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle for an old house on Chaussée des Minimes,* where he lived till 1845 with his treasures and his daughter Noémi, guarded by Abramko; he acquired, not altogether honestly, several superb pictures from Sylvain Pons's collection.—*The Vendetta.—The Marriage Contract.—La Rabouilleuse.—Pierre Grassou.—Cousin Pons.*

Mahuchet (Madame), women's bootmaker at Paris in the nineteenth century; a rather foul-mouthed person according to Madame Nourrisson; mother of seven children.—After vainly demanding payment of a hundred crowns which a countess owed her, it occurred to her, one evening, when her debtor was giving a grand dinner-party, to carry off the silverware from the table as security; but she

*Now Rue de Béarn.

soon returned what she had taken, for it proved to be white metal.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Malaga, sobriquet of Marguerite Turquet.

Malassis (Jeanne), servant to Pingret, a rich and miserly old peasant in the outskirts of Limoges. —She was mortally wounded when running to the assistance of her robbed and murdered master, and thus was Jean-François Tascheron's second victim. —*The Village Curé.*

Malfatti, physician at Venice; called in consultation with one of his professional brethren from France to examine Duke Cataneo, in 1820.—*Massimilla Doni.*

Malin.—See Gondreville.

Mallet, gendarme in the department of Orne in 1809.—Being under orders to find and arrest Madame Bryond des Minières, he, by agreement with his fellow-gendarme Ratel, assigned to assist him in his search, allowed her to escape; Mallet was called to account for his action, was adjudged by Bourlac to have incurred the penalty of death, and was executed the same year.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Malvaut (Jenny).—See Madame Derville.

Mancini (De), a fair-haired, effeminate Italian, of whom La Marana became madly enamored, and

by whom she had a daughter Juana-Pepita-Maria de Mancini, afterward Madame Diard.—*The Maranas.*

Mancini (Juana-Pepita-Maria de).—See Madame Diard.

Manerville (De), born in 1731; a Norman gentleman for whom Richelieu, governor of Guyenne, secured one of the wealthiest heiresses of Bordeaux in marriage.—He purchased the post of major of the Gardes de la Porte late in the reign of Louis XV.; had one son, Paul, who was brought up very strictly; emigrated during the Revolution; went to Martinique, but retained his estates, Lanstrac, etc., thanks to Maître Mathias, then head-clerk to a notary.—He lost his wife in 1810, and died in 1813. —*The Marriage Contract.*

Manerville (Paul-François-Joseph, Comte de), son of the preceding, born in 1794, studied at the college of Vendôme and finished his studies in 1810, about the time of his mother's death.—He passed three years at Bordeaux with his father, who had become a domestic tyrant and a miser; when his father died, he inherited a large fortune, including the château of Lanstrac, in Gironde, and a fine house on Rue de la Pépinière, Paris. For six years, he travelled over Europe in the diplomatic service; passed his leaves of absence at Paris, where he was intimate with Henri de Marsay and in love with Paquita Valdès; was exposed to the mockery of Madame Charles de Vandenesse, then Emilie de Fontaine, and probably

met Lucien de Rubempré; in the winter of 1821, returned to Bordeaux, where he was a brilliant figure in society and received the characteristic sobriquet of the "Fleur des Pois."—Despite the excellent advice of his two devoted friends, Maître Mathias and Marsay, he applied for the hand of Natalie Evangélista, through the medium of his great-aunt, Madame de Maulincour, and obtained it. After five years of married life, he separated from his wife, and sailed for Calcutta under the name of Camille, one of his mother's baptismal names.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.—The Dance at Sceaux.—Lost Illusions.—The Marriage Contract.*

Manerville (Comtesse Paul de), wife of the preceding, born Mademoiselle Natalie Evangélista; collaterally descended from the Duke of Alva, also connected with the Claës of Douai.—Having been spoiled as a girl, and being naturally cold and domineering, she robbed her husband without impoverishing him, and shone in society in Paris and Bordeaux alike. As the mistress of Félix de Vandenesse, she received coldly the dedication of a tale in which he extolled Madame de Mortsauf; and later, in concert with Lady Dudley and Mesdames d'Espard, Charles de Vandenesse, and de Listomère, she tried to drive Comtesse Félix de Vandenesse, then recently married, into Raoul Nathan's arms.—*The Marriage Contract.—The Lily of the Valley.—A Daughter of Eve.*

Manette, the Comtesse de Mortsauf's housekeeper at Clochegourd, Touraine, under the Restoration; she alone took their mother's place with her young master and mistress, Jacques and Madeleine de Mortsauf.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Manon.—See Godard (Manon).

Manon-la-Blonde, a common prostitute in Paris during the last years of the Restoration, fell madly in love with Théodore Calvi, received the proceeds of a robbery, complicated with murder, committed by Jacques Collin's friend, and in that way was the cause, direct or indirect, of the Corsican's arrest.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Manseau (Père), innkeeper at Echelles, a village in Savoie, succored La Fosseuse when she was reduced to beggary, and gave the poor creature, Doctor Benassis's future protégée, sleeping quarters in a barn.—*The Country Doctor*.

Marana (La), born in 1772, the last of a long series of courtesans bearing the same name; a natural descendant of the Hérouvilles.—She was known to have had more than one lover of note: Mancini, the Duke of Lina, and a king of Naples; she plied her trade in Venice, Milan, and Naples. She had by Mancini a child whom he acknowledged, Juana-Pepita-Maria; and she caused her to be piously reared by the Lagounias, who were under

obligations to her. In 1808, she went to Tarragona in search of her, found her with Montefiore, disdained to revenge herself upon him, and accepted as her daughter's husband F. Diard, who had offered himself. About 1823, when she was dying at the hospital at Bordeaux, La Marana once more saw her daughter, who had retained her virtue but had not known happiness.—*The Accursed Child.*—*The Maranas.*

Marcas (Zéphirin), born about 1803, in Vitré, Bretagne, of parents of very moderate means, whom he afterward supported; educated gratis at the seminary; had no vocation for the priesthood.—Landing in Paris, with very little money, in 1823 or 1824, Marcus studied law with a solicitor whose head-clerk he became; he subsequently studied men and things in the five capitals, London, Berlin, Vienna, Saint Petersburg, Constantinople; was a journalist for five years, and reported debates in the Chambers. He was more or less intimate with La Palférine. With women he was one of the passionate-timid race. With a lion-like head, a magnificent voice, and oratorical powers equal to Berryer's and surpassing those of Monsieur Thiers, Marcas for a long time supplied the political ability of a Deputy who had become a minister; but, being convinced of his disloyalty, he overthrew him, then restored him to power for a short time. He returned to the field of polemical discussion; witnessed the death of newspapers in which his exalted, militant

criticism had shone resplendent; lived in destitution on a daily stipend of thirty sous earned by copying at the Palais de Justice. Marcas then—1836—lived in an attic of a furnished lodging-house on Rue Corneille. His ungrateful debtor, once more a minister, again sought him out. Except for the cordial earnestness of his young neighbors, Rabourdin and Juste, who furnished him with suitable clothes and equipped him at Humann's expense, he would have refused to accept the offer that was made him to return to public life. His new employment was of brief duration. The third defeat of the government hastened Marcas's dismissal. He returned to Rue Corneille and was seized with a nervous fever which grew rapidly worse and finally carried away that unappreciated genius. He was buried in the common grave in Montparnasse cemetery in January, 1838.—*A Prince of Bohemia.*—*Z. Marcas.*

Marcelin, a solicitor at Arcis-sur-Aube during the electoral campaign of April, 1839, in the arrondissement theretofore represented by François Keller. —*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Marchand (Victor), son of a Paris grocer, and a major of infantry in the campaign of 1808, being in love with Clara de Léganès, and under great obligation to her, he tried in vain to marry that child of the Spanish nobility, who preferred to submit to the most horrible of deaths: decapitation by the hand of her brother Juanito.—*The Executioner.*

Marche-à-Terre.—See Leroi (Pierre).

Marcillac (Madame de).—Thanks to her acquaintances in the anti-Revolutionary court and to her relationship to the Rastignacs, of whose family she was a modest and retiring member in 1819, she was able to introduce the Chevalier de Rastignac, her grandnephew, to whom she was much attached, to their brilliant cousin, Claire de Beauséant.—*Old Goriot.*

Marcosini (Count Andrea), born at Milan in 1807; although an aristocrat, he sought refuge temporarily in Paris as a liberal; handsome, wealthy, and a poet, the life of an exile sat lightly upon him. He was received by Mesdames d'Espard and Paul de Manerville. He followed at the heels of Marianina Gambara on Rue Froidmanteau; he discussed music and *Robert le Diable* at Giardini's table d'hote. For five years Paolo Gambara's wife was his mistress; then he abandoned her to marry a dancer in Italy. —*Gambara.*

Maréchal, solicitor at Ville-aux-Fayes under the Restoration, acted as Montcornet's counsel, and contributed materially by his recommendation to the selection of Sibilet, in 1817, as steward of Aigues.—*The Peasants.*

Mareschal had charge of the studies at the college of Vendôme in 1811, when Louis Lambert became a pupil at that institution of learning.—*Louis Lambert.*

Marest (Frédéric), born about 1802, son of a wealthy lumber-dealer's widow, and cousin to Georges Marest; clerk to a solicitor in Paris,—November, 1825,—lover of Florentine Cabirolle, who was kept by Cardot; met Oscar Husson at Maître Desroches's office and took him to a party given by Mademoiselle Cabirolle on Rue de Vendôme, where his fellow-clerk foolishly compromised himself.—*A Start in Life*.—In 1838, he had become an examining magistrate connected with the prosecuting office in Paris, and in that capacity questioned Auguste de Mergi concerning a theft of which Doctor Halpersohn was the victim.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.—In the following year, as king's attorney at Arcis-sur-Aube, a corpulent bachelor, he met the sons of Martener, Goulard, Michu, and Vinet; he sought the society of the Beauvisages and Mollots.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Marest (Georges), cousin of the preceding; his father was at the head of a large hardware house on Rue Saint-Martin.—In 1822, he was second clerk to Alexander Crottat, a Parisian notary. He had for his fellow-clerk and companion in pleasure Amaury Lupin. About the same time, Marest's vanity made an absurd exhibition of itself in Pierrotin's stage; he made sport of Husson, amused Bridau and Lora, annoyed the Comte de Sérizy. Three years later, he had become Léopold Hannequin's head-clerk; but he squandered a fortune of thirty thousand francs a year in debauchery, and

became at last a paltry solicitor of insurance.—*The Peasants.—A Start in Life.*

Margaritis, an Italian by birth, settled at Vouvray in 1831; he was an old man and mentally unsound, talked most incoherently, and claimed at times to be a vine-grower.—He was introduced by Vernier to Gaudissart, in order to play a joke upon that illustrious commercial traveller during one of his business trips.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*

Margaritis (Madame), wife of the preceding.—She kept him at home for economy's sake, and indemnified the befooled Gaudissart.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*

Marguerite, born in 1762, commonly called Gritte; in the service of old Hochon and his wife, at Issoudun.—*La Rabouilleuse.**

Marguerite, maid-servant to Johann Fischer.—*Cousin Bette.*

Margueron, well-to-do bourgeois of Beaumont-sur-Oise under Louis XVIII., desired for his son the office of tax collector in that town, where he owned a farm adjoining Sérizy's estate of Presles, which he had let to Léger.—*A Start in Life.*

Marialva (Donna Concha), duenna attached to Paquita Valdès.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

* In the earlier editions of the *Comédie Humaine* called *Un Ménage de Garçon.*

Marianne, servant to Sophie Gamard at Tours. —*The Curé of Tours.*

Marianne, in the employ of Michu at Cinq-Cygne, arrondissement of Arcis, simultaneously with Gaucher.—She served her master loyally and with discretion.—*A Dark Affair.*

Mariast, owner of the house numbered 22 on Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, had Messieurs d'Espard for tenants during almost the whole of the Restoration.—*The Interdiction.*

Marie-Jeanne, servant to Angélique Madou, in 1818.—*César Birotteau.*

Marie des Anges (Mère), born in 1762, aunt of Jacques Bricheteau, superior of the Ursuline convent at Arcis-sur-Aube, saved from the guillotine by Danton; caused an anniversary mass to be said in her nephew's behalf on the 5th of April in each year, and, during the reign of Louis-Philippe, used her influence in favor of a descendant of the famous revolutionist, Charles de Sallenauve, who was chosen Deputy for the arrondissement through her efforts. —*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Mariette, pseudonym of Marie Godeschal as dancer and courtesan.

Mariette, born in 1798; from 1817 in the service of the Wattevilles at Besançon; later in life was

courted by Jérôme, Albert Savarus's servant, notwithstanding her horrible ugliness, and because of her savings. — Mademoiselle de Watteville, being enamored of Savarus, traded upon the relations of Mariette and Jérôme, to the profit of her love.— *Albert Savarus.*

Mariette, cook to Mademoiselle Cormon of Alençon, in 1816; sometimes advised by Monsieur du Ronceret; she was a common scullery-maid in the same house when her mistress became Madame du Bousquier.—*The Old Maid.*

Mariette, in the service of La Fosseuse, toward the close of the Restoration, in the village of which Benassis was mayor.—*The Country Doctor.*

Mariette, cook to Adeline Hulot, then almost penniless, on Rue Plumet, Paris, in 1841.—*Cousin Bette.*

Marigny (Duchesse de), much courted in Faubourg Saint-Germain; allied to the Navarreins and Grandlieus; a woman of experience and excellent judgment; the real head of her family. She died about 1819.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Marigny (De), son of the preceding, an attractive madcap, in love with Madame Keller, a bourgeoise dame of the Chaussée-d'Antin.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Marin (Père), an old Parisian laboring man in whom Abbé de Vèze, in 1836, declined to exhibit any interest.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Marin, first *valet de chambre* to Georges de Maufrigneuse and lover of Anicette, at Cinq-Cygne, in 1839.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Marion, of Arcis, grandson of a steward of the Simeuse family; brother-in-law of Madame Marion, born Giguet.—He enjoyed Malin's confidence, purchased the Gondreville estate for him, became an advocate in the department of Aube, and finally president of a court under the Empire.—*A Dark Affair.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Marion, brother of the preceding and brother-in-law of Colonel Giguet, whose sister he married, became, through Malin's influence, co-receiver-general of Aube with Sibuelle.—*A Dark Affair.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Marion (Madame), wife of the preceding, sister of Colonel Giguet.—She was on friendly terms with Malin de Gondreville, survived her husband, left Troyes and returned to her native town of Arcis, where her salon was very popular. In 1839, Madame Marion used her influence in favor of Simon Giguet, the colonel's son.—*A Dark Affair.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Marion.—See Madame Kolb.

Mariotte, a Breton woman, born about 1794; with Gasselin, in the service of the Du Guénic family at Guérande, under Louis-Philippe.—*Béatrix.*

Mariotte, of Auxerre; a competitor of the puissant Gaubertin in appropriating the timber lands in that department of Bourgogne in which lay Montcornet's vast estate of Aigues.—*The Peasants.*

Mariotte (Madame), of Auxerre, mother of the preceding, had Mademoiselle Courtecuisse in her service in 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Marius, the sobriquet, become hereditary, of a native of Toulouse, who set up in business as a hairdresser in Paris, early in the nineteenth century, and was thus christened by the Chevalier de Parny, one of his customers; he transmitted the name Marius, like a sort of entail, to his successors.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Marivault, a wealthy man of letters, of meagre talent, put his name to a work written by the younger Monsieur de Valentin.—*The Magic Skin.*

Marmus (Madame), wife of a scientist, officer of the Legion of Honor; and member of the Institute.—She lived with him on Rue Duguay-Trouin, and was intimate with Zélie Minard, about 1840.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Marmus, husband of the preceding, famous for his fits of abstraction.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Marneffe (Jean-Paul-Stanislas), born in 1794; clerk in the ministry of war.—When he was an under-clerk at twelve hundred francs a year, he married Valérie Fortin, about 1833. Being as corrupt as a galley-slave, he left his modest quarters on Rue du Doyenné, for a luxurious establishment in Faubourg Saint-Germain provided by Baron Hulot, his wife's lover, and was promoted to be first clerk, deputy chief of bureau, chief of bureau, chevalier, and officer of the Legion of Honor in swift succession.—Gangrened physically as well as morally, he died in May, 1842.—*Cousin Bette.*

Marneffe (Madame). — See **Crevel** (Madame Célestin).*

Marneffe (Stanislas), legal son of the preceding; a scrofulous child, neglected by both his parents.—*Cousin Bette.*

Marolles (Abbé de), an aged priest who escaped the massacre at the Carmelite convent—on Rue de Vaugirard, now a simple chapel—in September, 1792, and remained in hiding in the upper part of Faubourg Saint-Martin, near the road to Germany.—

* In 1849, Clairville produced, on the stage of the Gymnase-Dramatique, a modified version of the episodes of Madame Marneffe's life, in the form of a vaudeville-drama, in five acts, entitled *Madame Marneffe, or the Prodigal Father.*

He had under his care two nuns, Sister Marthe and Sister Agathe, who were in as great danger as himself. On January 22, 1793, and January 21, 1794, the abbé said masses for the repose of Louis the Sixteenth's soul, in their presence and at the entreaty of the executioner of the "martyr king," who was also present, but whose identity he did not learn until January 25, 1794, when he was enlightened by Citizen Ragou at the corner of Rue des Frondeurs.*—*An Episode under the Terror.*

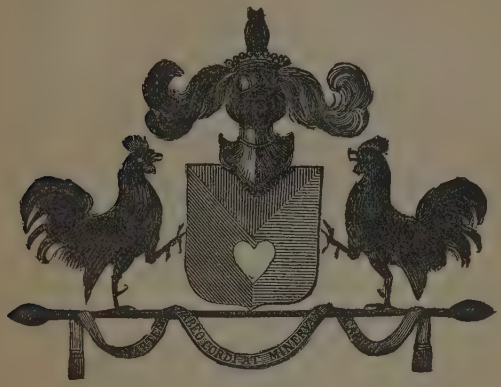
Maronis (Abbé de), a priest of much genius, who, had he worn the tiara, would have been a Borgia. He was Henri de Marsay's tutor and educated him as a thorough-going sceptic at a time when the churches were closed. He died a bishop, in 1812.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Marron, physician at Marsac, in Charente, under the Restoration; nephew of Marron the curé.—He gave his daughter in marriage to Postel the druggist at Angoulême, and was intimate with the David Séchards.—*Lost Illusions.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Marron, curé of Marsac,—Charente,—under the Restoration; uncle of the preceding, advanced in years.—*Lost Illusions.*

*This street has disappeared. It lay near Rues de l'Echelle, des Moineaux, and Saint-Honoré.

Marsay (De), an old nobleman with many vices. —Married, at the command of Lord Dudley, to one of his mistresses, whose son by that lord—Henri—he adopted in consideration of an annuity of a hundred thousand francs which was speedily squandered in low haunts; he entrusted the child to his old sister, Mademoiselle de Marsay, and died, as he



COAT OF ARMS OF THE DE MARSAYS

had lived, apart from his wife.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Marsay (Madame de).—See Marquise de Vordac.

Marsay (Mademoiselle de), sister and sister-in-law of the two last named, took charge of their son Henri and so bore herself toward him that he

mourned for her when she died, at an advanced age.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Marsay (Henri de), born between 1792 and 1796, son of Lord Dudley and the celebrated Marquise de Vordac, who was first married to the elder Marsay, who adopted her son and thus became his father under the law. Young Henri was brought up by Mademoiselle de Marsay and Abbé Maronis; as early as 1815, he was intimate with Paul de Manerville, and belonged to the Thirteen,* then omnipotent, with Bourignard, Montriveau, and Ronquerolles. About that time, Marsay discovered on Rue Saint-Lazare a girl from Lesbosen, Paquita Valdès, whom he wished to make his mistress; and at the same time met his own natural sister, Madame de San-Réal, whose rival he was in the struggle for Paquita's affections.—Marsay had first been the lover of the Comtesse Charlotte, then of Arabella Dudley, whose children were like portraits of him. He also was on intimate terms with Delphine de Nucingen until 1819, and with Diane de Cadignan. —As a member of the Thirteen, Henri was one of Montriveau's crew when he kidnapped Antoinette de Langeais from the Carmelite convent. He purchased Coralie for sixty thousand francs. All his time during the Restoration was passed with young men or women; he was the friend and adviser of

*Frédéric Soulié's *Closerie des Genêts*, played first at the Ambigu, Paris, October 14, 1846, refers to this episode in Monsieur de Marsay's life.

Victurnien d'Esgrignon, of Savinien de Portenduère, and especially of Paul de Manerville, whom he tried in vain to guide after an ill-advised marriage, and to whom he announced, as a possibility, his own marriage. Marsay took Lucien de Rubempré under his wing, and with Rastignac acted as his second in his duel with Michel Chrestien. The female representatives of the Chaulieu and Fontaine families feared or admired Henri de Marsay, whom Canalis, the petted poet, despised.—The Revolution of July made Marsay a personage of importance, although he could still gravely tell of his bygone love-affairs in Félicité des Touches's salon. He was prime minister in 1832 and 1833, and at the same time a familiar figure in the Princesse de Cadignan's legitimist salon, where he acted as a screen for the last Vendean uprising. There, too, Marsay disclosed the underground motives of Malin de Gondreville's abduction, which was already ancient history. He died, worn out, in 1834; shortly before, when Nathan was offering incense to Marie de Vandenesse, the statesman interested himself in that intrigue, although he despised the writer.—*History of the Thirteen.—The Involuntary Comedians.—Another Study of Woman.—The Lily of the Valley.—Old Goriot.—The Cabinet of Antiquities.—Ursule Mirouët.—The Marriage Contract.—Lost Illusions.—Memoirs of Two Young Wives.—The Dance at Sceaux.—Modeste Mignon.—The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.—A Dark Affair.—A Daughter of Eve.*

Martainville (Alphonse-Louis-Dieudonné), publicist and dramatic author, born at Cadiz, of French parents, in 1776, died August 27, 1803.—A fanatical royalist, he lavished advice and encouragement upon Lucien de Rubempré, an apostate liberal, in 1821 and 1822.—*Lost Illusions.*

Martellens, a scientist quoted by the naturalist Lavrille to Raphael de Valentin, on the subject of the origin of the word "shagreen."—*The Magic Skin.*

Martener, a well-informed old man living at Provins under the Restoration; he explained to the archæologist Desfondrilles, who consulted him on the subject, why it was that all Europe, disdaining the mineral springs of their little town, persisted in going to Spa, where the waters were much less efficacious according to French physicians.—*Pierrette.*

Martener, son of the preceding; doctor at Provins in 1827; an able, simple, kindly man.—He married Madame Guénée's second daughter; being consulted one day by Mademoiselle Habert, he pronounced a judgment adverse to the marriage of virgins of forty, which broke Sylvie Rogron's heart; he defended and took care of Pierrette Lorrain, the victim of the old maid last mentioned.—*Pierrette.*

Martener (Madame), wife of the preceding, Madame Guénée's second daughter and Madame Auffray's sister.—Overwhelmed with pity for Pierrette

Lorrain in her illness, in 1828, she provided her with the distraction of music, and played Weber, Beethoven, or Hérold for her.—*Pierrette.*

Martener, son of the preceding, a protégé of the elder Vinet; an honest, dull creature; in 1839, was examining magistrate at Arcis-sur-Aube, and, during the electoral campaign in the spring of that year, consorted with the government officials, Michu, Goulard, Olivier Vinet, and Marest.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Martha was for a long while Madame Joséphine Claës's faithful maid-servant; she died, at an advanced age, between 1828 and 1830.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Marthe (Sister), a gray nun, a native of Auvergne; from 1809 to 1816, taught reading, writing, the History of the Jews, the Old and New Testaments, the Catechism, and a little arithmetic to Véronique Sauviat—Madame Graslin.—*The Village Curé.*

Marthe (Sister), born Beauséant, about 1730; a nun at the abbey of Chelles; took refuge with Sister Agathe—born Langeais—and Abbé de Marolles in poor lodgings in the upper part of Faubourg Saint-Martin. On January 22, 1793, she went to a pastry-cook's shop near Saint-Laurent, to obtain the wafers necessary for a mass for the repose of the soul of

Louis XVI., at which she was present, as was the king's executioner. The following year,—January 21, 1794,—the same ceremony was repeated, and again Sister Marthe was present; during those two years of the Terror, she was under the protection of Mucius Scœvola.—*An Episode under the Terror.*

Marthe (Sister), knew Mesdames de l'Estorade and Marie Gaston as girls at the Carmelite convent at Blois during the Restoration.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Martin (Dame), in 1829, in the Dauphiné village of which Doctor Benassis was mayor, took care of children from the hospital for three francs and a pound of soap per month. She was the first person of the village whom Genestas-Bluteau fell in with, and the first to give him any information.—*The Country Doctor.*

Martineau, the name of two brothers connected with Monsieur de Mortsauf's agricultural enterprises in Touraine; the elder was at first farmer, then steward; the younger was a keeper.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Martineau, son of one of the two brothers mentioned above.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Marty (Jean-Baptiste), actor of melodrama; member of the company or manager of the Gaîté,

before and after the fire of 1836; born in 1779; celebrated under the Restoration; in 1819 or 1820 was applauded, in the *Mont-Sauvage*, by Madame Vauquer,—born Conflans,—who was escorted to the theatre by her boarder on Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, Jacques Collin, *alias* Vautrin, on the evening preceding his arrest.—*Old Goriot*.—Marty died, a very old man, in 1868; he was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and had been for a long time mayor of the commune of Charenton.

Marville (De).*—See Camusot.

Mary, an English servant in the family of Louis de l'Estorade, under the Restoration and under Louis-Philippe.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Massin-Levrault, junior, son of a poor locksmith of Montargis, grandnephew of Doctor Minoret through his marriage to a Levrault-Minoret; father of three daughters, Paméla, Aline, and Madame Goupil; in January, 1815, purchased the office of clerk to the justice of the peace at Nemours, and at first lived, with his family, on the benefactions of Doctor Minoret, through whose influence his own sister obtained charge of the post-office at Nemours. He was one of the indirect persecutors of Ursule de Portenduère, was a municipal councillor after

*He had a brother, bearing the name of Camusot, who graduated from the Ecole Polytechnique.

July, 1830; he began to make loans to the peasants at usurious rates with the money given him by the doctor and finally became a typical usurer.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Massin-Levrault (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Levrault-Minoret, about 1793; great-niece of Doctor Denis Minoret on her mother's side, and daughter of a victim of the campaign in France; she was extremely obsequious to her rich uncle, and, so far as she had the opportunity, persecuted Ursule de Portenduère.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Massol, a native of Carcasonne, an advocate in embryo and editor of the *Gazette des Tribunaux* in May, 1830.—He unwittingly led Jacqueline Collin to her nephew Jacques, a guest at the Conciergerie; at a suggestion from Granville, he attributed, in his paper, Lucien de Rubempré's death to the rupture of an aneurism. A republican for the lack of a *de* before his name, and very ambitious, he was, in 1834, associated with Raoul Nathan in the management of a large newspaper, and tried to make use of the poet, who was the founder of the sheet. With Stidmann, Steinbock, and Claude Vignon, Massol attended Valérie Marneffe's second marriage. In 1845, being then a councillor of State and president of a section, he kept Jenny Cadine: at that time the lawsuit in which Palafox Gazonal was interested came before him.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The*

Magic Skin.—A Daughter of Eve.—Cousin Bette.—The Involuntary Comedians.

Masson, a friend of Maître Desroches, an advocate practising in the tribunals of commerce, to whom Lucien de Rubempré had recourse, by Desroches's advice, in 1821, when Coralie's furniture was seized.—*Lost Illusions.*

Masson (Publicola), born about 1795; the leading chiropodist in Paris in 1845; a radical republican of the school of Marat, whom he resembled in appearance; Léon de Lora was one of his customers.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Mathias, born in 1753.—He began as third clerk to Chesnel the Bordeaux notary, succeeded him, married, lost his wife, had a son in the magistracy and a daughter well established; he was a perfect specimen of the old-fashioned *tabellion*, and lavished his shrewd advice upon two generations of Manervilles.—*The Marriage Contract.*

Mathilde (La Grande), an associate of Jenny Courand in the early years of Louis-Philippe's reign.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*

Mathurine, a devout, upright creature; originally a cook in the household of the Bishop of Nancy, afterward engaged for Valérie Marneffe on Rue Vaneau, by Lisbeth Fischer, who was related to her through her mother.—*Cousin Bette.*

Matifat, a rich druggist on Rue des Lombards, Paris, early in the nineteenth century; supplied the *Reine des Roses,* of which Ragon and Birotteau were successively proprietors; a typical vulgar bourgeois, narrow-minded and self-satisfied, obscene in speech and perhaps in conduct.—He married and had a daughter whom he took, with his wife, to the famous ball given by César Birotteau on Rue Saint-Honoré, December 17, 1818; being a friend of the Collevilles, Thuilliers, and Saillards, Matifat had begged for invitations for them, which César Birotteau doubtless sent them. In 1821, Matifat "protected" an actress who was speedily transported from the Panorama to the Gymnase-Dramatique—Florine, to wit, born Sophie Grignault, and at a later date Madame Nathan. Jean-Jacques Bixiou and Madame Desroches were particularly assiduous in their visits to him during the year 1826, both on Rue Cherche-Midi and in the suburbs of Paris. Under Louis-Philippe, Matifat, then a widower and remarried, retired from business. He was a silent partner in the theatre which Gaudissart managed.—*César Birotteau.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Lost Illusions.*—*The House of Nucingen.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*Cousin Pons.*

Matifat (Madame), first wife of the preceding; a lady who wore turbans and brilliant colors.—She was a shining light in the petty bourgeoisie under the Restoration, and died after the accession of Louis-Philippe.—*César Birotteau.*—*The House of Nucingen.*

Matifat (Mademoiselle), daughter of the preceding; was present at the Birotteau ball; was sought in marriage by Adolphe Cochin and by Maître Desroches, married General Baron Gouraud, a man without means, many years her senior, and brought him a dowry of a hundred and fifty thousand francs *in præsenti*, and an establishment on Rue Cherche-Midi and a house at Luzarches *in futuro*.—*César Birotteau*.—*The House of Nucingen*.—*Pierrette*.

Matifat (Madame), Matifat's second wife; born in 1800, of humble extraction and unsavory past; one of those persons who watched over Charles de Sallenauve's childhood; in 1839, she was present at a performance at the Opéra-Comique and had her box opened for her by Madame Tancrède, one of her old acquaintances of the *Feu Eternel* restaurant on Boulevard de l'Hôpital.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.

Maucombe (Comte de), provençal of a family illustrious in the days of King René.—During the Revolution, he "donned the humble jacket of a provincial proof-reader," in Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard's printing-office at Angoulême: he had several children: Renée, who became Madame de l'Estorade, Jean, and Marianina, the latter a natural daughter whom Lanty adopted. He was chosen Deputy in 1826, and sat between the Centre and the Right. He was a perfect specimen of the pure-blooded

Marseillais. He was still living, in excellent health, in 1841.—*Lost Illusions.*—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Maucombe (Jean de), son of the preceding, sacrificed his share of the inheritance to his older sister, Madame de l'Estorade, born Renée de Maucombe.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Maufrigneuse (Duc de), born in 1778, son of the Prince de Cadignan who died at the age of eighty near the close of the Restoration, became Prince de Cadignan in his turn. He was the lover of Madame d'Uxelles, whose daughter, Diane, he married in 1814; he lived on bad terms with her; kept Marie Godeschal; was colonel of cavalry during the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X.; had in his regiment Philippe Bridau, the Vicomte de Sérizy, and Oscar Husson; was on intimate terms with Messieurs de Grandlieu and d'Espard.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*—*A Start in Life.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Maufrigneuse (Duchesse de), wife of the preceding, born Diane d'Uxelles in 1796, married about 1815. She was the mistress of Marsay, Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto, Victurnien d'Esgrignon, Maxime de Trailles, Eugène de Rastignac, Armand de Montriveau, the Marquis de Ronquerolles, Prince Galathionne, one of the Grandlieus, the Duc de Rhétoré, Lucien de Rubempré, and Daniel d'Arthez, in turn;

at different times, she lived at Anzy,—near Sancerre, — Paris, — Rue Faubourg-Saint-Honoré and Rue Miromesnil, — Cinq-Cygne in Champagne, Geneva, and on the shore of Lake Constance; she inspired an insane platonic passion in Michel Chrestien; held at arm's length by most piquant and brightest of *bons mots*, the Duc d'Hérouville, who sought her favor toward the close of the Restoration. Her first and last liaisons were especially notorious. Marquis Miguel d'Ajuda-Pinto neglected his wife, Berthe de Rochefide, for her, thus avenging his former mistress, Claire de Beauséant. Her affair with Victurnien d'Esgrignon became the most stormy of romances: disguised as a man, and provided with a passport in the name of Félix de Vandenesse, Madame de Maufrigneuse succeeded in saving the young man from the Assize Court, after he had committed a crime in order to meet the demands of his mistress's wild extravagance. In truth, the duchess, beneath her angelic exterior, was the prey of her tradesmen; she squandered fortunes, and her recklessness compelled the sale of Anzy, to the profit of Polydore Milaud de la Baudraye. Some years later, she tried in vain to save Lucien de Rubempré, under arrest on a criminal charge. The Revolution of July made a great change in her life and her brilliant position. As inheritress of the social sceptre of Mesdames de Langeais and de Beauséant, both of whom she knew, she was intimate with the Marquise d'Espard, with whom she disputed, in 1822, "the fragile royalty of

fashion;" and she was on the best of terms with the Chaulieus, whom she met at a famous hunting-party near Havre. But in July, 1830, being reduced to comparatively slender means and entirely abandoned by her husband,—she had meanwhile become Princesse de Cadignan,—she received pecuniary assistance from her relations, Mesdames d'Uxelles and de Navarreins; she went into retirement, so to speak, devoted herself to her son Georges, and, by invoking the memory of Chrestien as well as by continuing to see Madame d'Espard, succeeded in making a conquest of Daniel d'Arthez himself, the mature, wealthy, celebrated Deputy of the Right, without abandoning society altogether; in fact, between 1832 and 1835, she listened more than once to De Marsay's anecdotal reminiscences, at her own house and at Félicité des Touches's.—She possessed portraits of her numerous lovers. She also had a portrait of MADAME, in whose service she had been, and displayed it before the face and eyes of De Marsay, Louis-Philippe's prime minister. She also possessed a portrait of Charles X., bearing this inscription: *Given by the King*. After her son's marriage to a Cinq-Cygne, she passed much of the time at the estate of that name. She was there during the elections in 1839.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.—Modeste Mignon.—The Cabinet of Antiquities.—The Muse of the Department.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.—Memoirs of Two Young Wives.—Another Study of Woman.—A Dark Affair.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Maufrigneuse (Georges de), only son of the preceding, born about 1814; had successively in his service Toby and Martin; assumed the title of duke toward the close of the Restoration; was involved in the last Vendean insurrection. Through the efforts of his mother, who, in 1833, arranged the match, he married Berthe de Cinq-Cygne in 1838, and inherited the estate of that name during the electoral campaign in the following year.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.—A Dark Affair.—Béatrix.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Maufrigneuse (Berthe de), wife of the preceding, daughter of Adrien and Laurence de Cinq-Cygne; was almost betrothed in 1833, married in 1838, and was present, with all her family, at the family domain in Aube, during the spring of 1839.—*Béatrix.—A Dark Affair.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Maugredie, famous physician; a Pyrrhonist; was called to see Raphael de Valentin in consultation and had to give his opinion concerning his very serious condition.—*The Magic Skin.*

Maulincour (Baronne de),* born Rieux, an eighteenth-century woman who "did not lose her head" during the Revolution; an intimate friend of the Vidame de Pamiers.—When the Bourbons

*In the last century, the Maulaincourts owned a mansion on Chausée des Minimes, in the Marais, of which Elie Magus afterward became the owner—1835-1845.

were restored, she divided her time between her mansion in Faubourg Saint-Germain, where she finished the education of her grandson, Auguste Carbonnon de Maulincour, and her estate near Bordeaux, where she requested Natalie Evangélista's hand for her grandnephew, Paul de Manerville, and at the same time, and justly, formed a very unfavorable opinion of that young woman's family. The baroness died a short time before her grandson, of the grief occasioned by the young man's misfortunes. —*The Marriage Contract.*—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*

Maulincour (Auguste Carbonnon de), born in 1797, grandson of the preceding, brought up by her, formed by the Vidame de Pamiers; he left them but rarely, lived in Rue de Bourbon in the reign of Louis XVIII., and his life, though brief, was full of excitement and misfortune. Having adopted the career of arms, he was decorated, and after holding a commission as captain in a cavalry regiment of the Garde Royale, became a lieutenant-colonel in the Gardes du Corps. He paid court fruitlessly to Madame de Langeais. He fell in love with Clémence Desmarets, followed her, compromised her reputation, persecuted her, and by his indiscreet persistence drew upon himself the terrible enmity of Gratien Bourignard, Madame Desmarets's father. In this bitter struggle, Maulincour, disregarding the warnings conveyed by divers premeditated accidents and a duel with the Marquis de Ronquerolles,

succumbed to poison and followed the old baroness, his grandmother, to Père-Lachaise, within a very short time.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*—*La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Mauny (Baron de), was murdered with a hatchet, about 1830, in the outskirts of Versailles, by Victor, the "Parisian," who then sought shelter at the Marquis d'Aiglemont's, with the family of Hélène, who became his mistress.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Maupin (Camille).—See Touches (Félicité des).

Maurice, *valet de chambre* in the service of the Comte and Comtesse de Restaud, during the Restoration.—His master believed him to be entirely devoted to his interests, whereas, on the contrary, he espoused those of his mistress, which were diametrically opposed to her husband's.—*Old Goriot.*—*Gobseck.*

Médal (Robert), a famous actor of great talent, acted at Paris in the last years of Louis-Philippe, at the period when Sylvain Pons led the orchestra at Gaudissart's theatre.—*Cousin Pons.*

Melin, tavern-keeper or *cabaretier* in the west of France, furnished entertainment, in 1809, to the royalists who subsequently came before Mergi for sentence; for his share he received five years' imprisonment. — *The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Melmoth (John), of Irish birth and redolent of the Englishman, a satanic individual, made a strange bargain with Rodolphe Castanier, Nucingen's dishonest cashier,* the terms being a mutual exchange of individualities; he died in the odor of sanctity, on Rue Férou, Paris, in 1821.—*Melmoth Converted.*

Memmi (Emilio).—See Prince of Varese.

Mène-à-Bien, sobriquet of Coupiau.

Mergi (De), magistrate under the Empire and the Restoration, whose zeal, rewarded by two governments, always smote the adherents of the vanquished cause. The court over which he presided, in 1809, had to deal with the cases of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne; Mergi displayed much bitterness against Madame de la Chanterie.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Mergi (De), son of the preceding, married Vanda de Bourlac.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Mergi (Baronne Vanda de), born Bourlac, descended through her mother from the Polish family Tarlowski, married the son of Mergi, the famous magistrate, and survived him; a confirmed invalid,

*They witnessed, in company with Aquilina, a performance of the *Comédien d'Etampes*, at the Gymnase, a vaudeville by Moreau and Sewrin, which was first acted June 23, 1821.

in destitute circumstances, she was relieved by Godefroid, Madame de la Chanterie's representative, and was finally saved by Doctor Moses Halpersohn, assisted by the nursing and care of her father and Doctors Bianchon, Desplein, and Haudry.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Mergi (Auguste de), son of the preceding; was, in turn, schoolboy, student, and humble clerk at the Palais de Justice, during the second half of Louis-Philippe's reign; he waited upon and nursed his mother with painstaking devotion. For her sake he stole four thousand francs from Moses Halpersohn, but was not "molested" therefor, thanks to the intervention of one of the Brothers of Consolation of Madame de la Chanterie's household.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Merle, captain in the Seventy-second demi-brigade; a reckless, merry fellow. Killed by Pille-Miche at La Vivetière in December, 1799.—*The Chouans.*

Merlin, of Douai, member of the Convention, and for two years one of the Directory. As procureur-general at the Court of Cassation, in September, 1805, he caused the rejection of the appeal of the Simeuses, Hauteserres, and Michu, convicted of abducting Senator Malin.—*A Dark Affair.*

Merlin (Hector), came from Limoges to Paris to enter the profession of journalism; a royalist; was

especially conspicuous during the two years of Lucien de Rubempré's literary and political career. He was at that time Suzanne du Val-Noble's lover and a polemical writer in a journal of the Right Centre; at the same time, he honored Andoche Finot's petty theatrical sheet with his collaboration. He was a dangerous man in his profession, and at need could wear the hat of the editor-in-chief. In March, 1822, with Théodore Gaillard, he founded the *Réveil*, another variety of *Drapeau Blanc*. Merlin had an unpleasant face, pierced by a pair of light-blue eyes terrifyingly malicious in expression. His voice was between the mewing of the cat and the asthmatic cough of the hyena.—*Lost Illusions*.

Merlin de la Blottière (Mademoiselle), a member of the aristocracy of Tours in 1826; a friend of François Birotteau.—*The Curé of Tours*.

Merret (De), a gentleman of Picardie, owner of the Grande Bretèche, near Vendôme, under the Empire; he caused the closet in which he knew that his wife's lover, the Spaniard Bagos de Férédia, was concealed, to be walled up. He died in 1816, at Paris, as the result of over-indulgence.—*Another Study of Woman*.

Merret (Madame Joséphine de), wife of the preceding and mistress of Bagos de Férédia, whom she refused to betray to her husband, and who died almost before her eyes. She died, in the same year

as Merret, at the Grande Bretèche, from the effects of the shock she had experienced. Madame de Merret's story was the theme of a vaudeville performed at the Gymnase-Dramatique, under the title of *Valentine.—Another Study of Woman.*

Merkstus, banker at Douai, had a note of Balthazar Claës for ten thousand francs in 1819, and called upon him in order to collect it.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Métivier, dealer in paper on Rue Serpente, Paris, under the Restoration, correspondent of David Séchard; was a friend of Gobseck and Bidault, and with them frequented the *Thémis* café, between Rue Dauphine and Quai des Augustins. He retired from business, having two daughters and a hundred thousand francs a year.—*Lost Illusions.—The Civil Service.—The Petty Bourgeois.*

Métivier, nephew and successor of the preceding, one of whose daughters he probably married. —He was interested in the publishing business with Morand and Barbet; he drove a sharp trade with Bourlac in 1838; in 1840, he lived in Thuillier's house on Rue Saint-Dominique d'Enfer and had divers financial transactions with Jeanne-Marie-Brigitte Thuillier, Cérizet, and Dutocq, bill-discounters of various kinds, under different names. —*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.—The Petty Bourgeois.*

Meynardie (Madame), under the Restoration, probably controlled a shop or workroom in Paris, in which Ida Gruget worked, and certainly managed a house of prostitution which numbered Esther Van Gobseck among its inmates.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Meyraux, physician; a young scholar with whom Louis Lambert became intimate in Paris, in 1819.—Meyraux was a member of the *Cénacle* of Rue des Quatre-Vents, presided over by Daniel d'Arthez. He died in 1832.—*Louis Lambert.—Lost Illusions.*

Michaud (Justin), formerly quartermaster of the cuirassiers of the Garde Impériale; chevalier of the Legion of Honor.—He married Madame de Montcornet's lady's-maid, Olympe Charel, and became, during the Restoration, head-keeper on the general's property at Blangy, Bourgogne. Geneviève Niseron loved him in secret and without his knowledge. His military outspokenness and his loyal devotion to his master were powerless in face of a league formed against him by Sibilet, steward of Aigues, and by the Rigous, Soudrys, Gaubertins, Tonsards, and Fourchon. With the connivance of Courtecuisse and Vaudoyer, François Tonsard's bullet got the better of Michaud's vigilance in 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Michaud (Madame Justin), wife of the preceding; born Olympe Charel, a native of Le Perche;

a virtuous and attractive farmer's daughter. She was lady's-maid to Madame de Montcornet before her marriage and residence at Aigues; married Michaud for love, which was reciprocated; had in her service Cornevin, Juliette, and Gounod; gave a home to Geneviève Niseron, whose somewhat peculiar nature she seemed to understand. She often trembled for her husband, who was hated in the canton, and died from the effects of her anxiety on the very night of his murder, after giving birth to a child which did not live.—*The Peasants.*

Michel, waiter at Socquard's café at Soulanges, in 1823; he also tended his employer's vines and kept the garden in order.—*The Peasants.*

Michonneau (Christine-Michelle).—See Madame Poiret the elder.

Michu played a rôle at variance with his real political principles, during and after the Revolution, in the department of Aube. His humble origin, his stern exterior, his marriage to the daughter of a tanner of Troyes of most advanced opinions, all conspired to give an air of verisimilitude to the ostentatious, outspoken republicanism beneath which Michu concealed his royalist faith and an untiring devotion to the Simeuses, Hauteserres, and Cinq-Cygnes. From 1789 to 1804, he managed the estate of Gondreville, which was taken from its legitimate owners, and, during the Terror, he was president of

the Jacobin club of Arcis. After the Duc d'Enghien's assassination,—March 21, 1804,—the stewardship of Gondreville was taken from him. Thereafter he took up his abode not far away, disclosed the secret of his conduct to Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, and became the farmer of all the dependencies of the château. Having openly manifested his antagonism to Malin, he was supposed to be the principal actor in the plot to abduct the new lord of Gondreville, and, being sentenced to death as such, was executed, though innocent, in October, 1806.—*A Dark Affair*.

Michu (Marthe), wife of the preceding, daughter of a tanner of Troyes, the "apostle of the Revolution" in that town, who was accused of *babouvism** and executed. She was a blonde with blue eyes, shaped like an antique statue, and, in obedience to her father's will, she represented the Goddess of Liberty in a public celebration, notwithstanding her pathetic modesty. She adored her husband, by whom she had one son, François. For a long time she was unacquainted with his secret, so that she lived in a measure apart from him, clinging to her mother. When she learned of the royalist manœuvres of Michu, inspired by his devotion to the Cinq-Cygnes, she joined with him in them; but, falling into a cunningly-laid trap, she unwittingly caused her husband's conviction and sentence: a forged letter having lured her to Malin's retreat, the charge

*Doctrine of absolute equality of all mankind; so called from Babœuf.

of abduction was made to seem probable. She was herself imprisoned, and died before trial—November, 1806.—*A Dark Affair.*

Michu (François), son of the preceding, born in 1793. In 1803, in the interest of the house of Cinq-Cygne, he followed the scent of the gendarmerie represented by Giguet. The tragic death of his parents—the portrait of his father hung on the wall at Cinq-Cygne—led to his adoption, in some sort, by the Marquise Laurence, whose influence opened to him a career at the bar; he practised his profession from 1817 to 1819, when he left it to enter the magistracy. He was associate judge of the court at Alençon in 1824. He then became king's attorney and received the cross of the Legion of Honor, after the prosecution instituted by Monsieur du Bousquier and the liberals against Victurnien d'Esgrignon. Three years later, he held the same position at Arcis, becoming president of the court there in 1839. Possessed of twelve thousand francs a year, which Madame de Cinq-Cygne bestowed upon him in 1814, Michu married an heiress, Mademoiselle Girel, of Troyes. In Arcis he consorted only with the government officials and the family of Cinq-Cygne, recently allied to the Cadignans.—*A Dark Affair.*—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Michu (Madame François), wife of the preceding, born Girel.—Like her husband, she seemed, in 1839, to look down upon the people of Arcis, and

went but little outside the circle of government officials, except as required by her relations with the family of Cinq-Cygne.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Migeon, concierge of the house on Rue des Martyrs, in 1836, in which Etienne Lousteau had lived for three years, was employed by Madame de la Baudraye, then living with the journalist, to carry jewels to the pawnbroker's.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Migeon (Paméla), daughter of the preceding, born in 1823; in 1837, she was a bright little lady's-maid in the employ of Madame de la Baudraye, when she took up her abode with Lousteau.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Mignon de la Bastie (Charles), born in 1773; a native of the department of Var, the "last scion of the family to which Paris owes the street and the mansion built by Cardinal Mignon;" enlisted as a soldier under the Republic; became intimate with Anne Dumay.—In the early years of the Empire, he married Bettina Wallenrod, the only child of a banker of Frankfort; it was a love-match on both sides. Shortly before the return of the Bourbons, he became a lieutenant-colonel and commander of the Legion of Honor. Under the Restoration, he settled at Havre with his wife, made a large fortune in trade and banking, lost it, left the country alone, and returned from the East, several times a millionaire, in the last year of the reign of Charles X. He

had four children, of whom he lost three; two died in infancy, and the third, Bettina-Caroline, after being seduced and abandoned by Monsieur d'Estourny, died in 1827; Marie-Modeste, the only surviving child, was placed in the care of the Dumays during her father's absence; she became Madame Ernest de la Bastie-La Brière.—Charles Mignon's renewed prosperity enabled him to resume the name and title of Comte de la Bastie.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Mignon (Madame Charles), wife of the preceding, born Bettina-Wallenrod-Tustall-Bartenstild, spoiled child of a banker of Frankfort-on-the-Main. She lost her sight after the misfortunes and premature death of her elder daughter, Bettina-Caroline; she predicted her younger daughter's girlish romance.*—In the last months of the Restoration, Madame Mignon was operated on by Desplein, recovered her sight, and was an eye-witness of Modeste's hapiness.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Mignon (Bettina-Caroline), elder daughter of the preceding; born in 1805; the living portrait of her father; a genuine Southerner; was her mother's favorite, although her sister Modeste resembled her much more closely; a sort of "Gretchen."—She was seduced, carried away, and abandoned by an adventurer named Estourny, and soon sank beneath the weight of her wrong-doing and her misery; she

* Marie-Modeste was a passionate admirer of Canalis's poems, especially of the one called *Chant d'une jeune fille.*

died at Havre, surrounded by almost all her family. A grave in the little cemetery of Ingouville has borne, since 1827, this inscription: "Bettina-Caroline Mignon, died at the age of twenty-two. Pray for her!"—*Modeste Mignon.*

Mignon (Marie-Modeste).—See La Bastie-La Brière (Madame Ernest de).

Mignonne, name given by the Provençal to the panther tamed by him in the desert, in memory of a mistress named Virginie.—*A Passion in the Desert.*

Mignonnet, born in 1782, a graduate of the Schools, captain of artillery in the Garde Impériale; on the retired list under the Restoration, and lived at Issoudun. A short, slight man, very dignified, interested in science; a friend of Carpentier, the retired cavalry officer; both took sides with the bourgeoisie against Maxence Gilet, whose two military partisans, Commandant Potel and Captain Renard, belonged to the Faubourg de Rome, the Belleviile of that municipality of Berri.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Milaud de la Baudraye.—See La Baudraye (Jean-Athanase-Polydore Milaud de).

Milaud, a handsome man, representing the plebeian, parvenu branch of the Milauds; a kinsman of Jean-Athanase-Polydore Milaud de la Baudraye, from whom he expected to inherit, not believing in

the genuineness of his marriage. With Marchangy for his patron, he entered the public service in the department of justice. Under Louis XVIII., he was deputy king's attorney at Angoulême, probably succeeded by Maître Petit-Claud. Milaud afterward filled the same office at Nevers, in what seems to have been his native province.—*Lost Illusions.*—*The Muse of the Department.*

Millet, grocer, on Rue Chanoinesse, Paris; a small, vacant apartment in Madame de la Chanterie's house was placed in his hands to be let, in 1836; he gave Godefroid some information as to his landlady, after subjecting him to a searching examination.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Millot (Mademoiselle), in 1821, mistress of Braulard, leader of a *claque.*—*Lost Illusions.*

Minard (Louis), rebel, *chauffeur,* involved in the royalist uprising in the West in 1809, was tried before the court presided over by Bourlac and Mergi; he was sentenced to death and executed the same year.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Minard (Auguste-Jean-François), clerk at fifteen hundred francs a year in the department of finance. —He met, at the shop of a fellow-clerk's sister,—Mademoiselle Godard, florist on Rue Richelieu,—a

shop-girl named Zélie Lorain, the daughter of a concierge; he fell in love with her, married her, and had two children by her, Julien and Prudence. He lived near the Barrière de Courcelles, and, being laborious, economical, and inoffensive, had to endure the jests of Jean-Jacques Bixiou in the bureau. Poverty gave him courage and invention. He resigned his clerkship in December, 1824, and began dealing in adulterated tea and chocolate in the Saint-Marcel quarter; later, he became a distiller. In 1835, he was the wealthiest tradesman in the neighborhood of Place Maubert and owned one of the finest houses on Rue des Maçons-Sorbonne.*—In 1840, Minard was mayor of the eleventh arrondissement, judge of the tribunal of commerce, and officer of the Legion of Honor. He renewed his acquaintance with many of his old comrades of the Restoration: Colleville, Thuillier, Dutocq, Fleury, Phellion, Xavier Rabourdin, Saillard, Isidore Baudoyer, and Godard.—*The Civil Service.—The House of Nucingen.—The Petty Bourgeois.*

Minard (Madame), wife of the preceding; born Zélie Lorain, daughter of a concierge.—She made a trial at the Conservatoire; but, being naturally cold and prudent, she did not persist in that path, but entered the employ of Mademoiselle Godard, florist on Rue Richelieu, as a shop-girl. She married François Minard, presented him with two children, and, with the assistance of Madame Lorain, her

* This street is now somewhat shorter, and is called Rue Champollion.

mother, was able to bring them up modestly in their home near the Barrière de Courcelles.* Under Louis-Philippe, when they had become wealthy and lived in that part of Faubourg Saint-Germain which adjoins Faubourg Saint-Jacques, she was as prompt as her husband to display the foolish bumptiousness of the parvenu.—*The Civil Service.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Minard (Julien), son of the preceding, advocate, looked upon as the "good genius of the family" until about 1840, when he made a fool of himself with Olympe-Cardinal, then playing in *Love's Telegraph* in Mourier's little boulevard theatre.† This affair terminated by a separation induced by Julien's parents, who settled a sum of money on the actress, become Madame Cérizet.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Minard (Prudence), sister of the preceding, was sought in marriage by Félix Gaudissart late in Louis-Philippe's reign.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*—*Cousin Pons.*

Minette,‡ an actress at the Vaudeville on Rue de Chartres under the Restoration; died early in the second Empire, the wife of a director of the Gaz;

*Since 1860, this suburb has been included within the limits of Paris, in the eighth arrondissement.

†This theatre was founded in 1831, on the site of the first Ambigu on Boulevard du Temple; December 30, 1862, it was transplanted to Rue de Bondy, No. 40.

‡Minette married Monsieur Marguerite; in the latter years of her life, she lived in the tall house at the corner of Rue Saint-Georges and Rue de Provence.

she had a reputation for witty remarks, and was the author of "Time is a great faster," sometimes quoted before Lucien de Rubempré in 1821 and 1822.—*Lost Illusions.*

Minorets (The), representatives of the famous "army contractors' company," in which Mademoiselle Sophie Laguerre's steward, Gaubertin's predecessor, at Aigues, purchased an interest of one-third on giving up the management of the estate.—*The Peasants.*—The relatives of Madame Flavie Colleville—the daughter of a ballet-dancer who was kept by Galathionne and probably by Du Bousquier the contractor—were Minorets, presumably connected with the army contractors.—*The Civil Service.*

Minoret (Doctor Denis), a native of Nemours, born in 1746, had the support of Dupont, the Deputy to the States-General of 1789, whose compatriot he was; he was on friendly terms with Abbé Morellet, also a pupil of Rouelle the chemist and a fervent disciple of Bordeu,—Diderot's friend,—through whom or his friends he obtained a fine practice.—He invented the Lelièvre balm, was the friend and patron of Robespierre, and married the daughter of the famous harpsichord-player Valentin Mirouët; she died suddenly shortly after Madame Roland's execution. The Empire, like its predecessors, rewarded Minoret's talent: he was consulting physician to His Royal and Imperial

Majesty, — 1805, — chief physician of a hospital, officer of the Legion of Honor, chevalier of Saint-Michel, and member of the Institute. He retired to Nemours in January, 1815, and lived there with his ward, Ursule Mirouët, daughter of his brother-in-law, Joseph Mirouët, and afterward Madame Savinien de Portenduère, whom he had taken into his household when her parents died. As she strongly resembled his deceased wife, he was so fond of her that his heirs-at-law, Minoret-Levrault, Massin, and Crémière, fearing the loss of a considerable inheritance, persecuted his adopted child. Doctor Minoret, at the time when his mind was occupied by their intrigues, renewed his acquaintance with Bouvard, a Parisian confrère with whom he had once been on intimate terms, and, thanks to him, became deeply interested in magnetism; he died at a great age, in 1835, surrounded by a few chosen members of his family; a former disciple of Voltaire converted by the influence of Ursule, who was handsomely provided for in his will.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Minoret-Levrault (François), son of Doctor Minoret's oldest brother, and his nearest heir-at-law, born about 1769; a brutal, illiterate Hercules, the leading innkeeper of Nemours, and master of the post-house there by virtue of his marriage to Zélie Levrault-Crémière, an only child.—He was deputy-mayor after the Revolution of 1830, and in his capacity of heir-at-law to Doctor Minoret was one of the fiercest persecutors of Ursule, and stole the

will made by the doctor in her favor. Later, being forced to make restitution, stricken with remorse, wounded to the heart in the person of his son Désiré, who was killed in a carriage accident, and of his wife, who went mad, he constituted himself the careful and conscientious custodian of Ursule's property, she having become Madame Savinien de Portenduère.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Minoret-Levrault (Madame François), wife of the preceding, born Zélie Levrault-Crémière; of frail appearance, sour of face and manner, sharp-tempered, covetous, as unlearned as her husband, brought him half of her maiden name—a local tradition—and an excellent inn. She was the real manager of the post-house at Nemours; she adored her son Désiré, and being punished for her covetous persecution of Ursule de Portenduère by that son's tragic end, she died insane at Doctor Blanche's hospital,* in the village of Passy,† in 1841.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Minoret (Désiré), son of the preceding, born in 1805.—Had a half-scholarship, and was educated at Louis-le-Grand lyceum, Paris, through the influence of Fontanes, a friend of Doctor Minoret; he studied law, and under the guidance of Goupil led a more or less dissipated life; he loved Esther Van Gobseck and

*Insane asylum, now on Rue Berton.

†A suburb of Paris absorbed in 1860: since then one of the quarters of the sixteenth arrondissement.

Sophie Grignault,—Florine,—who refused to marry him and subsequently became Madame Nathan.—He took little part in the family persecution of Ursule de Portenduère. He profited by the Revolution of 1830. He fought in the streets during the three glorious days, obtained the decoration, and was appointed deputy king's attorney at Fontainebleau. He died, as the result of a carriage accident, in October, 1836.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Mirah (Joséphа), born in 1814.—A Jewess, the natural daughter of a rich Hebrew banker, was abandoned in Germany, although she bore, as a mark of identification, a name forming an anagram of the Hebrew name Hiram. At the age of fifteen, being then a shop-girl in Paris, she was discovered and seduced by Célestin Crevel, whom she deserted for the less economical Hector Hulot. The generous prodigality of the commissary-general gave her an assured position; she was enabled to cultivate vocal talents which led to brilliant engagements, first at the Italiens, afterward on Rue Le Peletier.* When she abandoned Hector Hulot, after his ruin, she also left her house on Rue Chauchat, near the Royal Academy of Music—a house which Tullia, Comtesse du Bruel, and Héloïse Brisetout also occupied at different times. The Duc de Hérouville became Josépha's lover; this liaison occasioned a magnificent house-warming on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque, to which all Paris was invited. She always had a sort of court. One

*Where the original Opéra was located—1822-1873.

of the Kellers and the Marquis d'Esgrignon were "mad" over her. Eugène de Rastignac, when he was a minister, summoned her to his salons, where she sang the great cavatina from *La Muette*.—Capricious, grasping, clever, and sometimes kind-hearted, Josépha displayed a generous impulse when she assisted Hector Hulot in his misery and even procured Olympe Grenouville for him. She also enlightened Madame Hulot as to the whereabouts of the baron, when he was in hiding on Passage du Soleil in the Little Poland quarter.—There was a portrait of Josépha, painted by Joseph Bridau.—*Cousin Bette*.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.

Mirault, name of a branch of the Bargeton family; tradesmen at Bordeaux in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.—*Lost Illusions*.

Mirbel (Madame de), famous painter of miniatures,—1796–1849,—painted the portrait of Louise de Chaulieu, given by her to her future husband, Baron de Macumer; of Lucien de Rubempré, intended for Esther Gobseck; of Charles X., inscribed *Given by the King*, for the Princesse de Cadignan, who kept it hanging on the wall of her small salon on Rue Miromesnil after the Revolution of 1830.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.

Mirouët (Ursule).—See Portenduère (Vicomtesse Savenien de).

Mirouët (Valentin), celebrated harpsichord-player; musical instrument maker; one of the most famous French organists; Doctor Minoret's father-in-law; died in 1785; his establishment was purchased by Erard.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Mirouët (Joseph), natural son of the preceding, natural brother of Doctor Minoret's wife; a musician of some merit, by nature a Bohemian; was attached, as musician, to a regiment engaged in the wars of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, served in Germany and there married Dinah Grollman, by whom he had a daughter Ursule, afterward Vicomtesse de Portenduère, who was left an orphan and penniless at an early age.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Mistigris, sobriquet of Léon de Lora as a studio fag.

Mitant (La), a woman of Conches, in Bourgogne, wretchedly poor, convicted of pasturing her cow on Montcornet's estate; the cow was seized by Brunet the bailiff, assisted by Vermichel and Fourchon.—*The Peasants.*

Mitouflet, ex-grenadier of the Garde Impériale, husband of a well-to-do proprietress of vineyards, kept the *Soleil d'Or* inn at Vouvray, Touraine.—At some time subsequent to 1830, he entertained Félix Gaudissart and acted as his second in a bloodless duel caused by a practical joke played upon the

illustrious commercial traveller in connection with the lunatic Margaritis.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*

Mitouflet, usher at the war department under Louis-Philippe, in the time of Cottin de Wissembourg, Hulot d'Ervy, and Marneffe.—*Cousin Bette.*

Mitral, a bachelor, with eyes and face of the color of snuff; bailiff at Paris under the Restoration, and at the same time a money-lender; counted among his customers Molineux and Birotteau, and was invited to the famous ball given by the perfumer in December, 1818.—Being an uncle of Isidore Baudoyer on his mother's side, and on friendly terms with Bidault, called Gigonnet, and Jean-Esther Van Gobseck, Mitral, with their help, obtained his nephew's promotion in the Treasury—December, 1821. At that period, he divided his time between Isle-Adam, the Marais, and Faubourg Saint Marceau, the various abodes of his numerous family. Possessed of a small fortune which was destined to fall to Isidore Baudoyer eventually, Mitral withdrew to the seclusion of Seine-et-Oise.—*César Birotteau.*—*The Civil Service.*

Mizerai, keeper of a restaurant in Paris in 1836, on Rue Michel-le-Comte, where Z. Marcas was wont to dine for nine sous.—*Z. Marcas.*

Modinier, steward to Monsieur de Watteville and "governor" of Rouxey, the Wattevilles' patrimonial estate.—*Albert Savarus.*

Moinot, postman in the Chaussée-d'Antin quarter of Paris in 1815; had a wife and four children, and lived on the fifth floor of No. 11 Rue des Trois-Frères,—now Rue Taitbout;—he innocently revealed Paquita Valdès's address to Laurent, De Marsay's servant, who sought by craft to obtain it for him. "My name," said the postman to the valet, "is spelled just exactly like a *moineau*—sparrow. M-o-i-n-o-t."—"To be sure," Laurent replied.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Moses, a Jew who had been at the head of the *rouleurs* in the South; La Gonore appears as his widow in 1830.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Moses, a musician of Troyes, whom Madame Beauvisage, in 1839, proposed to send for to come to Arcis and give lessons to her daughter Cécile.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Molineux (Jean-Baptiste), a miserly and covetous Parisian real-estate owner.—In 1815, Mesdames Crochard were among the tenants of a house belonging to him between Rue du Tourniquet-Saint-Jean and Rue de la Tixeranderie; about the same time, Mesdames Leseigneur de Rouville and Hippolyte Schinner had lodgings in a house owned by him on Rue de Surène.—During the early years of the reign of Louis XVIII., he lived on Cour Batave. At that time, he owned a house on Rue Saint-Honoré adjoining César Birotteau's shop. Molineux was one

of the numerous guests who attended the famous ball of December, 1818; and some months later he appears as the troublesome syndic in the matter of the perfumer's insolvency.—*A Double Family*.—*The Purse*.—*César Birotteau*.

Mollot, appointed clerk to the justice of the peace at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1839, through the influence of his wife; a frequent visitor at Madame Marion's, where he met Beauvisage, Goulard, Giguet, and Herbelot.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Mollot (Madame Sophie), wife of the preceding; an inquisitive, gossiping creature, much exercised on the subject of Maxime de Trailles during the electoral campaign at Arcis in April, 1839; she was much engrossed with the affairs of the Beauvisage family during the frequent changes of Deputy subsequent to that date.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Mollot (Ernestine), daughter of the preceding; in 1839 was a marriageable young woman. She finally married Simon Giguet, in 1840.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Mongenod, born in 1764; son of an advocate practising before the grand council, who left him five or six thousand francs a year.—Ruined by the Revolution, he was at first a clerk, with Frédéric

Alain, in the office of Bordin, king's attorney; then he tried various enterprises, without success: journalism with the *Sentinelle*, founded or revived by him; musical composition with the *Péruviens*, an opéra-comique performed in 1798 at the Feydeau theatre.* His marriage, and the family burdens resulting therefrom, embarrassed him more than ever. He had lent money to Frédéric Alain to enable him to attend the first night of the *Mariage de Figaro;* he borrowed from him, in his turn, a sum of money which he was unable to repay at the time agreed upon. Thereupon, he sailed for America, made a fortune there, returned in January, 1816, and paid his debt to Alain. From that period dates the creation of the celebrated Parisian banking-house of Mongenod and Company, the firm name being subsequently changed to Mongenod and Son, and again to Mongenod Brothers. In 1819, César Birotteau, having become insolvent, Mongenod interested himself in the affair at the Bourse,† where he negotiated with tradesmen and bill-discounters. He died in 1827.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.—César Birotteau.*

Mongenod (Madame Charlotte), wife of the preceding, endured poverty courageously during the year 1798, and sold her hair for twelve francs in order to provide bread for her family. A widow

*This theatre, with its dependencies and the passage of the same name, existed until 1826; the Rue de la Bourse now runs over their site.

†The Bourse was temporarily quartered on Rue Feydeau, during the construction of its present palace.

after 1827, and very wealthy, Madame Mongenod continued to be the adviser and the mainstay of the banking-house conducted by her two sons, Frédéric and Louis, on Rue de la Victoire, under Louis-Philippe.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Mongenod (Frédéric), the eldest of the three children of the preceding, received from his grateful parents the name borne by Monsieur Alain, and became, in 1827, the head of the banking-house founded by his father on Rue de la Victoire. His uprightness was demonstrated by the class of customers he attracted: the Marquis d'Espard, Charles Mignon de la Bastie, the Baronne de la Chanterie, and Godefroid entrusted their funds to him.—*The Interdiction.—Modeste Mignon.—The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Mongenod (Louis), younger brother of the preceding, was associated with him on Rue de la Victoire, where he was listening to the prudent advice of Madame Mongenod, his mother, at the moment of Godefroid's visit in 1836.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Mongenod (Mademoiselle), sister of the preceding, born in 1799; in January, 1816, her hand was offered to Frédéric Alain, who did not accept this evidence of the gratitude of the again prosperous Mongenods. She married the Vicomte de Fontaine. —*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Monistrol, an Auvergnat, second-hand dealer in Paris toward the close of Louis-Philippe's reign, first on Rue de Lappe and afterward on the new Boulevard Beaumarchais, was one of the first to undertake the traffic in *curiosities*, which afterward developed so enormously, but in which the Popinots, Pons, and the Rémonencqs had already engaged.—*Cousin Pons*.

Montauran (Marquis Alphonse de) had a hand in almost all the important royalist intrigues inside of France and outside, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. So that, with Flamet de la Billardière and the Comte de Fontaine, he was a frequent visitor of the perfumer Ragon, at the sign of the *Reine des Roses*, headquarters of the royalist correspondence between Paris and the West. Being too young to have seen Versailles, Montauran lacked that elegant refinement of manner which distinguished Lauzun, Adhémar, Coigny, and so many others; his education had been neglected. In the autumn of 1799, he distinguished himself particularly. His fascinating person, his youth, and a combination of intrepidity and masterfulness attracted the attention of Louis XVIII., who made him governor of Bretagne, Normandie, Maine, and Anjou. Having become the leader of the Chouans, under the name of the *Gars*, in September, 1799, the marquis led them against the Blues on the plateau of La Pélerine, between Fougères—Ille-et-Vilaine—and Ernée,—Mayenne,—where an engagement took place. At that time, Madame du Gua

was his inseparable companion. Montauran sought the hand of Mademoiselle d'Uxelles in succession to Charette's last mistress. He fell in love, however, with Marie de Verneuil the spy, who had come into Bretagne for the express purpose of betraying him to the Blues, and he married her in Fougères; but the republicans killed both him and his wife a few hours after their marriage.—*César Birotteau.*—*The Chouans.*

Montauran (Marquise Alphonse de), wife of the preceding; born Marie-Nathalie de Verneuil, at La Chanterie, near Alençon; natural daughter of Mademoiselle Blanche de Casteran, who died abbess of Notre-Dame de Séez, and of Victor-Amédée, Duc de Verneuil, who acknowledged her and provided for her at the expense of his legitimate son. A lawsuit between the brother and sister was the result. Marie-Nathalie was given a home by the Maréchal Duc de Lenoncourt, her guardian; she was reputed to be his mistress, entreated him, but in vain, to marry her, and was abandoned by him. During the Revolution, she came in contact with the most diverse associates, political and social. After cutting a brilliant figure at the festivities of the court, she had Danton for her lover. During the autumn of 1799, Fouché employed Marie de Verneuil to betray Alphonse de Montauran; but the beautiful spy and the Chouan leader fell in love with each other. They were married a few hours before their death, late in the year 1799, when Jacobins and

Chouans were contending on the soil of Bretagne. Madame de Montauran was clothed in her husband's uniform when she was struck by a republican bullet. —*The Chouans.*

Montauran (Marquis de), younger brother of Alphonse de Montauran, was in London, in 1799, when he received a letter from Colonel Hulot containing Alphonse's last instructions. — Montauran conformed to them, emigrated, but did not bear arms against France, preserved his property through the kind offices of the same Colonel Hulot, and subsequently served the Bourbons in the gendarmerie, becoming a colonel himself. The accession of Louis-Philippe seemed to him to demand his final retirement. Under the name of Monsieur Nicolas, he became one of the Brothers of Consolation assembled under Madame de la Chanterie's roof on Rue Chanoinesse, and saved Auguste de Mergi from prosecution for theft. In 1841, Montauran appeared at the obsequies of Maréchal Hulot on Rue du Montparnasse.—*The Chouans.*—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*—*Cousin Bette.*

Montbauron (Marquise de), Raphael de Valentin's aunt, died on the scaffold during the Revolution.—*The Magic Skin.*

Montcornet (Maréchal Comte de), commander of the Order of Saint-Louis, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, born in 1774; son of a cabinet-maker of Faubourg Saint-Antoine; a "child of

Paris," actively involved in almost all the wars of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. He held commands in Spain and in Pomerania, and was colonel of the cuirassiers of the Garde Impériale. He supplanted his friend Martial de la Roche-Hugon with Madame de Vaudremont. Subsequently he was on intimate terms with Madame or Mademoiselle Fortin, Valérie Crevel's mother. About 1815, Montcornet purchased for one hundred thousand francs the estate of Aigues, belonging to the heirs of Sophie Laguerre, between Conches and Blangy, and near Soulanges and Ville-aux-Fayes. The Restoration attracted him: the count wished to obtain pardon for his origin, to force himself on the new régime, to wipe out the trace of the significant sobriquet bestowed upon him by his peasants in Bourgogne, who called him "the upholsterer."—Early in 1819, he married Virginie de Troisville. His means, increased by his wife's sixty thousand a year, enabled him to live magnificently; in winter, he occupied his fine mansion on Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins,* and appeared in divers social circles, frequenting the salons of Madame Raoul Nathan and Esther Gobseck. During the summer, the count, being mayor of Blangy, sojourned at Aigues. His unpopularity and the enmity of the Rigous, Gaubertins, Sibilets, Soudrys, Tonsards, and Fourchon made his life there unendurable, and he had to make up his mind to sell the property.—Montcornet, being a man of weak though violent character, could not

*Now Rue des Mathurins.

fail to be of secondary consequence in his own household. The monarchy of 1830 lavished its favors upon Montcornet, then a lieutenant-general on waiting orders: he received the command of a division. After he became a marshal, he went frequently to the Vaudeville.* Montcornet died during the year 1837. He did not acknowledge his daughter, but forgot her completely. He probably lies in Père-Lachaise, where a monument to his memory, entrusted to W. Steinbock, was to be erected.—Montcornet's device was: "Sound the charge!" —*The Peace of the Household.*—*Lost Illusions.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Peasants.*—*A Man of Business.*—*Cousin Bette.*

Montcornet (Comtesse de).—See Blondet (Madame Emile).

Montefiore, an Italian, of the famous Montefiore family of Milan; commissary in the Sixth of the Line under the Empire; one of the prettiest fellows in the army; a marquis, but incapacitated from bearing his title according to the laws of Italy.—Cast by nature "in the mould of the Rizzios," he narrowly missed being assassinated in Tarragona in 1808 by La Marana, who surprised him with her daughter Maria-Juana-Pepita Mancini, who married François Diard. Montefiore himself subsequently

*This theatre was located on Rue de Chartres until 1838. Rue de Chartres, which also disappeared, but at a later date than the theatre, was between Place du Palais-Royal and Place du Carrousel.

married an Englishwoman of noble birth. In 1823, he was murdered and robbed, in a deserted lane in Bordeaux, by Diard who had met him for the first time in several years, in a gambling-house at a watering-place.—*The Maranas.*

Montès de Montejanos (Baron), a wealthy Brazilian, uncultivated, guided by primitive instincts, was, in 1840, one of the first lovers of Valérie Fortin —successively Madame Marneffe and Madame Célestin Crevel—when he was very young; he saw her again in later years, sometimes in Faubourg Saint-Germain, sometimes on Place des Italiens,* had reason to be jealous of Hector Hulot, Steinbock, and others, and took his revenge by communicating a mysterious disease to his mistress, of which she died, as did Célestin Crevel.—*Cousin Bette.*

Montpersan (Comte de), nephew of a canon of Saint-Denis and frequently his guest; an ambitious clodhopper, soured by failure and disappointment; married and father of a family; early in the Restoration owned and occupied the château of Montpersan, eight leagues from Moulins, in the department of Allier. In 1819, he received a visit from a young man, a stranger, who came to announce the death of Madame de Montpersan's lover. —*The Message.*

Montpersan (Comtesse Juliette de), born about 1781, wife of the preceding, was living at Montpersan

*Now Place Boïeldieu.

with her family when she learned from a travelling companion of her lover that he had died from the effects of a carriage accident. The countess, with great delicacy, rewarded the messenger of disaster. —*The Message.*

Montpersan (Mademoiselle de), daughter of the preceding, was present, a mere child, when the message arrived whose painful contents compelled her mother to leave the table. She grasped only the comical side of the situation, and took especial note of her father's gormandizing, the countess's hurried departure enabling him to break certain dietary rules which had been imposed upon him.—*The Message.*

Montriveau (General Marquis de), father of Armand de Montriveau. Although a chevalier of the distinguished orders, he clung to the haughty traditions of the nobility of Bourgogne and despised the pecuniary and social advantages to which he might have aspired by virtue of his birth: he was an encyclopædist, and "one of the *ci-devants* who served the Republic nobly." He was killed at Novi, beside Joubert.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Montriveau (Comte de), paternal uncle of Armand de Montriveau.—A stout man, a great eater of oysters; unlike his brother, he emigrated, was kindly received in his exile by the Rivaudoults of Arschoot, of the Dulmen branch, with whom he

was connected, and died at Saint Petersburg.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Montriveau (General Marquis Armand de), nephew of the preceding and only son of General de Montriveau. — Being an orphan and without means, he was placed at the military school at Châlons by Bonaparte, entered the artillery, took part in the last campaigns of the Empire, among others the Russian campaign, and received several severe wounds on the battlefield of Waterloo, being then a colonel in the Garde Impériale. Montriveau passed the first three years of the Restoration away from Europe. He determined to explore Upper Egypt, the centre of Africa. He was made a slave by savage tribesmen. He escaped from them by an audacious trick and returned to Paris, where he lived near the Chamber of Peers, on Rue de Seine. At that time, although he was a poor man, without influential friends or ambition, he was promoted to the rank of general. Possibly his connection with the *Thirteen*, a secret and redoubtable association, which numbered among its members Ronquerolles, Marsay, and Bourignard, was responsible for this bestowal of a favor which he had not solicited. This same species of freemasonry seconded Montriveau in his desire to take revenge for the refined coquetry of Antoinette de Langeais, and, at a later period, when, still in love with the duchess, he stole her dead body from the Carmelite convent. About the same time, the general met Rastignac, then newly

arrived in Paris, at Madame de Beauséant's, and described Anastasie de Restaud to him. One evening, at the Opéra, late in 1821, he made the acquaintance of Mesdames d'Espard and de Bargeton. He was the living portrait of Kleber, and being looked upon as the widowed husband of Antoinette de Langeais, in a certain tragic sense, and made famous by his extended travels and adventures, he had become the fashionable lion of society, when he fell in with Sixte du Châtelet, his companion in Egypt. In the early years of Louis-Philippe's reign, in Mademoiselle des Touches's salon in the Chaussée-d'Antin, he told a select audience of artists and noblemen how he had involuntarily caused the husband of a certain Rosina to avenge himself. This anecdote dated back to the wars of the Empire. Montriveau was made a peer of France and military commandant of a department. Unfaithful to the memory of Antoinette de Langeais, he paid court to the fair Madame Rogron, born Bathilde de Chargebœuf, who hoped soon to be in a position to marry him. In 1839, he acted with Monsieur de Ronquerolles as second for the Duc de Rhétoré, in his duel with Dorlange-Sallenauve on the subject of Marie Gaston.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.—Old Goriot—Lost Illusions.—Another Study of Woman.—Pierrette.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Morand, originally a clerk in the employ of Barbet the publisher, afterward, in 1838, his partner, attempted, in conjunction with Métivier, to get

the better of Baron de Bourlac, author of a *Treatise on Comparative Legislation.—The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Moreau, born in 1772; son of a "Dantonist," procureur-syndic at Versailles during the Revolution; was Madame Clapart's lover, and remained devoted to her throughout almost his whole life. After a very agitated existence, Moreau, in 1805, assumed the stewardship of the Comte de Sérizy's estate of Presles, in the valley of the Oise, married Estelle, Léontine de Sérizy's maid, and had three children by her. He retained the stewardship seventeen years, and retired, a wealthy man, on the day on which, upon information furnished by Reybert, he was convicted of making fraudulent bargains with Léger. An idiotically stupid performance on the part of his godson, Oscar Husson, was largely responsible for the dismissal of the steward. Under Louis-Philippe, Moreau won for himself a superb position: he had made a fortune in the real-estate business, was the father-in-law of Constant-Cyr-Melchior de Canalis, and finally became the Deputy of the Centre, well known to fame by the name of Moreau of the Oise.—*A Start in Life.*

Moreau (Madame Estelle), wife of the preceding, born at Saint Lô, of a family of peasants; was at first a lady's-maid in the service of Léontine de Sérizy; when fortune overtook her, she made great pretensions and was always very cool or repellent

in her reception of Oscar Husson, Madame Clapart's son by her first husband. She employed Nattier to make the flowers for her head-gear, and she appeared, arrayed in some of his handiwork, in the autumn of 1822, before Joseph Bridau and Léon de Lora, who had come from Paris to do some work at the château for Sérizy.—*A Start in Life.*

Moreau (Jacques), the eldest of the three children of the preceding, was the intermediary between his mother and Oscar Husson at Presles.—*A Start in Life.*

Moreau, the leading upholsterer at Alençon,—Rue de la Porte-de-Séez, near the church,—supplied Madame du Bousquier, then Mademoiselle Cormon, with the furniture necessary to accommodate Monsieur de Troisville, unexpectedly arrived from Russia.—*The Old Maid.*

Moreau, an old farm-laborer of Dauphiné, uncle of little Jacques Colas, lived, with his wife, under the Restoration, poor but resigned, in the village near Grenoble which was metamorphosed by Doctor Benassis.—*The Country Doctor.*

Moreau-Malvin, a "distinguished butcher," who died about 1820, and whose superb white marble tomb embellishes Rue du Maréchal Lefebvre at Père-Lachaise, near the graves of Madame Jules Desmarets and Mademoiselle Raucourt of the Comédie-Française.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.*

Morillon (Père), a priest who for some time had charge of the education of Gabriel Claës. — *The Quest of the Absolute.*

Morin (La), an old woman, very poor, who brought up La Fosseuse with some degree of kindness, in a village near Grenoble, but who used to strike her on the fingers with the spoon when she was too forward in helping herself to soup from the common bowl. La Morin worked in the fields like a man, and often complained of the wretched cot which she shared with La Fosseuse.—*The Country Doctor.*

Morin (Jeanne-Marie-Victoire Tarin, *Veuve*), accused of attempting to extort signatures to notes of hand, and of an attempt to murder Sieur Ragoulleau, was sentenced, January 11, 1812, to twenty years' penal servitude, by the Assize Court of Paris.—The elder Poiret, the *idémiste*,* who testified for the defence, often recalled the case. Widow Morin, who was born at Pont-sur-Seine,—Aube,—was a compatriot of Poiret, who was of Troyes. — *Old Goriot.*—Divers details have been taken from the published documents relating to this trial.

Morisson, inventor of purgative pills, which Doctor Poulain, Pons's physician and the Cibots', tried to imitate when he began to practise and wished to make a fortune rapidly.—*Cousin Pons.*

*That is to say, a person who never thinks for himself, but always assents to the opinions of other people.

Mortsauf (Comte de), head of a family of Touraine, which owed its armorial bearings, its wealth, and its eminence to an ancestor who escaped the gallows in the time of Louis XI.*—The count was the incarnation of the "émigré." Exile, voluntary

COAT OF ARMS OF THE MORTSAUFS

or involuntary, enfeebled him in body and mind. He married Blanche-Henriette de Lenoncourt, by whom he had two children, Jacques and Madeleine; on the return of the Bourbons, he received a commission as field-marshal, but did not leave Clochegourde,

*This detail is one of the few for which we have gone outside of the *Comédie Humaine*; it is furnished by the *Contes Drolatiques*.

a château which formed part of his wife's dowry, and was situated on the banks of the Indre and the Cher.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Mortsauf (Comtesse de),* wife of the preceding; born Blanche-Henriette de Lenoncourt, of the family of Lenoncourt-Givry, which was on the point of dying out in the early years of the Restoration; coming into the world after the death of three brothers, she naturally had a melancholy childhood and youth; found a true mother in her aunt, a Blamont-Chauvry, and, after her marriage, found consolation in the cares of maternity. This sentiment enabled her to hold in check her love for Félix de Vandenesse, but the effort which that inward struggle cost her brought on a terrible disease of the stomach, of which she died in 1820.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Mortsauf (Jacques de), the elder of the two children of the preceding; a pupil of Dominis; he was the most delicate of the family, and died prematurely. With him died the direct line of the Lenoncourt-Givrys, whose heir-designate he was.—*The Lily of the Valley*.

Mortsauf (Madeleine de), sister of the preceding, after Madame de Mortsauf's death refused to receive Félix de Vandenesse, whom her mother had loved;

*June 14, 1853, Beauplan and Barrière produced on the stage of the Comédie-Française a drama of which Madame de Mortsauf was the heroine.

she afterward became Duchesse de Lenoncourt-Givry.—See that name.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Mouche, born in 1811, natural child of one of Fourchon's natural daughters and a soldier who was killed in Russia; was taken in by his mother's father, whom he sometimes assisted as ropemaker's apprentice. In 1823, he traded upon the credulity of strangers, in the arrondissement of Ville-aux-Fayes, by pretending to show them how to hunt the otter. The bearing and speech of Mouche, who came to the château of Aigues one day in the autumn of 1823, scandalized the proprietors and their guests. —*The Peasants.*

Mouchon, the eldest of three brothers, who, in 1793, lived in the valley of the Avonne or of Aigues, in Bourgogne; he was steward of the Ronquerolles estates; became deputy to the Convention from his department; was reputed a man of integrity; saved the property and lives of the Ronquerolles; died in 1804, leaving two daughters, Mesdames Gendrin and Gaubertin.—*The Peasants.*

Mouchon, brother of the preceding, was master of the post-house at Conches; had a daughter who married the rich farmer Guerbet; died in 1817.—*The Peasants.*

Mouchon, brother of the preceding, born in 1756; was in holy orders, and prior to the Revolution had the living of Ville-aux-Fayes, which he

was shrewd enough to retain under the Restoration. This shrewdness was characteristic of the man; he was popular, by the way, among the Rigous, Soudrys, Gaubertins, Sibilets, Tonsards, etc. He was sometimes called "Moucheron."—*The Peasants.*

Mougin, born about 1805, at Toulouse, was the fifth of the hair-dressers who succeeded one another in the same establishment under the name of Marius; in 1845, a rich man with a wife and children, a captain in the National Guard, decorated,—since 1832,—an elector and himself eligible to office, he appeared before the wondering eyes of Sylvestre-Palafox Gazonal, at the instigation of Léon de Lora and Bixiou, as a capillary artist emeritus.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Mouilleron, king's attorney at Issoudun in 1822 during the dissensions between the Rouget and Bridau families; he was a cousin to everybody in the town.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Mouilleron, police commissioner at Issoudun, when the Bridaus were trying to dislodge Gilet from his position in the Rouget household.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Murat (Joachim, Prince), was with Lannes and Rapp in the apartments of First Consul Bonaparte, in October, 1800, when Bartolomeo di Piombo was introduced by Lucien Bonaparte.—He was Grand Duke of Berg in 1806, the period of the famous

falling-out between the Simeuses and Malin de Gondreville. Murat came to the assistance of the cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel Chabert at Eylau,—February 7–8, 1807. "A thorough Oriental," he set an example of magnificence absurd in modern soldiers, even before his accession to the throne of Naples. During a village fête in Dauphiné twenty years later, Genestas and Benassis heard a veteran, become a ploughman, tell the story of Bonaparte, interspersed with many striking anecdotes of the dashing Murat.—*The Vendetta.*—*A Dark Affair.*—*Colonel Chabert.*—*The Peace of the Household.*—*The Country Doctor.*

Muret furnished information concerning Jean-Joachim Goriot, his predecessor in the *pâtes alimentaires* trade.—*Old Goriot.*

Musson, a famous trickster of the early years of the nineteenth century, whose adroit tricks and cunning disguises Peyrade the police agent imitated twenty years later, when he played the rôle of an English nabob keeping Suzanne Gaillard.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

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Nanon, called Tall Nanon because of her height —1 metre, 93 centimetres;—born about 1769.—She was first employed as cow-tender at a farm, which

she was obliged to leave after a fire; turned away everywhere because of her face, which was repulsive, she entered the service of Félix Grandet of Samur, in 1791, at the age of twenty-two, and never left the family. She was always grateful to her master for having taken her in; courageous, devoted, and painstaking, and the miser's only servant, she received but sixty francs a year as wages for her very laborious service. And yet the accumulations of so paltry a sum as that enabled her, about 1819, to invest four thousand francs with Maître Cruchot. Nanon also received an annuity of twelve hundred francs from Madame de Bonfons, her old master's daughter, with whom she remained after his death. In 1827, being then almost sixty years of age, she married Antoine Cornoiller. With her husband, she continued a devoted servant to Eugénie de Bonfons.*—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Napolitas, secretary to Bibi-Lupin, chief of the secret police, in 1830.—Acting as a "spy" at the Conciergerie, he played the rôle of a young man of good family accused of forgery, in order to watch Jacques Collin, claiming to be Carlos Herrera.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Narzicof (Princess), a Russian; according to Fritot, had left with him, in payment for goods

*In this instance, we have departed from the general practice adopted in the *Repertory*, and have placed Nanon here rather than under her married name, because her marriage to Cornoiller occurred so late in life.

furnished, the calèche in which Mistress Noswell, laden with the *Selim* shawl so-called, returned to the Hôtel Lawson.—*Gaudissart II.*

Nathan (Raoul), son of a Jew second-hand dealer, who died a bankrupt shortly after marrying a Catholic; was for twenty-five years one of the most prominent writers in Paris.—Nathan tried many varieties of writing: journalism, novels, poetry, drama. In 1821, Dauriat published an imaginative work of his which Lucien de Rubempré extolled and attacked in rapid succession; the stinging criticism was aimed at the publisher solely. About the same time, Nathan produced the *Alcade dans l'Embarras*, a so-called "imbroglio," performed at the Panorama-Dramatique; he signed it with his Christian name only, Raoul; Cursy—Du Bruel—was his collaborator. The play was successful. At the same time, he supplanted Lousteau as the lover of Florine, who had one of the leading parts in his play. Raoul was an intimate friend of Blondet, who wrote him a letter from Aigues, wherein he described the Montcornets and told of their local troubles. Nathan was of all the merry, dissipated social circles; with Giroudeau, Finot, and Bixiou, he attended the wedding of Philippe Bridau and Jean-Jacques Rouget's widow; he was present at Florentine Cabirolle's on the occasion of the appearance there of the Marests and Oscar Husson; and he was a frequent visitor of Esther Van Gobseck at her house on Rue Saint-Georges, which was much frequented

by Blondet, Bixiou, and Lousteau. At this period, he gave much time to the press and made a great parade of royalism. The accession of Louis-Philippe in nowise contracted the extended circle of his relations. The Marquise d'Espard received him. It was at her house that he listened to unkind remarks concerning Diane de Cadignan, whereat Daniel d'Arthez was sore displeased. Marie de Vandenesse, soon after her marriage, noticed Nathan, who was handsome by reason of his artistic, uncivilized ugliness, fashionable in a way of his own, and in the full bloom of his renown as a man of letters and of gallantry. Raoul resolved to make the most of the situation. Although he had become a republican, he was much attracted by the idea of possessing a woman of the aristocracy. The conquest of Madame la Comtesse de Vandenesse would have given him his revenge for the contempt manifested by Lady Dudley; but having fallen into the hands of the money-lenders, being entangled with Florine, living in pitiable fashion on a passage between Rue Basse-du-Rempart and Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins,* and being often detained on Rue Feydeau at the offices of a newspaper he had founded, he failed in his designs upon the countess, whom Vandenesse succeeded in bringing back to himself by cleverly making use of Florine. In the early years of Louis-Philippe's reign, Nathan produced a brilliant and exciting drama in which his collaborators were Monsieur

*Undoubtedly Passage Sandrié, which ran from No. 38 on the former to No. 5 on the latter street.

and Madame Marie Gaston, whose names were indicated on the posters by stars simply. In his younger days, a play of his, of the romantic type of *Pinto*,* had been performed at the Odéon, at a period when the classic reigned supreme; and there had been so much excitement at the theatre for three days that the performance was prohibited. Later, he produced at the Théâtre-Français a great drama which fell "with all the honors of war, amid deafening salvos of newspaper artillery." In 1837–1838, Vanda de Mergi read a new novel by Nathan, called *La Perle de Dol*. The memory of his worldly intrigues still haunted Nathan when he returned so reluctantly to Monsieur de Clagny, who demanded it from him, a printed note announcing the birth of Melchior de la Baudraye in these terms: "Madame la Baronne de la Baudraye is happily delivered of a son; Monsieur Etienne Lousteau has the honor to inform you of the fact."—Nathan sought the society of Madame de la Baudraye, who received from him at Béatrix de Rochefide's, Rue Chartres-du-Roule, to be by her arranged as a novel, a certain narrative, more or less in the manner of Sainte-Beuve, of the doings of the Bohemians and their prince, Rusticoli de la Palférine. He also cultivated the society of the Marquise de Rochefide, and on a certain evening in October, 1840, he and Canalis and Béatrix appeared together in a proscenium box at the Variétés. He was received everywhere, was on intimate terms

* Drama by Népomucène Lemercier; according to Labitte, "the first work of the renovated stage."

with Marguerite Turquet, and was one of a group composed of Bixiou, La Palférine, and Cardot, to whom Maître Desroches described the skill with which Cérizet used Antonia Chocardelle to "do" Maxime de Trailles. Nathan subsequently married his mistress Florine, born Sophie Grignault.—*Lost Illusions.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.—The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.—A Daughter of Eve.—Memoirs of Two Young Wives.—The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.—The Muse of the Department.—A Prince of Bohemia.—A Man of Business.—The Involuntary Comedians.*

Nathan (Madame Raoul), wife of the preceding; born Sophie Grignault, in Bretagne, in 1805. She was perfectly beautiful; her foot alone left something to be desired.—She started upon the double career of pleasure and the stage under the name, afterward famous, of Florine. The early part of her life is somewhat obscure. As a supernumerary at the Gaîté, she had six lovers before taking up with Etienne Lousteau, who stood in that relation to her in 1821. She was at that time intimate with Florentine Cabirolle, Claudine Chaffaroux, Coralie, and Marie Godeschal. At the same time, she was supported by Matifat the druggist, and had apartments on Rue du Bondy, where, after a brilliant success at the Panorama-Dramatique, with Coralie and Bouffé, she entertained members of the diplomatic corps, Lucien de Rubempré, Camusot, and others in magnificent style. Florine soon changed lovers,

domicile, theatre, and protector, with great advantage to herself. Nathan, whom she afterward married, toward the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, replaced Lousteau; Rue Hauteville domiciled her instead of Rue de Bondy; and the Gymnase succeeded the Panorama as her theatrical home. Upon accepting an engagement at the theatre on Boulevard de Bonne-Nouvelle, she found there her old rival, Coralie, against whom she organized a cabal; she was distinguished for the magnificence of her toilets, and attracted, one after another, the opulent Lord Dudley, Désiré Minoret, Monsieur des Grassins, the banker of Saumur, and Monsieur du Rouvre; the two last-named she ruined. Florine's fortunes rose higher than ever during the monarchy of July. Her connection with Nathan served their interests in an equal degree; the poet imposed respect upon the actress, who, however, had the art of making herself a redoubtable personage by her spirit of intrigue and the tartness of her sallies. Who did not know her fine house on Rue Pigalle?—Madame Nathan at one time or another was on terms of acquaintance or intimacy with Coralie, Esther la Torpille, Claudine du Bruel, Euphrasie, Aquilina, Madame Théodore Gaillard, and Marie Godeschal; she received and welcomed, with more or less warmth, Emile Blondet, Andoche Finot, Etienne Lousteau, Félicien Vernou, Couture, Bixiou, Rastignac, Vignon, F. du Tillet, Nucingen, and Conti. The works of Bixiou, F. Souchet, Joseph Bridau, and Hippolyte Schinner embellished her apartments.—

Marie de Vandenesse, being vaguely enamored of Nathan, would have destroyed these joys and this splendor, but for the loyalty of the writer's mistress on the one hand, and the intervention of Vandenesse on the other: Florine, having definitely reconquered Nathan, lost no time in marrying him.—*The Muse of the Department.—Lost Illusions.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.—The Civil Service.—La Rabouilleuse.—Ursule Mirouët.—Eugénie Grandet.—The Pretended Mistress.—A Prince of Bohemia.—A Daughter of Eve.—The Involuntary Comedians.*

Navarreins (Duc de), born about 1767, son-in-law of the Prince de Cadignan; father of Antoinette de Langeais; a kinsman of Madame d'Espard and a cousin of Raphael de Valentin. Accused of "haughtiness."—He was Monsieur du Bruel's patron when he first entered the government service. He had a lawsuit against the hospitals, which he entrusted to Maître Derville. He secured Polydore de la Baudraye's decoration and appointment as tax-collector, because he released him from a debt contracted during the emigration. With the Grandlieus and Chaulieus he held a family council when his daughter compromised her reputation by sending her carriage to stand in front of Montriveau's door. He received Victurnien d'Esgrignon when he came to Paris. He had vast estates near Ville-aux-Fayes, in the sub-prefecture of Auxerrois, which were respected by Montcornet's enemies, the Gaubertins, Rigous, etc. He accompanied Madame d'Espard to

the Opéra ball when Jacques Collin and Lucien de Rubempré puzzled the marchioness.—He sold his estate and forest of Montégnac to the Graslins for five hundred thousand francs. He became acquainted with the Comtesse Fœdora through

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Raphael de Valentin. He was a frequent visitor of the Princesse de Cadignan, after the death of their common father-in-law, to whom he had had little reason to be grateful, especially in financial matters. Navarreins had a mansion on Rue du Bac, Paris.—*La Rabouilleuse.—Colonel Chabert.—The Muse of the*

Department.—History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.—The Cabinet of Antiquities.—The Peasants.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.—The Village Curé.—The Magic Skin.—A Dark Affair.—The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.—Cousin Bette.

Négrepelisse (De), a family dating back to the Crusades, already famous in the time of Saint-Louis; the name of the younger branch of the "illustrious family" of Espard, borne in Angoumois, under the Restoration, by Monsieur de Bargeton's father-in-law, Monsieur de Négrepelisse, an elderly country gentleman, an imposing personage, one of the last representatives of the old French nobility, mayor of Escarbas, peer of France, commander of the Order of Saint-Louis.—Négrepelisse lived some years after the death of his son-in-law, who went to live with him when Anaïs de Bargeton went to Paris in the summer of 1821.—*The Interdiction.—Lost Illusions.*

Négrepelisse (Comte Clément de), born in 1812; cousin of the preceding, who left him his title.—He was the elder of the Marquis d'Espard's two legitimate sons. He studied at Collège Henri IV. and lived in Paris during the Restoration, with his brother and father, on Rue de la Montagne-Saint-Geneviève. The count saw little of his mother, the Marquise d'Espard, who had a separate establishment in Faubourg Saint-Honoré.—*The Interdiction.*

Negro (Marchese di), a noble Genoese, a "Knight Hospitaller endowed with all the talents," was at the French consulate at Genoa in 1836, when Maurice de l'Hostal told of the separation, the reconciliation, in short, the whole story of Octave de Bauvan and his wife, to Damaso Pareto,* Claude Vignon, Léon de Lora, and Félicité des Touches.—*Honorine.*

Népomucène, a foundling; servant to Madame Vauthier, manager and concierge of the house on Boulevard Montparnasse in which the Bourlac-Mergi family had lodgings.—He ordinarily wore a ragged blouse and wooden clogs for shoes. In addition to his employment with Madame Vauthier, he worked a part of every day at the wood-yards in the neighborhood, and in summer worked in the wine-shops near the barrier, on Sundays and Mondays.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Néraud, physician at Provins during the Restoration.—He ruined his wife, who was the widow of Auffray the grocer and had married him for love, and he survived her. Being a man of doubtful reputation and a rival of Doctor Martener, Néraud was of the Gouraud-Vinet faction, representing liberal opinions, and did not uphold Pierrette Lorrain, Auffray's granddaughter, against her guardians, the Rogrons.—*Pierrette.*

*Or, perhaps, Damaso Paceto, to whom, at any rate, *The Message* is dedicated.—(Narrative of the Comte and Comtesse de Montpersan.)

Néraud (Madame), wife of the preceding.—Married first to Auffray the grocer, then sixty-five years of age, she was left a widow at thirty-eight; almost directly after, she married Doctor Néraud. By her first marriage, she had a daughter, who married Major Lorrain and was Pierrette's mother. Madame Néraud died of grief, in poverty, two years after her second marriage. The Rogrons, children of old Auffray by his first marriage, had stripped her of almost everything.—*Pierrette.*

Nicolas.—See Marquis de Montauran.

Nicolle, elderly servant, assistant to Jacquotte, Doctor Benassis's maid-of-all-work.—*The Country Doctor.*

Ninette, born in 1832, a "rat" at the Opéra, known to Léon de Lora and Bixiou, who pointed her out to Gazonal in 1845.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Niolland (Abbé), an excellent pupil of Abbé Roze. As he was in hiding under the roof of Monsieur de Négrepelisse, at Barbezieux, during the Revolution, he superintended the education of Marie-Louise-Anaïs,—afterward Madame de Bargeton,—and taught her music, German, and Italian.—He died in 1802.—*Lost Illusions.*

Niseron, curé of Blangy,—Bourgogne,—before the Revolution; predecessor of Abbé Brossette in

that living; uncle of Jean-François Niseron. He was induced by a sly, yet innocent, indiscretion on the part of his nephew's daughter, as well as by the influence of Dom Rigou, to disinherit the Niserons in favor of Mesdemoiselles Pichard, housekeepers in his family.—*The Peasants.*

Niseron (Jean-François), beadle, sacristan, chorister, bell-ringer, and grave-digger of the parish of Blangy under the Restoration; nephew and sole heir of Abbé Niseron; born in 1751.—He welcomed the Revolution; he was the perfect type of a republican, a sort of Michel Chrestien of the fields; treated with cold disdain the Pichard family who stole from him the inheritance to which he alone was rightfully entitled; led a life of poverty and solitude, but was respected none the less; was of the Montcornet faction, represented by Brossette; their adversary, Grégoire Rigou, esteemed him, feared him even. Niseron lost his wife and both his children, and had with him in his declining years no one but Geneviève, his dead son's natural daughter.—*The Peasants.*

Niseron (Auguste), son of the preceding; a soldier of the Republic and the Empire; in the artillery in 1809, near Zahara, seduced a young Montenegrin, Zéna Kropoli, who died at Vincennes early in 1810, while giving birth to a daughter. Thus he was unable to carry out his purpose of marrying her.—He was himself killed by a bursting shell, before Montereau, in 1814.—*The Peasants.*

Niseron (Geneviève), natural daughter of Auguste and Zéna Kropoli; born in 1810; named Geneviève for her father's sister; her father dying when she was four years old, she was brought up in Bourgogne by her grandfather, Jean-François Niseron. She had her father's beauty and her mother's peculiarities. Her patronesses, Mesdames de Montcornet and Michaud, gave her the sobriquet of *Péchina*, and, to protect her from the persecution of Nicolas Tonsard, placed her in a convent at Auxerre, where she could learn to sew and could forget Justin Michaud, whom she loved unconsciously.—*The Peasants.*

Noël, clerk to Jean-Jules Popinot at Paris in 1828, at the time that the magistrate interrogated the Marquis d'Espard, whose wife attempted to have him deprived of the management of his property.—*The Interdiction.*

Noswell (Mistress), a wealthy and eccentric Englishwoman, sojourning at the Hôtel Lawson, Paris, during Louis-Philippe's reign; after much hesitation, she purchased from Fritot the so-called *Selim* shawl, which he at first declared that he could not sell.—*Gaudissart II.*

Nouastre (Baronne de), an émigré; of a family of unadulterated nobility.—In 1800, he returned to Alençon, a ruined man, with his daughter, then twenty-two years of age; he accepted the hospitality

of the Marquis d'Esgrignon and died two months later, consumed by grief. The marquis married the orphan shortly after.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Nourrisson (Madame) was originally in the service of the Prince d'Ysembourg, under the Empire.—The sight of the disorderly life of a *grande dame* of social prominence decided Madame Nourrisson's future; she adopted the lucrative profession of dealer in toilet articles on Rue Neuve-Saint-Marc. She was also the mistress of divers houses of prostitution. Intimate relations with Jacqueline Collin, prolonged for more than twenty years, brought success in this twofold occupation. The two matrons freely exchanged names and business signs, expedients and profits. It was in the second-hand shop on Rue Neuve-Saint-Marc that Frédéric de Nucingen bargained for Esther Van Gobseck. In the latter part of the reign of Charles X., one of Madame Nourrisson's establishments, on Rue Sainte-Barbe, was managed by La Gonore. In the days of Louis-Philippe, another, a clandestine one, existed near the so-called Pâté des Italiens;* Valérie Marneffe and Wenceslas Steinbock were surprised together there.—Madame Nourrisson, first of the name, evidently retained her place of business on Rue Neuve-Saint-Marc, since, as late as the year 1845, she told an anecdote of Madame Mahuchet there to Bixiou, Lora, and Gazonal, and also told them her own story, revealing the secret of her

* Doubtless the present Place Boïeldieu.

early experiences in the distant past.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*Cousin Bette.*—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Nouvion (Comte de), a nobleman who returned from the emigration, penniless; a chevalier of the Order of Saint-Louis; lived in Paris in 1828, on the charity, disguised with great delicacy, of his friend the Marquis d'Espard, who, by engaging him to superintend the publication of the *Picturesque History of China*, gave him a claim to share in the possible profits of the work.—*The Interdiction.*

Noverre, a famous male dancer, born in Paris in 1727; died in 1807; was an unreliable customer of Chevrel the draper, Guillaume's father-in-law and predecessor at the sign of the *Cat and Racket.*—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*

Nucingen (Baron Frédéric de), born about 1767, probably at Strasbourg.—He was at first a clerk to Monsieur d'Aldrigger, the Alsatian banker, in that city. Being more farsighted than his employer, he did not believe in the Emperor's triumph in 1815 and speculated very shrewdly on the battle of Waterloo. He had already begun to operate alone and on his own account, in Paris and elsewhere, thus slowly laying the foundation of the famous banking-house on Rue Saint-Lazare,* and of a fortune which, under

*The establishment seems to have been located on Rue Saint-Lazare near the end of the present Rue de Châteaudun.

Louis-Philippe, amounted to well-nigh eighteen millions. At this time, he married Mademoiselle Delphine Goriot, one of the two daughters of a wealthy vermicelli-maker, by whom he had one daughter, Augusta, eventually the wife of Eugène de Rastignac. His

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real splendor dates from the early years of the Restoration, the result of a combination with the Kellers, Du Tillet, and Eugène de Rastignac in the great *coup* of the Wortschin mines, followed by opportune liquidations, skilfully-managed bankruptcies. These various manœuvres ruined the Ragons, the Aiglemonts, the Aldriggers, and the Beaudenords. During

this same period, Nucingen, while loudly proclaiming himself a staunch Bourbonist, refused to listen to César Birotteau's imploring appeals for credit, although he was well aware of the perfumer's consistent royalism. There was a time in the baron's life when his nature seemed to change; it was when, having lost his regular *danseuse*, he fell madly in love with Esther Van Gobseck, alarmed his physician, Horace Bianchon, employed Corentin, Georges, Louchard, and Peyrade, and became the prey of Jacques Collin. He purchased one of Joseph Bridau's pictures that was loudly extolled by Esther Van Gobseck, and for which he paid ten thousand francs. After Esther's suicide, in May, 1830, he abandoned "Cythera," as Chardin des Lupeaulx had once done, and became once more the man of figures. He was overwhelmed with favors — decorations, the peerage, the cross of grand officer of the Legion of Honor. Respected and highly considered, despite his artless vulgarity and his German accent, Nucingen assisted Beaudenord and was on intimate terms with Cointet the minister. He went everywhere; at Mademoiselle des Touches's he listened to De Marsay's reminiscences of old love-affairs; he heard Madame d'Espard's whole salon speak ill of Diana de Cadignan, in presence of Daniel d'Arthez; he led Maxime de Trailles into the hands, or claws, of Claparon-Cérizet; he went to Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque by invitation of Josépha Mirah. When Wenceslas Steinbock married Hortense Hulot, Nucingen and Cottin de Wissembourg

were the bride's witnesses. Her father, Hector Hulot d'Ervy, borrowed more than a hundred thousand francs from him. Nucingen acted as sponsor for Polydore de la Baudraye when he became a peer of France. As a friend of F. du Tillet, he was admitted to Carabine's boudoir, and on a certain evening in 1845 met there Jenny Cadine, Gazonal, Bixiou, Léon de Lora, Massol, Claude Vignon, Trailles, F. du Bruel, Vauvinet, Marguerite Turquet, and the Gaillards from Rue Ménars.—*The House of Nucingen.*—*Old Goriot.*—*Pierrette.*—*César Birotteau.*—*Lost Illusions.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*Another Study of Woman.*—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*—*A Man of Business.*—*Cousin Bette.*—*The Muse of the Department.*—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Nucingen (Baronne Delphine de), wife of the preceding; born in 1792; spoiled child of the wealthy vermicelli-maker, Jean-Joachim Goriot; through her mother,—who died young,—a farmer's granddaughter.—In the early years of the Empire, she married for money, as she earnestly desired to do. At the outset, she had Henri de Marsay for her lover, but he brutally abandoned her. Reduced, under Louis XVIII., to the society of the Chaussée-d'Antin, she was ambitious to be admitted to the charmed circle of Faubourg Saint-Germain, into which her elder sister, Madame de Restaud, had made her way. Eugène de Rastignac threw open to her the salon of his cousin, Madame de Beauséant, in 1819, and

became her lover about the same time. Their liaison lasted more than fifteen years. A small apartment on Rue d'Artois, arranged for them by Jean-Joachim Goriot, sheltered their early love. Having entrusted to Rastignac a considerable sum with which to play at the Palais-Royal, the baroness was enabled, by his winnings, to pay a humiliating debt to De Marsay. At this juncture, she lost her father; the Nucingen carriage, empty, followed the hearse.—*Old Goriot.*—Madame de Nucingen received much company on Rue Saint-Lazare.—Auguste de Maulincour saw Clémence Desmarets there.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus;*—and there Adolphe des Grassins met Charles Grandet.—*Eugénie Grandet.*—César Birotteau, going to Nucingen to implore further credit, found himself confronted by the baroness—*César Birotteau;*—as did Rodolphe Castanier immediately after his forgery.—*Melmoth Converted.*—During this period, Madame de Nucingen took the box at the Opéra which Antoinette de Langeais had occupied, thinking, doubtless, according to Madame d'Espard, that she would inherit her charms, her wit, and her success.—*Lost Illusions.*—*The Interdiction.*—According to Diane de Cadignan, Delphine had a horrible journey when she went to Naples by sea, and brought back a most painful reminder thereof.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—The baroness manifested a haughty and contemptuous indulgence when her husband went mad over Esther Van Gobseck.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—Forgetting her origin, she

dreamed of seeing her daughter Augusta become Duchesse de Hérouville; but the Hérouvilles, knowing the muddy source of the Nucingen millions, declined the alliance.—*Modeste Mignon.*—*The House of Nucingen.*—Shortly after 1830, the baroness met De Marsay at Félicité des Touches's, and listened to his tale of an ancient love-affair.—*Another Study of Woman.*—Delphine contributed forty thousand francs to Marie de Vandenesse and Nathan during their stormy intrigue; she remembered that she had undergone similar trials herself.—*A Daughter of Eve.*—About the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign, Madame de Nucingen, being at that time Rastignac's mother-in-law, consorted with Madame d'Espard, and met Maxime de Trailles and Du Tillet in Faubourg Saint-Honoré.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Nueil (De), proprietor of the former domain of the Manervilles, which presumably descended to his son Gaston.—*The Deserted Mistress.*

Nueil (Madame de), wife of the preceding, survived her husband and her eldest son, became the dowager Comtesse de Nueil, possessed the Manerville estate, and lived in retirement there. She was the type of the scheming, methodical, correct, but worldly mother. She found a wife for Gaston, and was thereby involuntarily the cause of his death.—*The Deserted Mistress.*

Nueil (De), eldest son of the preceding, died of consumption during the reign of Louis XVIII., and

left the title of Comte de Nueil to his brother Gaston.—*The Deserted Mistress.*

Nueil (Gaston de), brother of the preceding, born about 1799; of noble descent and with a fortune suited to his rank. In 1822, he went to Bayeux, where he had relatives, to recover from the effects of life in Paris, had an opportunity to force the door of Claire de Beauséant, who had been living in retirement in that neighborhood since Ajuda-Pinto's marriage to Berthe de Rochefide, loved her, was loved by her, and lived with her as her husband for nearly ten years, in Normandie and in Switzerland.—Albert Savarus, in his novel, *Ambitious Through Love*, referred vaguely to them as living together on the shore of Lake Geneva. After the Revolution of 1830, Gaston, already possessed of eighteen thousand francs a year from his Normandie estates, married Mademoiselle Stéphanie de la Rodière. Wearying of the marriage-tie, he tried to renew his connection with Madame de Beauséant. His former mistress's haughty resistance exasperated Nueil, and he killed himself.—*The Deserted Mistress.* —*Albert Savarus.*

Nueil (Madame Gaston de), born Stéphanie de la Rodière about 1812; a very insignificant person; early in Louis-Philippe's reign, married Gaston de Nueil, to whom she brought forty thousand francs a year.—She was *enceinte* after the first month. Become Comtesse de Nueil by the death of her

brother-in-law, and abandoned by Gaston, she continued to live in Normandie. She survived her husband.—*The Deserted Mistress.*

O

O'Flaharty (Major), Raphael de Valentin's maternal uncle, died at Calcutta in August, 1828, and left his nephew ten millions.—*The Magic Skin.*

Oignard, first clerk to Maître Bordin, solicitor, in November, 1806.—*A Start in Life.*

Olga, daughter of the Topinards, born about 1840; was not yet legitimized by her parents' marriage when Schmucke saw her at their house in 1845, and loved her because of her light Teutonic hair.—*Cousin Pons.*

Olivet, solicitor at Angoulême, succeeded by Petit-Claud.—*Lost Illusions.*

Olivier was in the service of Corentin and Peyrade, police agents, in 1803, when they were on the track of the Hauteserres and Simeuses, near Arcis. —*A Dark Affair.*

Olivier (Monsieur and Madame), originally attached to Charles the Tenth's household as whipper-in and laundress; burdened with three children, of whom the eldest became under-clerk to a notary;

subsequently, under Louis-Philippe, they were concierges for the Marneffes and Lisbeth Fischer on Rue du Doyenné and Rue Vaneau, and displayed entire subservience to their wishes, whether through self-interest or gratitude.—*Cousin Bette.*

Orfano (Duc d'), title of Maréchal Cottin.—There is an Orfano canal at Venice.*—*Cousin Bette.*

Orgemont (D'), wealthy and miserly banker, landowner at Fougères, purchased the domains belonging to the abbey of Juvigny. Remaining neutral throughout the *chouannerie* of 1799, he saw at close quarters Coupiau and Galope-Chopine, Mesdames du Gua-Saint-Cyr and de Montauran.—*The Chouans.*

Orgemont (D'), brother of the preceding, a Breton priest who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Revolution, died in 1795, and was buried in a secret place which Monsieur d'Orgemont the banker had discovered and carefully concealed, in order to preserve him from the mad rage of the Vendeans.—*The Chouans.*

Origet, esteemed physician of Tours; known to the Mortsaufs, châtelains of Clochegourde.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Orsonval (Madame d'), on friendly terms with the Cruchots and Grandets at Saumur.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

*The gondoliers of modern Venice call it *Orfanello.*

Ossian, lackey in the service of Mougin, the famous hair-dresser of Place de la Bourse, Paris, in 1845.—It was his duty to show the customers out, and he performed that duty for Bixiou, Lora, and Gazonal.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Ottoboni, Italian conspirator, in hiding in Paris, dined at Giardini's, on Rue Froidmanteau,* in 1831, and met the Gambaras there.—*Gambara.*

Ozalga, a Spaniard, gave Baron de Macumer letters to Parisians of his acquaintance.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

P

Paccard, a discharged convict, in the power of Jacques Collin; a most eminent thief and drunkard. —Lover of Prudence Servien, and installed as footman in Esther Van Gobseck's service, at a carriage-builder's house on Rue de Provence† in 1829, at the same time that Prudence entered Esther's service; stole the seven hundred and fifty thousand francs left by Esther, and was compelled to restore seven hundred and thirty thousand.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—He finally married Prudence Servien, and, with her assistance and Jacques

*The relocation or rearrangement of the Rivoli, Palais-Royal, and Louvre quarters caused this street to be discontinued.

†Rue de Provence now includes the former Rue Saint-Nicolas.

Collin's, stole a casket, containing the secret of Sallenauve's birth, from Jacques Bricheteau's house at Ville-d'Avray.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Paccard (Mademoiselle), sister of the preceding, was a tool in the hands of Jacqueline Collin.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Paddy.—See Toby.

Palma, banker in Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris, enjoyed a great reputation as a financier during the governments of the Restoration and of July.—He was the confidential adviser of the house of Keller. Birotteau the perfumer, when his affairs became embarrassed, vainly implored assistance from him. —*The House of Nucingen.* — *César Birotteau.* — In conjunction with Werbrust, he plied the trade of bill-discounter as shrewdly as Gobseck and Bidault, and was able to accommodate Lucien de Rubempré. — *Gobseck.* — *Lost Illusions.* — In conjunction with Monsieur Werburst again, he dealt in muslin, calico, and oilcloth at No. 5 Rue du Sentier at the time that Maximilien Longueville was intimate with the Fontaines.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*

Pamiers (Vidame de), "the oracle of Faubourg Saint-Germain during the Restoration," was one of the family council before which his grandniece Antoinette de Langeais appeared, charged with having compromised her reputation at Montriveau's door.—

History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais. —Ex-commander of the Order of Malta, and eighteenth-century figure surviving in the nineteenth century, a very old and intimate friend of the Baronne de Maulincour, Pamiers was largely responsible for the bringing-up of the young Baron Auguste de Maulincour, whom he defended as best he could against the enmity of Bourignard.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus.* — Having formerly been on friendly terms with the Marquis d'Esgrignon, the vidame presented the Vicomte d'Esgrignon—Victurnien—to Diane de Maufrigneuse; the introduction was followed by a close intimacy between the young man and the future Princesse de Cadignan.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Pannier, tradesman and banker from 1794; treasurer of the "brigands;" implicated in the affair of the *chauffeurs of Mortagne* in 1809.—Sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude with Chaussard and Vauthier, Pannier was branded and sent to the galleys. Under Louis XVIII., he received a commission as lieutenant-general and was made governor of one of the châteaux of the Crown. He died without children.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Paolo (Père), aged Franciscan monk from the convent of Santo-Antonio, one of the most celebrated monasteries in Rio de Janeiro.—As Luigia's confessor, he was always present at the sittings which

the singer gave to Sallenauve, who had returned to his old profession and was making her bust—1842. —*The Beauvisage Family*.

Paradis, born in 1830; Maxime de Trailles's "tiger;" impudent and intelligent; travelled with his master through the arrondissement of Arcis-sur-Aube at the time of the elections in the spring of 1839, and came in contact with Goulard the sub-prefect, Poupart the tavernkeeper, and the families of Cinq-Cygne, Maufrigneuse, Mollot, etc.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Parquoi (François), one of the Chouans for whom Abbé Gudin celebrated a funeral mass in the woods near Fougères, in the autumn of 1799.—Like Jean Cochegrue, Nicolas Laferté, Joseph Brouet, and Sulpice Coupiau, Parquoi died of wounds received at the battle of La Pélerine and the siege of Fougères.—*The Chouans*.

Pascal, concierge of the Thuilliers at their house on Place de la Madeleine, also performed the duties of beadle at the church of that name.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Pascal (Abbé), chaplain of the prison at Limoges in 1829; an old man, gentle and kindly, he was none the less unable to induce Jean-François Tascheron, charged with robbery and murder, to make a confession.—*The Village Curé*.

Pastelot, priest of the church of Saint-François in the Marais* in 1845, kept vigil beside the dead body of Sylvain Pons.—*Cousin Pons.*

Pastureau (Jean-François), proprietor of a piece of land in the department of Isère, claimed to have been damaged by the passing of Doctor Benassis's patients.—*The Country Doctor.*

Patrat (Maître), notary at Fougères in 1799, known to D'Orgemont the banker, and recommended to Marie de Verneuil by the old miser.—*The Chouans.*

Patriote, a monkey that once belonged to Marie de Verneuil, who had trained him to imitate Danton.—The creature's sly nature reminded Marie of Corentin.—*The Chouans.*

Paul, servant to Maître Petit-Claud at Angoulême, in 1822.—*Lost Illusions.*

Pauline was for a long time Julie d'Aiglemont's lady's-maid.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Paulmier, clerk in the department of finance, in Flamet de la Billardière's division and Isidore Baudoyer's bureau.—Paulmier, who was a bachelor, constantly quarrelled with his married colleague Chazelles.—*The Civil Service.*

* On what is now Rue Charlot.

Paz (Thaddée), a Pole, descended from an illustrious family of Florence, the Pazzi, one of whom took refuge from persecution in Poland. A compatriot, contemporary and friend of Count Adam Laginski, Paz fought with him for their fatherland, followed him into exile in Paris during the reign of Louis-Philippe, and, impelled by poverty, which he endured with dignity, accepted the position of steward to the count.—Paz—the name was pronounced *Paç* —managed the Laginski household admirably, but he left it when, being deeply in love with Clémentine Laginska, he found that the expedient of a *pretended mistress*, Marguerite Turquet the circus-rider, was no longer a sufficient bulwark against his passion.—Captain Paz—he liked the title of captain —was present at the Steinbock wedding; he simply pretended to leave France, and appeared once more before the countess during the winter of 1842; he snatched her from the grasp of La Palférine, who was about to carry her off.—*The Pretended Mistress.* —*Cousin Bette.*

Péchina (La), sobriquet of Geneviève Niseron.

Pederotti (Signor), father of Madame Maurice de l'Hostal. He was a banker at Genoa, gave his only daughter a dowry of a million, married her to the French consul, and at his death, six months later, —January, 1831,—left a fortune valued at two millions, amassed in the grain trade. Pederotti had been made a count by the King of Sardinia; as he

had no male posterity, the title died with him.—*Honorine.*

Pelletier, one of Benassis's patients, died in 1829, and was buried on the same day as the last of the *cretins,* preserved because of the superstition of the commune. Pelletier left a widow—who saw Genestas—and several children, the eldest of whom, Jacques, was born about 1807.—*The Country Doctor.*

Pénélope, a brown-bay Norman mare, born in 1792, tended by Jacqueline with the greatest solicitude, carried Rose Cormon, her mistress, who was much attached to her, to the Prébaudet near Alençon, as late as 1816. Pénélope died during that same year, after Mademoiselle Cormon's marriage to Monsieur du Bousquier.*—*The Old Maid.*

Pen-Hoël (Jacqueline de), of a Breton family of the greatest antiquity, lived at Guérande, where she was born, about 1780.—Sister-in-law of the Kergarouëts—of Nantes,—Major Brigaut's patrons, who did not scruple to adopt the name of Pen-Hoël themselves, to the great discontent of the province, Jacqueline received kindly the daughters of her younger sister, the Vicomtesse de Kergarouët. She was particularly fond of her eldest niece, Charlotte; she proposed to provide her with a dowry, and earnestly

* With Pénélope ends the series of biographies of animals. The authors of the *Repertory* have thought that a limited number of them might prove of interest.

desired her marriage to Calyste du Guénic, who was in love with Félicité des Touches.—*Béatrix.*

Pérotte, in the service of Rose Cormon, afterward Madame du Bousquier, at Alençon, in 1816.—*The Old Maid.*

Péroux (Abbé), Madame Julliard's brother; curé of Provins during the Restoration.—*Pierrette.*

Perrache, a short, hunchbacked cobbler, also concierge of a house belonging to Corentin on Rue Honoré-Chevalier, Paris, in 1840.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Perrache (Madame), wife of the preceding; a friend of Madame Cardinal, who was niece of Toupillier, Corentin's tenant.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Perret, Grossetête's partner in the banking business at Limoges early in the nineteenth century; Pierre Graslin succeeded to the business of the firm.—*The Village Curé.*

Perret (Madame), wife of the preceding, advanced in years in 1829; was interested, in common with all Limoges, in the murder committed during that year by Jean-François Tascheron.—*The Village Curé.*

Perrotet, one of Félix Grandet's farmers in the suburbs of Saumur, in 1819.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Petit-Claud, son of a poor tailor of L'Houmeau, —a faubourg of Angoulême,—was educated at the lyceum of that town—where he knew Lucien de Rubempré,—and studied law at Poitiers. On his return to the chief town of the department of Charente, he became clerk to Maître Olivet, solicitor, and succeeded him in business. Thereupon, Petit-Claud took revenge for past slights due to his lack of means and his unprepossessing exterior. He fell in with Cointet the printer and forwarded his plans, pretending all the while to defend the interests of David Séchard, also a printer. This conduct opened the way to the magistracy. He became deputy king's attorney, then king's attorney. He did not leave Angoulême, but married advantageously there in 1822, his wife being Mademoiselle Françoise de la Haye, natural daughter of Francis du Hautoy and Madame de Senonches.—*Lost Illusions.*

Petit-Claud (Madame), wife of the preceding; natural daughter of Francis du Hautoy and Madame de Senonches; born Françoise de la Haye and entrusted to the care of old Madame Cointet; married through the influence of Madame Cointet's son, the printer, called Le Grand Cointet.—Madame Petit-Claud was an insignificant, pretentious creature; she brought her husband a respectable dowry.—*Lost Illusions.*

Peyrade, born about 1758, in Provence, in the Comtat, of a poor and numerous family, living

meagrely on a small estate called Canquoëlle.—Peyrade was of noble birth, but concealed the fact. He was Théodose de la Peyrade's uncle, and left Avignon for Paris in 1776. Two years later, he joined the police. Lenoir esteemed him highly. Peyrade's disorderly life and his vices tended to block his career, which might have been much more brilliant and better sustained. He possessed a genuine genius for spying, and excellent administrative faculties. Fouché made use of him and gave him Corentin for coadjutor in the matter of the abduction of Gondreville. A species of ministry of police was entrusted to him in Holland. Louis XVIII. consulted him and employed him, but Charles X. kept that adroit servitor at a distance. Peyrade, during the reign of that king, lived in wretched lodgings on Rue des Moineaux, burdened with a daughter, Lydie, whom he adored—the fruit of a liaison with La Beaumesnil of the Comédie-Française. Circumstances brought him into relations with Nucingen, who employed him to look for Esther Gobseck and to elude the courtesan's attendants; the police authorities being advised by the pretended Abbé Carlos Herrera, interfered and refused to allow their agents to be employed by private individuals. Despite the influence of his friend Corentin and the detective talent which he had displayed under the pseudonyms of Canquoëlle and Saint-Germain, —notably at the time of the arrest of F. Gaudissart,—Peyrade was worsted in his contest with Jacques Collin. His shrewd transformation into

an English nabob, protector of Madame Théodore Gaillard, exasperated the ex-convict, who, during the last year of the Restoration, revenged himself and got rid of him: his daughter Lydie was kidnapped and Peyrade died of poison.—*A Dark Affair.* —*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Peyrade (Lydie).*—See La Peyrade (Madame Théodose de).

Phellion, born in 1780; husband of a native of Le Perche; father of two sons, Félix and Marie-Théodore, and a daughter, Madame Barniol; clerk in the department of finance,—Xavier Rabourdin's bureau of Flamet de la Billardière's division,—and continued to hold that office in 1824.—He was a supporter of Rabourdin, who, for his part, often defended him; he lived on Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Jacques, near the Deaf-Mute Asylum, and taught history, literature, and elementary ethics to the pupils of Mesdemoiselles La Grave. The Revolution of July made no change in his habits. Retirement from the government service did not impel him to leave his quarter, where he lived at least thirty years. He purchased a small house on Impasse des Feuillantines† for eighteen thousand francs, renovated it, and lived in it in solemn bourgeois style. Phellion was a major in the National Guard.

*A portion of the life of Peyrade's daughter was represented on the stage of the Théâtre des Nations,—now Théâtre de Paris,—in 1882, under the title of *Lydie*, but the author did not publish the play.

†Now Rue des Feuillantines.

He retained most of his old connections: he was on more or less intimate terms with Baudoyer, Dutocq, Fleury, Godard, Laudigeois, Rabourdin, Madame Poiret the elder, and with the Thuillier, Colleville, and Minard families. Politics and art employed his leisure hours. He became a member of a classical reading committee at the Odéon. His electoral influence and his vote were sought by Théodose de la Peyrade for Jérôme Thuillier, who aspired to the honors of the general council; for Phellion had another candidate, Horace Bianchon, a kinsman of the revered J.-J. Popinot.—*The Civil Service.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Phellion (Madame), wife of the preceding; belonged to a family settled in a province of the West. —By reason of the number of her children, which made the family income insufficient,—although it amounted to more than nine thousand francs, including pension and investments,—she continued, under Louis-Philippe, the lessons in harmony she had given under the Restoration, at the establishment of Mesdemoiselles La Grave, with a prim austerity of manner which she retained in domestic life.—*The Civil Service.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Phellion (Félix), eldest son of the preceding, born in 1817; professor of mathematics in one of the king's colleges in Paris, afterward member of the Academy of Sciences and chevalier of the Legion of Honor, as the result of some remarkable

original work and the discovery of a star; he was famous before he was twenty-five years of age; and when this celebrity came to him he married the sister of one of his pupils, Céleste Colleville, whom he loved dearly, and for whose sake he became transformed from a Voltairean to a good Catholic.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Phellion (Madame Félix), wife of the preceding; born Céleste-Louise-Caroline-Brigitte Colleville.—Although the daughter of Monsieur and Madame Colleville, her bringing up was in large measure left in the hands of the Thuillier family. Indeed, Louis-Jérôme Thuillier, who had been one of Madame Flavie Colleville's numerous lovers, was supposed to be Céleste's father. Monsieur, Madame, and Mademoiselle Thuillier were equally determined to bestow their Christian names upon her, and to contribute handsomely to her marriage-portion. Wherefore, Olivier Vinet, Godeschal, and Théodose de la Peyrade all sought Mademoiselle Colleville in marriage. Nevertheless, although very piously inclined, she loved Félix Phellion the Voltairean, and married him as soon as he had returned to the fold of the Church.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Phellion (Marie-Théodore), younger brother of Félix Phellion, pupil at the School of Roads and Bridges in 1840.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Philippart (Messieurs) had a porcelain factory at Limoges, in which Jean-François Tascheron, the

assassin of Pingret and Jeanne Malassis, was employed.—*The Village Curé.*

Philippe, a servant in Madame Marie Gaston's family; was originally the Princesse de Vaurémont's personal servant; afterward entered the service of Duc Henri de Chaulieu, and later that of Marie Gaston, who retained him after his wife's death.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Pichard (Mademoiselle), housekeeper for Niseron, curé of Blangy, before 1789, introduced her niece, Arsène Pichard, into his household.—*The Peasants.*

Pichard (Arsène), niece of the preceding.—See Rigou (Madame Grégoire).—*The Peasants.*

Picot (Népomucène), astronomer and mathematician, a friend of Biot since 1807, author of a treatise on *Differential Logarithms,* of *Euclid's Postulatum,* and, above all, of a *Theory of Perpetual Motion,*—four volumes, 4to, with plates, Paris, 1825;—lived, in 1840, at No. 9 Rue du Val-de-Grâce. Being exceedingly near-sighted, very eccentric in character and habits, and shamelessly robbed by his housekeeper, Madame Lambert, it seemed to his family that he deserved to be placed under guardianship. As the teacher of Félix Phellion, with whom he visited England, Picot, in the Thuillier salon on

Place de la Madeleine, in presence of the assembled Collevilles, Minards, and Phellions, made known the glory of his pupil, which that pupil's noble modesty had led him to conceal; he thus decided Céleste Colleville's fate. Decorated somewhat tardily, Picot married, no less tardily, a wealthy and eccentric Englishwoman forty years old. He was successfully operated upon for cataract, and, restored to youth, at once installed himself in Thuillier's house on Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer; through gratitude, he left to the Félix Phellions the considerable fortune brought him by Madame Picot.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Picquoiseau (Comtesse), a colonel's widow; according to Madame de l'Ambermesnil, she and Madame de Vaumerland boarded with a rival of Madame Vauquer.—*Old Goriot.*

Pius VII. (Barnabas Chiaramonti), Pope; born in 1740, died in 1823.—Being consulted by letter, in 1806, as to whether a woman might go to the play and to a ball décolletée, without compromising her salvation, sent to his correspondent, Madame Angélique de Granville, a reply worthy of the gentle Fénelon.—*A Double Family.*

Piédefer (Abraham), descendant of a bourgeois Calvinist family of Sancerre, whose ancestors were mechanics in the sixteenth century, then became drapers; he was unsuccessful in business during the reign of Louis XVI., and died in 1786, leaving two

sons, Moses and Silas, in most straitened circumstances.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Piédefer (Moses), eldest son of the preceding, took advantage of the Revolutionary period to imitate his ancestors; demolished abbeys and churches; married the only child of a guillotined member of the Convention, by whom he had a daughter, Dinah—afterward Madame de la Baudraye;—endangered his fortune by speculation in farm-lands; died in 1819.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Piédefer (Silas), younger brother of the preceding, did not receive, as Moses did, his share of the modest paternal inheritance; went to the Indies, and died in New York about 1837, leaving a fortune of twelve hundred thousand francs, which Madame de la Baudraye, his niece, inherited, and which her husband seized.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Piédefer (Madame Moses), wife of Moses Piédefer, a dull, inordinately pious person, pensioned by her son-in-law; she lived at Sancerre and, later, at Paris with her daughter, Madame de la Baudraye, whom she finally succeeded in separating from Etienne Lousteau.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Pierquin, born about 1786; succeeded his father as notary at Douai; through the Pierquins of Antwerp a distant cousin of the Molina-Claës of Rue de Paris; of a selfish, positive character; sought

the hand of Balthazar Claës's eldest daughter, Marguerite, who became Madame Emmanuel de Solis; eventually married Félicie, the second daughter, in the second year of the reign of Charles X.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Pierquin (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Félicie Claës; in her childhood found a second mother in her sister Marguerite.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Pierquin, brother and brother-in-law of the two last named; a physician at Douai; attended the Claës family.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Pierrot, sobriquet of Charles-Amédée-Louis-Joseph Rifoël, Chevalier du Vissard.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Pierrotin, born in 1781; after serving in the cavalry, he left the army in 1815 to succeed his father in running a line of conveyances between Paris and Isle-Adam, which, beginning very modestly, eventually became prosperous. One morning in the autumn of 1822, he took up at the *Lion d'Argent** a number of passengers already well known or of dawning fame: Comte Hugret de Sérizy, Léon de Lora, Joseph Bridau, etc., and conveyed them to Presles, an estate near Beaumont.—Pierrotin became "contractor for transportation in the

*No. 51—now 47—Rue du Faubourg Saint-Denis, and No. 2 Rue d'Enghien, where the entrance to the stage-office was.

department of Oise," in 1838 gave his daughter Georgette to Oscar Husson, a retired officer of high rank, newly appointed collector of taxes at Beaumont, who, like the Canalises and Moreaus, had been "one of his customers" for a long time.—*A Start in Life.*

Pietro, a Corsican, in the service of Madame Luigi Porta's kinsmen, the Bartholomeo di Piombos. —*The Vendetta.*

Pigeau, master carrier, and later owner of a small house at Nanterre,—between Paris and Saint-Germain-en-Laye,—which he built himself, very economically.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Pigeau (Madame), wife of the preceding, belonged to a family of wine merchants.—After her huband's death, in the latter part of the Restoration, she inherited a very small property, which brought her ill-luck because of her suspicious avarice. Madame Pigeau was proposing to leave Nanterre for Saint-Germain, and live there on her annuity, when she was murdered, with her servant and her dogs, by Théodore Calvi, during the winter of 1828–1829. —*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Pigeron, of Auxerre, died, so it was said, by his wife's hand. However that may have been, the autopsy, made by Vermut, a druggist at Soulanges, disclosed the presence of poison.—*The Peasants.*

Pigoult, head-clerk in the office in which Malin de Gondreville and Grévin studied pettifogging; afterward, about 1806, justice of the peace at Arcis, and president of the tribunal in that town at the time of the investigation of the abduction of Malin, when he and Grévin were called upon to prosecute the alleged culprits.—*A Dark Affair*.—Pigoult was still living in the arrondissement in 1839. At that time, he publicly recognized Pantaléon, Marquis de Sallenauve, supposed father of Charles Dorlange, Comte de Sallenauve, and thus forwarded the interest or ambition of the Deputy.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Pigoult, son of the preceding, purchased Philéas Beauvisage's hat factory, was unsuccessful, and committed suicide, but he appeared to have died naturally, though suddenly.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Pigoult (Achille), son of the preceding, born in 1801.—A man of unattractive exterior and much intelligence; he succeeded Maître Grévin, and, in 1839, was the busiest notary in Arcis. The influence of Gondreville and his intimacy with Beauvisage and Giguet enabled him to take a prominent part in the electoral conflicts of that period: he opposed Simon Giguet's candidacy and successfully supported the Comte de Sallenauve. The introduction of Marquis Pantaléon de Sallenauve to old Pigoult was effected through Achille, and assured the sculptor's triumph at the polls.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Pille-Miche.—See Cibot.

Pillerault (Claude-Joseph), a very honorable Parisian tradesman, proprietor of the *Cloche d'Or*, a hardware establishment on Quai de la Ferraille;* made a moderate fortune; retired from business in 1814. After losing his wife, his son, and an adopted child, one after another, Pillerault devoted his life to his niece, Constance-Barbe-Joséphine, whose guardian and only relative he was.—Pillerault lived on Rue des Bourdonnais in 1818; he occupied a small apartment which he hired of Camusot of the *Cocon d'Or*. During that period, he displayed marvellous intelligence, energy, and courage in connection with the unfortunate Birotteaus, threatened with loss of good name as well as of fortune. He divined the schemes of Claparon and frightened Molineux, both of whom were their enemies. Politics and the Café David, on Rues de la Monnaie and Saint-Honoré, absorbed such leisure hours as Pillerault, a stoical and sincere republican, had at his disposal; he was most considerate of his housekeeper, Madame Vaillant, and looked upon Manuel, Foy, Perier, Lafayette, and Courier as gods.—*César Birotteau.*—Pillerault lived to a great age. The Anselme Popinots, his grandnephew and grandniece, visited him in 1844. Poulain attended the old man for some illness, after he had passed his eightieth year, and cured him: he then owned a house, on Rue de Normandie, in the Marais, managed by the Cibots, and

* Now Quai de la Mégisserie.

numbering among its tenants the Chapoulot family, Schmucke, and Sylvain Pons.—*Cousin Pons.*

Pillerault (Constance-Barbe-Joséphine). — See Birotteau (Madame César).

Pimentel (Marquis and Marquise de) enjoyed great influence during the Restoration not only in Parisian society, but especially in the department of Charente, where they lived in summer. They were reputed the wealthiest landowners in the neighborhood of Angoulême, were on friendly terms with their *peers*, the Rastignacs, and with the latter composed the flower of the Bargetons' social circle. —*Lost Illusions.*

Pinaud (Jacques), "poor linen-draper;" name beneath which Monsieur d'Orgemont, the wealthy banker of Fougères, tried to conceal his identity from the Chouans, to avoid being robbed by them. —*The Chouans.*

Pingret, uncle to Monsieur and Madame des Vanneaulx; an old miser living in an isolated house in Faubourg Saint-Etienne, near Limoges; was robbed and, with his servant Jeanne Malassis, murdered by Jean-François Tascheron, one night in March, 1822.—*The Village Curé.*

Pinson, a famous Parisian restaurateur* on Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, at whose establishment

*The Restaurant Pinson existed in very recent times. It stood almost opposite the Café *Procope*, called *Zoppi* in Desplein's boyhood.

Théodose de la Peyrade, being then in the utmost destitution, dined at the expense of Cérizet and Dutocq, at a cost of forty-seven francs; on that occasion, the three men entered into a compact to forward their joint interests.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Piombo (Baron Bartholomeo di), born in 1738, a countryman and friend of Napoléon Bonaparte, whose mother he had sheltered at the time of the disturbances in Corsica.—After a terrible vendetta which resulted in the extirpation of all the Portas save one, he was obliged to leave the country, miserably poor, and came to Paris with his family. Through Lucien Bonaparte's favor, he saw the First Consul,—October, 1800,—and obtained wealth, titles, and employment. Piombo was not ungrateful: a friend of Daru, Drouot, and Carnot, his devotion to his benefactor ended only with that benefactor's life. The return of the Bourbons did not deprive him of all the property he had acquired. From Madame Lætitia Bonaparte he received, on his Corsican estate, a sum which enabled him to purchase and occupy the Portenduère mansion. The marriage of his adored daughter Ginevra, who, against her father's will, became the wife of the last of the Portas, was to Piombo a source of anger and grief which nothing could diminish.—*The Vendetta.*

Piombo (Baronne Elisa di), born in 1745, wife of the preceding and mother of Madame Porta, could

not induce her husband to forgive Ginevra, whom he would never consent to see after her marriage.—*The Vendetta.*

Piombo (Ginevra di).—See Porta (Madame Luigi).

Piombo (Gregorio di), brother of the preceding; died a mere boy at the hands of the Portas, as a result of the vendetta.—*The Vendetta.*

Piquetard (Agathe).—See Hulot d'Ervy (Baronne Hector).

Piquoizeau, Frédéric de Nucingen's concierge when Rodolphe Castanier was the baron's cashier. —*Melmoth Converted.*

Plaisir, "an illustrious hair-dresser" in Paris; in September, 1816, waited upon Caroline Crochard de Bellefeuille, then the Comte de Granville's mistress, on Rue Taitbout.—*A Double Family.*

Planat de Baudry.—See Baudry (Planat de).

Planchette, an eminent professor of mechanics, consulted by Raphael de Valentin on the subject of the extraordinary bit of shagreen in the young man's possession; went with him to Spieghalter the mechanician, and to Baron Japhet the chemist, both of whom tried in vain to stretch the skin. The

failure of science in these attempts stupefied Planchette and Japhet. "They were like Christians coming forth from their tombs, having failed to find a God in heaven."—Planchette was a tall, thin man, a sort of poet, always in rapt contemplation.—*The Magic Skin.*

Plantin, a Parisian publicist, was, in 1834, editor of a review, and aspired to the position of master of requests in the council of State, when Emile Blondet recommended him to Raoul Nathan, who was just founding a great newspaper.—*A Daughter of Eve.*

Plissoud, bailiff at Soulanges, Brunet's unfortunate competitor.—He belonged to the second society of the little town; was excluded from the first because of the misconduct of his wife, born Euphémie Wattebled. Being addicted to drink and gambling, Plissoud did not make his fortune; for, although he held numerous offices, they were all poorly paid. He was an insurance agent, also agent for a society that insured against the chances of conscription. Being an enemy of the Soudry coterie, Plissoud was very willing, especially for hire, to espouse the cause of the Montcornets, proprietors of Aigues.—*The Peasants.*

Plissoud (Madame Euphémie), wife of the preceding, daughter of Wattebled; reigned over the "second" society of Soulanges, as Madame Soudry

did over the "first," and, although married, lived with Lupin the notary as his wife.—*The Peasants.*

Poidevin, second clerk to Maître Bordin, solicitor, in November, 1806.—*A Start in Life.*

Poincet, an old and unfortunate public scrivener, acted as interpreter at the Palais de Justice in Paris; in 1815, accompanied Christemio to Henri de Marsay's, to translate what was said by Paquita Valdès's messenger.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Poirel (Abbé), priest at Tours; promoted to a canonry at the time that Monseigneur Troubert and Mademoiselle Gamard were persecuting Abbé François Birotteau.—*The Curé of Tours.*

Poiret the elder, born at Troyes.—He was the son of a government clerk and a woman of notoriously evil life, who died at the hospital. Coming to Paris with a young brother, they both became supernumerary clerks in the department of finance, under Robert Lindet, where they made the acquaintance of Antoine the messenger; left the department in 1814, with a retiring pension, and was replaced by Saillard.—*The Civil Service.*—He was afflicted with cretinism, and clung to celibacy because of the horror inspired by the memory of his mother's disorderly life; he was an inveterate *idémiste,* with the trick of repeating, with slight variations, the words of the

person with whom he was talking. He took up his quarters at the Vauquer boarding-house, Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, where he occupied the second floor; sought the society of Christine-Michelle Michonneau, and married her when Horace Bianchon demanded that she be turned out of the house for denouncing Jacques Collin—1819.—*Old Goriot.*—At that time, Poiret frequently met Monsieur Clapart, an old comrade, whom he found on Rue de la Cerisaie; he himself lived on Rue des Poules, and gradually lost his health.—*A Start in Life.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—He died during Louis-Philippe's reign.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Poiret (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Christine-Michelle Michonneau, in 1779, seems to have had a stormy youth.—Claiming to have been persecuted by the heirs of a wealthy old man whom she had nursed, Christine became, during the Restoration, one of Madame Veuve Vauquer's boarders; she lived on the third floor of the house on Rue Neuve Sainte-Geneviève, took Poiret for her squire, made a bargain with Bibi-Lupin—Gondureau—to betray Jacques Collin, one of Madame Vauquer's guests. Having thus gratified her avarice and her spleen, Mademoiselle Michonneau was obliged to leave the house on the formal demand of Bianchon, one of the boarders.—*Old Goriot.*—Accompanied by Poiret, whom she afterward married, she went to Rue des Poules and hired furnished lodgings there. Summoned before Camusot, the

examining magistrate, in May, 1830, she identified the pretended Abbé Carlos Herrera as Jacques Collin.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—Ten years later, being then a widow, Madame Poiret was still living at the corner of Rue des Postes, and numbered Cérizet among her tenants.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Poiret, junior, brother of Poiret the elder, born in 1771; began in the same way as his brother, had the same instincts, the same poverty of intellect, followed the same career, and was overwhelmed with work under Lindet; remained at the Treasury ten years longer than his brother; also kept books for two tradesmen, one of whom was Camusot of the *Cocon d'Or;* lived on Rue du Martroi; dined regularly at the *Veau Qui Tette** on Place du Châtelet; bought his hats of Tournan, on Rue Saint-Martin. A constant victim of Bixiou's practical jokes, he never rose above the position of clerk in Xavier Rabourdin's bureau. On being retired, January 1, 1825, Poiret intended to live at Madame Vauquer's.—*The Civil Service.*

Polissard, appraiser of the wood cut on the Ronquerolles estate in 1821; at Gaubertin's suggestion, he probably employed, as agent for the wood merchant, Vaudoyer, a peasant of Ronquerolles, and very recently dismissed from the post of forest-keeper of Blangy.—*The Peasants.*

*This establishment disappeared at least thirty-five years ago.

Pollet, publisher at Paris in 1821; rival of Doguereau; published Victor Ducange's novel, *Léonide* or *La Vieille de Suresnes;* had business relations with Porchon and Vidal; was at their shop when Lucien de Rubempré offered them his *Archer de Charles IX.*—*Lost Illusions.*

Pombreton (Marquis de), a problematical personage; lieutenant in the black *Mousquetaires* under the old régime, a friend of the Chevalier de Valois, who boasted of having lent him twelve hundred pistoles to enable him to leave the country. Pombreton probably returned the money later, but that question cannot be definitely determined; for Monsieur de Valois, being a too lucky gambler, was interested in spreading the report of such repayment to conceal the extent of his winnings at play: so it was that, five years later, in 1821, Etienne Lousteau declared that the Pombreton succession and the Maubreuil affair * were two of the most successful "stereotypes" of journalism.—In 1830, or thereabout, Monsieur du Bousquier's *Courrier de l'Orne* published these words: "Government funds to the amount of a thousand francs a year will be presented to any person who can demonstrate that a Monsieur de Pombreton actually existed before, during, or after the emigration."—*Lost Illusions.*—*The Old Maid.*

Pomponne (La).—See Madame Toupinet.

* Maubreuil died at the end of the second Empire.

Pons (Sylvain),* born in 1785; the son, born late in life, of Monsieur and Madame Pons, who founded, previous to 1789, the famous establishment for the manufacture of embroidery for uniforms, which was purchased by Monsieur Rivet in 1815; cousin to the first Madame Camusot of the *Cocon d'Or*, only child and heiress of the Pons Brothers, the celebrated embroiderers to the court. Under the Empire Sylvain won the *prix de Rome* for musical composition, returned to Paris in 1810, and was famous for several years by reason of his graceful and melodious compositions. From his stay in Italy, Pons brought back the cult of the *bibelot*, the taste for objects of art. His passion for collecting consumed almost the whole of his patrimony. He became the rival of Sauvageot. Monistrol and Elie Magus secretly and enviously realized the value of the artistic treasures ingeniously and economically collected by the musician. Being himself ignorant of the value of his museum in vulgar cash, Pons gave private lessons in harmony. This lack of knowledge proved his ruin eventually; for he became all the more devoted to pictures, precious stones, or furniture, as lyric glory was denied him, and as his ugliness, intensified by his supposed poverty, prevented his marrying. The pleasures of the gourmand replaced the pleasures of love; in the friendship of Schmucke, too, he found compensation for his solitude. Pons suffered from his liking for good cheer; he grew

* Monsieur Alphonse de Launay wrote a drama founded on the life of Sylvain Pons, which was produced at the Cluny theatre, Paris, in 1873.

old, like a parasitic plant, outside the circle of his kindred, barely tolerated by his distant cousins, the Camusot de Marvilles, and their relations, Cardot, Berthier, and Popinot. In 1834, at the distribution of prizes at a girls' boarding-school, he met the pianist Schmucke, a teacher like himself, and in the close intimacy which sprung up between them, found compensation for the disappointments of his life. Pons led the orchestra at the theatre of which Félix Gaudissart was manager during the government of July. He procured Schmucke's admission to the orchestra and lived happily with him for several years, in a house on Rue de Normandie belonging to C.-J. Pillerault. The enmity of Madame Vivet and of Amélie Camusot de Marville, in conjunction with the covetous greed of Madame Cibot the concierge, Fraisier, Magus, Poulain, and Rémonencq probably aggravated a disease of which Pons died, in April, 1845, after declaring Schmucke his sole legatee before Maître Léopold Hannequin, whom Héloïse Brisetout had taken pains to summon.—Pons was about to be employed to compose the music for a ballet entitled *Les Mohicans;* this work probably fell to Garangeot, his successor.—*Cousin Pons.*

Popinot, sheriff of Sancerre in the eighteenth century; father of Jean-Jules Popinot and of Madame Ragon.—A portrait of the magistrate, painted by Latour, adorned Madame Ragon's salon in Quartier Saint-Sulpice, Paris, under the Restoration.—*César Birotteau.*

Popinot (Jean-Jules), son of the preceding, brother of Madame Ragon, husband of Mademoiselle Bianchon of Sancerre, embraced the legal profession, but did not speedily attain the rank which his learning and his integrity deserved. For a long time, he remained a simple judge of the inferior courts in Paris. He became deeply interested in the future of his young nephew, Anselme Popinot, clerk to César Birotteau, and, with his wife, attended the perfumer's famous ball on Sunday, December 17, 1818. Nearly eighteen months later, the magistrate found Anselme installed as a druggist on Rue des Cinq-Diamants; he also met Félix Gaudissart, the commercial traveller, and tried to excuse certain imprudent remarks of his concerning the political situation, which were reported by Canquoëlle-Peyrade, the police agent.—*César Birotteau.*—Three years later, he lost his wife, who had brought him an income of six thousand francs, just double his own private means. Thereafter, Popinot lived on Rue du Fouarre, and was able to give full play to a virtue which in him amounted almost to a passion,—charity. At the request of Octave de Bauvan, in order to assist the count's wife, he sent to her a pretended commission merchant, perhaps Félix Gaudissart, who paid her more than generously for the flowers she made.—*Honorine.*—Popinot eventually established a sort of ministry of benevolence. Lavienne his servant, and his nephew Horace Bianchon, seconded him. He rescued Madame Toupinard, a poor woman on Rue du

Petit-Banquier, from want—1828.—Madame d'Espard's application for the appointment of a guardian for her husband diverted Popinot from his rôle of Saint Vincent de Paul; being a man of rare delicacy of perception concealed beneath a rough and uncouth exterior, he immediately detected the absurdity of the grievances alleged by the marchioness, and recognized in Monsieur d'Espard the real victim, when he questioned him in his apartments on Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève; apartments which the magistrate seemed to look upon with envy, although they were simply furnished and in striking contrast to the splendors of which he had caught a glimpse at the marchioness's abode in Faubourg Saint-Honoré. A postponement caused by a cold in the head, and, above all, the influence and intrigues of Madame d'Espard, led to the withdrawal of the cause from Popinot's hands to be placed in Camusot's.—*The Interdiction.*—We find inconsistent references to Jean-Jules Popinot's last moments. Madame de la Chanterie and her friends deplored his death in 1833,—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*,—and Phellion in 1840. It is probable that he died a councillor to the court, municipal councillor of Paris, and a member of the general council of the Seine, in the apartments he had coveted on Rue de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève. —*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Popinot (Anselme), an orphan, nephew of the preceding and of Madame Ragon, who took charge

of him in childhood. Small of stature, red-haired, and lame, he readily obtained employment as clerk to César Birotteau the perfumer, Ragon's successor at the sign of the *Reine des Roses;* he worked very hard in order that he might show his gratitude for benefits in favor of a part of his family, which was well-nigh ruined in 1818–1819, as the result of unlucky investments—Wortschin mines. Anselme, being secretly in love with Césarine Birotteau, the perfumer's daughter,—the attachment was mutual, be it said,—did all that it was in his power to do to hasten César's rehabilitation, drawing freely upon the profits of his drug business on Rue des Cinq-Diamants, established in 1819 or 1820. His great wealth and his domestic happiness date from this period.—*César Birotteau.*—After Birotteau's death, in 1822, Popinot married Césarine, who bore him three children, two sons and a daughter. The Revolution of 1830 brought honors and authority to Anselme Popinot, who was twice chosen Deputy early in Louis-Philippe's reign, and was minister of commerce in addition.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*—Thereafter he was twice secretary of State, and was finally made a count and peer of France. He owned a house on Rue Basse-du-Rempart.* In 1834, he rewarded Félix Gaudissart for services previously rendered on Rue des Cinq-Diamants,† and entrusted to him the management of a boulevard theatre, at

* This street was torn to pieces and transformed a quarter of a century ago.

† Joined to Rue Quincampoix in 1851; it formerly ran from Rue des Lombards to Rue Aubrey-le-Boucher.—There is now a Rue des Cinq-Diamants in the thirteenth arrondissement.

which operas, melodramas, fairy spectacles, and ballets were produced indiscriminately.—*Cousin Pons.* —Four years later, Comte Popinot, once more minister of commerce and agriculture, interested in art, and happy to play the part of a refined and judicious Mæcenas, purchased for two thousand francs a copy of Steinbock's Samson group and demanded that the mould be destroyed, so that there should be but two copies in existence, his own and the one belonging to Mademoiselle Hulot, the artist's fiancée. When Steinbock married Mademoiselle Hulot, Popinot and Eugène de Rastignac were the Pole's witnesses.—*Cousin Bette.*

Popinot (Madame Anselme), wife of the preceding, born Césarine Birotteau in 1801.—A beautiful girl, of sweet disposition, at one time almost promised to Alexandre Crottat, she married, in 1822, Anselme Popinot, whom she loved and who loved her.—*César Birotteau.* After her marriage, amid all her grandeur, she remained the simple, straightforward, even ingenuous person of her modest girlhood.* The transformation of Claudine du Bruel, the quondam Tullia of the Royal Academy of Music, into a virtuous bourgeois matron, surprised Madame Anselme, who became more or less intimate with her.—*A Prince of Bohemia.*—In 1841, with great delicacy, she assisted Madame Adeline Hulot. Her

*In 1838, the little Panthéon theatre, which was demolished in 1846, produced a vaudeville drama by Eugène Cormon, entitled *César Birotteau*, of which Madame Anselme Popinot was one of the heroines.

influence, with that of Mesdames de Rastignac, de Navarreins, d'Espard, de Grandlieu, de Carigliano, de Lenoncourt, and de la Bastie, procured Adeline's appointment as inspectress of charitable undertakings.—*Cousin Bette.* Three years later, when one of her sons married Mademoiselle Camusot de Marville, Madame Popinot, although she appeared at the most select assemblages, imitated the modest Anselme, and, unlike Amélie Camusot, welcomed the visits of Pons, a tenant of her mother's uncle, C.-J. Pillerault.—*Cousin Pons.*

Popinot (Vicomte), eldest of the three children of the preceding, married in 1845 Cécile Camusot de Marville.—*Cousin Pons.* In 1846, he questioned Victorin Hulot concerning his father's second and most extraordinary marriage, which was celebrated on February 1st of that year.—*Cousin Bette.*

Popinot (Vicomtesse), wife of the preceding, born Cécile Camusot in 1821, before the name Marville was added to Camusot upon the acquisition of an estate in Normandie.—Red-haired, insignificant, but pretentious, she persecuted her distant kinsman Pons, from whom she subsequently inherited; for lack of sufficient fortune, she missed more than one marriage, and was scornfully declined by the wealthy Frédéric Brunner, mainly because she was an only daughter and spoiled child.—*Cousin Pons.*

Popinot-Chandier (Madame and Mademoiselle), mother and daughter; of the same family as Madame

Boirouge; natives of Sancerre; habitués of the salon of Madame de la Baudraye, whose assumption of superiority they ridiculed in true bourgeois fashion. —*The Muse of the Department.*

Popole, godson of Angélique Madou, who had some business transactions with Birotteau the perfumer.—*César Birotteau.*

Porchon.—See Vidal.

Porraberil (Euphémie).—See Marquise de San-Réal.

Porriquet, an elderly classicist, was Raphael de Valentin's teacher; had him for a pupil in the sixth form, the third form, and in rhetoric. Dismissed from the University without a pension, after the Revolution of July, on suspicion of Carlism, seventy years of age and poor, with a nephew whose fees he was paying at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, he came to solicit the support of his dear "foster-child" in his application for the position of head-master of a provincial school, and was roughly treated by the *carus alumnus*, because every exertion of his will shortened his existence.—*The Magic Skin.*

Porta (Luigi), born in 1793, bore a striking resemblance to a sister named Nina. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, he was the last

remaining member of the Corsican family of Porta, the result of a bloody vendetta between his family and the Piombos. He was saved by Elisa Vanni, according to Giacomo;* he fled to Genoa, where he enlisted, and he took part, being then very young, in the affair of the Bérésina. At the Restoration, he had already attained high rank; he broke off his military career and was tracked and hunted by the authorities at the same time as Labédoyère. He found a place of refuge in Paris: the Bonapartist painter Servin, who had opened a studio of drawing where he taught his art to young women, concealed the Corsican officer. One of his pupils, Ginevra di Piombo, discovered the outlaw's retreat, was kind to him, loved him, won his love, and married him, despite the displeasure of her father, Bartholomeo di Piombo. His witness at his marriage was Louis Vergniaud, a former comrade, known also to Hyacinthe-Chabert. He eked out a scanty living as a scrivener, lost his wife, exhausted by privation, and went to tell Piombo of her death. He died almost immediately after her.—*The Vendetta.*

Porta (Madame Luigi), wife of the preceding, born Ginevra di Piombo, about 1790; shared, both in Corsica and Paris, the agitated existence of her father and mother, who worshipped her. In Servin's studio, where she outshone the whole class by her talent, she knew Mesdames Tiphaine and

* The lack of information concerning Giacomo has prevented our giving any space to him.

Camusot de Marville, then Mesdemoiselles Roguin and Thirion. Defended by Laure alone, she was subjected to the cruelly contrived persecutions of the envious royalist, Amélie Thirion, especially when the favorite pupil discovered and ministered to Luigi Porta, whom she married soon after, against the will of Bartholomeo di Piombo. As Madame Porta, she led a wretched life; she resorted to Magus to dispose of copies of pictures for which she received almost nothing; she brought into the world a son, Barthélemy; was unable to nurse him; lost him, and died of grief and exhaustion in 1820.—*The Vendetta.*

Portail (Du), name assumed by Corentin when, being then "prefect of the secret police of diplomacy and political affairs," he lived on Rue Honoré-Chevalier.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Portenduère (Comte Luc-Savinien de), grandson of Admiral de Portenduère; born about 1788; represented the elder branch of the Portenduères, of whom Madame de Portenduère and her son Savinien, his cousins, represented the younger branch. —During the Restoration, as Deputy from Isère, married to a rich wife and the father of three children, he lived at the château of Portenduère in Dauphiné or the Portenduère mansion in Paris, according to the season, and refused to assist the Vicomte de Portenduère when he was harassed by his creditors.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Portenduère (Madame de), born Kergarouët; a Breton proud of her nobility and her race.—She married a captain in the navy, nephew of the famous Admiral de Portenduère, "the rival of the Suffrens, Kergarouëts, and Simeuses;" bore him a son, Savinien, and survived him; was intimate with the Rouvres, her neighbors in the province, for, on account of her reduced means, she lived in the little town of Nemours, on Rue des Bourgeois, where Denis Minoret made his home. Savinien's costly dissipation and the prolonged resistance to his marriage to Ursule Mirouët saddened or, at least, disturbed Madame de Portenduère's last days.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Portenduère (Vicomte Savinien de), son of the preceding, born in 1806, cousin of the Comte de Portenduère who was descended from the famous admiral of that name, grandnephew of Vice-Admiral de Kergarouët.—During the Restoration, he left the little town of Nemours and his mother's society, to live in Paris, where he fell in love, notwithstanding his relationship to the Fontaines, with Emilie de Fontaine, who did not return his love, and eventually married Admiral de Kergarouët and Charles de Vandenesse in turn.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*—Savinien also became enamored of Léontine de Sérizy; he was intimate with Marsay, Rastignac, Rubempré, Maxime de Trailles, Blondet, and Finot; he speedily lost a considerable sum, and, being overwhelmed with debts, became a boarder at Sainte-Pélagie; he received

there Marsay, Rastignac, and Rubempré, the latter of whom wished to assist him in his distress, at which Florine, afterward Madame Raoul Nathan, made merry.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.* —Urged by his ward, who was a neighbor of Savinien at Nemours, Denis Minoret advanced the necessary amount to pay Savinien's debts and set him free. The viscount enlisted in the navy and retired with the rank of ensign and the decoration, two years after the Revolution of July and five years before he was able to marry Ursule Mirouët. —*Ursule Mirouët.*—The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Portenduère made a charming couple, recalling two other happy Parisian households: the Laginskis and the Ernest de la Basties. In 1840, they lived on Rue des Saints-Pères, became intimate with Calyste and Madame du Guénic, and shared their box at the Italiens.—*Béatrix.*

Portenduère (Vicomtesse Savinien de), wife of the preceding, born Mirouët, in 1814.—Orphan daughter of an unfortunate artist, the military musician Joseph Mirouët, and Dinah Grollman, a German; natural granddaughter of the famous harpsichord-player Valentin Mirouët, and consequently niece of the well-to-do Doctor Denis Minoret, she was taken into his family by the latter, in her childhood, and was the more dearly loved by him because she recalled, in features and in character, Madame Denis Minoret, deceased. Ursule's girlhood and youth, passed at Nemours, were marked

alternately by joy and bitterness of spirit. Her guardian's servants and close friends overwhelmed her with marks of interest.—The future viscountess was an accomplished musician and took lessons in harmony from Schmucke the pianist, summoned from Paris for that purpose.—She was genuinely pious, and she converted Denis Minoret, a determined Voltairean; but the influence over him which she acquired aroused the fierce enmity of the Minoret-Levraults, Massins, Crémières, Dionises, and Goupils, who, fearing lest she should be the doctor's heir, pillaged her, slandered her, and persecuted her pitilessly. Ursule was also held at a distance by Madame de Portenduère, whose son she loved, and having learned his baptismal name, she placed a mark on an almanac against Saint Savinien's day, October 19th. Later, the repentance of Minoret-Levrault and Goupil, manifested in divers ways, and her marriage to the Vicomte de Portenduère, to which his mother finally gave her approval, consoled Ursule for the loss of Denis Minoret. —*Ursule Mirouët*.—Paris adopted her and did homage to her; she made a brilliant success in society as a singer.—*Another Study of Woman*.—Amid her own happiness, the viscountess, in 1840, showed herself a devoted friend to Madame Calyste du Guénic just after her confinement, when she was at the point of death because of her husband's treachery.—*Béatrix*.

Postel, clerk and pupil of the druggist Chardon, at L'Houmeau, a faubourg of Angoulême; succeeded

him when he died; showed much kindness to his former master's family; aspired in vain to the hand of Eve Chardon, afterward Madame David Séchard, and married Léonie Marron, by whom he had divers sickly children.—*Lost Illusions.*

Postel (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Léonie Marron, daughter of Doctor Marron of Marsac—Charente;—through jealousy frowned upon the fair Madame Séchard; through cupidity fawned upon Abbé Marron, a kinsman, whose property she hoped to inherit.—*Lost Illusions.*

Potasse, sobriquet of the Protez family, manufacturers of chemical products, associated in business with Cochin; known to Minard, Phellion, Thuillier, and Colleville; typical Parisian bourgeois. —*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Potel, formerly an officer in the armies of the Empire, retired on half-pay under the Restoration, and living at Issoudun; with Captain Renard, he took sides with Maxence Gilet against Mignonnet and Carpentier, the declared adversaries of the leader of the *Knights of Idleness.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Pougaud (La Petite), when she was a mere child, had one eye put out by Jacques Cambremer, who gave evidence of precocious wickedness in his childhood.—*A Seashore Drama.*

Poulain (Madame), born in 1778.—She married a trousers-maker, who died in reduced circumstances; she received an income of no more than eleven hundred francs from the sale of his business. She lived for twenty years on what she earned by work given her by the late Poulain's confrères, her slender savings enabling her to give her son, the future physician, for whom she dreamed of a wealthy marriage, the requisite training for a liberal profession. Being a woman of much tact, though of little education, she withdrew when patients came to see the doctor; as, for instance, when Madame Cibot crossed the threshold on Rue d'Orléans, in 1844 or 1845.—*Cousin Pons.*

Poulain (Doctor), born about 1805; without means and without powerful connections, he struggled vainly to secure patients among the great people of Paris from 1835.—He always provided his mother, a trousers-maker's widow, with a home beneath his roof: a poor "district doctor," he lived with her later, on Rue d'Orléans in the Marais;* knew Madame Cibot, concierge of a house on Rue de Normandie, whose owner, C.-J. Pillerault, uncle of the Popinots, and a regular patient of Horace Bianchon, he, Poulain, attended and cured. Through Madame Cibot, Poulain was also summoned to the bedside of Pons, suffering with inflammation of the liver, and, with the help of his friend Fraisier, managed matters in

*Rue d'Orléans, which has formed part of Rue Charlot for thirty-six years, ran from Rue des Quatre-Fils to Rue de Poitou.

furtherance of the interests of the musician's lawful heirs, the Camusot de Marvilles. Such a signal service was duly rewarded: in 1845, after the death of Pons, speedily followed by that of his sole legatee, Schmucke, Poulain was attached to the staff of the Quinze-Vingts hospital, and superintended the medical side of that important institution.—*Cousin Pons.*

Poupart or **Poupard**, of Arcis-sur-Aube, husband of Gothard's sister—Gothard was one of the heroes of the Simeuse affair;—keeper of the *Mulet* inn.—He was devoted to the Cadignans, the Cinq-Cygnes, and the Hauteserres, and in 1839, during the electoral campaign, accommodated Comte Maxime de Trailles, agent of the government, and Paradis, his "tiger."—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Poutin, colonel of the Second Lancers, was known to Maréchal Cottin, minister of war in 1841, and told him, long prior to that date, that at Saverne one of his men, having committed a theft in order to purchase a shawl for his mistress, was seized with remorse and swallowed broken glass in order to escape dishonor.—Cottin repeated this anecdote to Hulot d'Ervy, while castigating him for his peculations.—*Cousin Bette.*

Prélard (Madame), born in 1808, an attractive young woman, mistress of Auguste the murderer, who was executed.—She was, and always continued to be, in the power of Jacques Collin, and at the

bidding of his aunt, Jacqueline, she married the head member of a hardware house, the *Bouclier d'Achille*, on Quai aux Fleurs, Paris.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Prévost (Madame), celebrated dealer in flowers, whose establishment still exists in the Palais-Royal. —In 1830, Nucingen paid her ten louis for a bouquet intended for Esther Van Gobseck.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Prieur (Madame), laundress at Angoulême, employed Mademoiselle Chardon (Madame David Séchard).—*Lost Illusions.*

Pron (Monsieur and Madame), husband and wife, both teachers: the husband taught rhetoric in 1840 at a school in Paris managed by priests.—Madame Pron, born Barniol and sister-in-law to Madame Phellion-Barniol, succeeded Mesdemoiselles La Grave at about the same time, in their girls' boarding-school. Monsieur and Madame Pron lived in the Saint-Jacques quarter and frequented the Thuillier salon. —*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Protez and Chiffreville, manufacturers of chemicals, Paris, furnished goods to the amount of a hundred thousand francs to Balthazar Claës, the inventor, about 1812.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*— Being associated with Cochin,—of the Treasury, —"all the Protezes and all the Chiffrevilles" were

invited to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818.—*César Birotteau.*

Proust, clerk to Maître Bordin, solicitor, in November, 1806;—a fact discovered several years later by Godeschal, Oscar Husson, and Marest, when they ransacked the records of the attorneys who had previously occupied Bordin's office.—*A Start in Life.*

Provençal (The), born in 1777, probably in the outskirts of Arles.—A private soldier during the wars of the closing years of the eighteenth century, he was attached to Desaix's expedition to Upper Egypt; he was captured by the Maugrabins and escaped, but was unable to find his way out of the desert and had nothing but dates to live upon.—Reduced to the perilous companionship of a female panther, he tamed her, strangely enough, by caresses, involuntary at first, but afterward premeditated; he ironically called her Mignonne, the pet name of one of his former mistresses. He finally killed her, not without regret, in a paroxysm of terror caused by the savage creature's fierce affection. Soon after, he was found and rescued by some men of his own company. Thirty years later, an old one-legged relic of the imperial wars, he happened one day to be in Martin the tamer's menagerie, and described his adventure to a young spectator.—*A Passion in the Desert.*

Q

Quélus (Abbé), a priest at Tours or its neighborhood, was on friendly terms with the Chessels, neighbors of the Mortsaufs, in the early years of the Restoration.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Queverdo, faithful steward of the vast estates belonging to Baron de Macumer in Sardinia, was bidden, after the defeat of the Spanish liberals,—1823,—to look to the safety of his master; he arranged that certain adroit coral fishermen should take him up on the Andalusian coast and convey him to Macumer.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Quillet (François), office-boy in the employ of the newspaper established by Raoul Nathan on Rue Feydeau in 1835.—He served his master well by lending him his name of François Quillet, under which cognomen Nathan, driven to despair, threw several creditors off the scent in a furnished lodging-house on Rue du Mail.—*A Daughter of Eve.*

R

Rabouilleuse (La), sobriquet of Flore Brazier, who subsequently became, first, Madame Jean-Jacques Rouget, then Madame Philippe Bridau.—See the last name.

Rabourdin (Xavier), born in 1784; never knew his father. He was the son of a beautiful and fashionable woman, who lived in luxury and left him motherless and penniless, at the age of sixteen, when he left the Lycée Napoléon and entered the department of finance as an extra clerk. He speedily received a clerkship, was deputy chief of bureau at twenty-two and chief at twenty-five: an unknown protector was responsible for this rapid promotion; the same occult influence threw open to him the house of Monsieur Leprince, ex-auctioneer, a wealthy widower, whose only daughter he loved and married. From that moment, Rabourdin, deprived, presumably by death, of his powerful protector, found his career blocked; despite his faithful and intelligent labors, he was still chief of bureau, at the age of forty, in 1824, when the death of Flamet de la Billardière left a vacancy at the head of a division. That place, to which he aspired and which he deserved, was given to the incapable bureau chief Baudoyer, who was supported by the Church and the moneyed interests. Rabourdin resigned in disgust. He had prepared a very noteworthy scheme of administrative and social reform which perhaps contributed to his downfall. During his ministerial career, he lived on Rue Duphot. He had two children by his wife: Charles, born in 1815, and a daughter, born in 1817. About 1830, Rabourdin had occasion to go to the department; he saw there Laurent and Gabriel, his former messengers, nephews of Antoine, then on the retired list, and learned from them that Colleville and

Baudoyer had become collectors of taxes in Paris.—*The Civil Service.*—During the Empire, he attended Monsieur Guillaume's evening parties on Rue Saint-Denis.—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*—Later, he was invited, with his wife, to the famous ball given by César Birotteau, December 17, 1818.—*César Birotteau.*—In 1840, Rabourdin, then a widower, was a director of a projected railway; at that time, he hired lodgings in a house on Place de la Madeleine recently purchased by Thuillier, whom he had known at the department long before.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Rabourdin (Madame), born Célestine Leprince, in 1796; tall and shapely and beautiful; brought up by an artistic mother; she painted a little, was a good musician, spoke several languages, and even had some ideas on scientific subjects. She married very young, at the bidding of her father, then a widower, and had a salon where one might meet, in 1824, in default of Bixiou, to whom the door was closed, Canalis the poet, Schinner the painter, and Doctor Bianchon, the latter of whom had a particularly high regard for her; Lucien de Rubempré, Octave de Camps, the Comte de Granville, the Vicomte de Fontaine, F. du Bruel, Andoche Finot, Derville, Châtelet,—then a Deputy,—Ferdinand du Tillet, Paul de Manerville, and the Vicomte de Portenduère. A rival, Madame Colleville, had christened Madame Rabourdin the *Célimène of Rue Duphot.* Célestine had been spoiled by her mother in so far

that she believed herself destined to be the wife of some great personage. And so, although she was attracted by Monsieur Rabourdin, she hesitated at first about marrying him, principally because of the name he gave her. She grew to love him sincerely, none the less, but led him into great expense. She was always strictly faithful to him, although she might have procured for him the place of chief of division he desired, by yielding to Chardin des Lupeaulx, secretary-general of the department of finance, who was deeply in love with her. Madame Rabourdin received on Wednesdays and Fridays.—She died in 1840.—*The Interdiction.*—*The Civil Service.*

Rabourdin (Charles), law-student, son of the preceding, born in 1815, lived on Rue Corneille, Paris, from 1836 to 1838. He fell in with Z. Marcas there, assisted him in his destitution, tended him in his last sickness, and, with his friend Juste, a medical student, followed the unknown great man's body to the common grave in Montparnasse cemetery. After telling to a few friends the brief and heart-rending story of Z. Marcas, Charles Rabourdin, acting on the dead man's advice, left France. He embarked at Havre for the Malaysian archipelago, finding it impossible to make a position for himself in France.—*Z. Marcas.*

Racquets (Des).—See Raquets (Des).

Ragon, born about 1748; perfumer on Rue Saint-Honoré, between Saint-Roch and Rue des Frondeurs,

in the last years of the eighteenth century; a little man, barely five feet tall, with a nut-cracker face, conceited, and addicted to gallantry. He retired after the 18th Brumaire and sold his establishment, the *Reine des Roses*, to his head-clerk, César Birotteau. He had been perfumer to Her Majesty Queen Marie-Antoinette, and remained a zealous royalist; during the Republic, the Vendeans made use of him as a medium of correspondence between the princes and the royalist committee in Paris. He received and furnished information to Abbé de Marolles, to whom he pointed out and disclosed the identity of the executioner of Louis XVI. In 1818, a victim of the Nucingen speculation in the mines of Wortschin, he and his wife, in straitened circumstances, occupied an apartment on Rue du Petit-Bourbon-Saint-Sulpice.* *César Birotteau.—An Episode under the Terror.*

Ragon (Madame), born Popinot, sister of Popinot the magistrate, and wife of the preceding, was of about the same age as her husband; in 1818, she was a tall, spare, wrinkled woman, with a sharp nose and thin lips, and a bogus air of a marchioness of the ante-Revolution court.—*César Birotteau.*

Ragoulleau† (Jean-Antoine), advocate at Paris, was the object of an attempt to extort his signature

* Part of the present Rue Saint-Sulpice, between Rue de Seine and Place Saint-Sulpice; the portion between Place Saint-Sulpice and Rue Garancière was formerly called Rue des Aveugles.

† The proper spelling of this name, as found in authentic documents, is Ragouleau.

and to commit murder, on the part of the widow Morin, who was sentenced on the testimony of several witnesses, Poiret the elder among others, to twenty years' penal servitude, on January 11, 1812. —*Old Goriot.*

Raguet was porter in César Birotteau's shop in 1818.—*César Birotteau.*

Raparlier, notary at Douai, prepared the marriage-contracts of Emmanuel de Solis and Marguerite Claës, of Pierquin the notary and Félicie Claës, and of Gabriel Claës and Mademoiselle Conyncks, in 1825.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Raparlier, auctioneer and appraiser at Douai under the Restoration; nephew of the preceding; made the inventory after Madame Balthazar de Claës's death, in 1816.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Rapp, French general, born at Colmar in 1772; died in 1821. As aide de camp to Bonaparte when First Consul, he was on duty with his chief at the Tuileries on a certain day in October, 1800, when the Corsican outlaw, Bartholomeo di Piombo, unexpectedly appeared. Rapp, who distrusted Corsicans in general and that face in particular, insisted upon remaining at Bonaparte's side throughout the interview, and the First Consul was obliged to send him from the room, which he did good-humoredly.—*The Vendetta.*—On October 13, 1806, the eve of the battle

of Jena, Rapp came to make an important communication to the Emperor, just as he was giving audience, on the very ground on which the battle was fought, to Mademoiselle Laurence de Cinq-Cygne and Monsieur de Chargebœuf, newly arrived from France to solicit the pardon of the two Simeuses and the two Hauteserres who had been implicated in a political prosecution and sentenced to penal servitude.—*A Dark Affair.*

Raquets (Des), of Douai, a Fleming devoted to the traditions and customs of his province, the very wealthy uncle of Pierquin the notary, his only heir, who succeeded to his estate in the last years of the Restoration.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Rastignac (Chevalier de), Eugène de Rastignac's great-uncle, held the rank of vice-admiral, commanded the *Vengeur* prior to 1789, and lost his whole fortune in the king's service, the revolutionary government having refused to recognize his claims when settling the affairs of the *Compagnie des Indes.—Old Goriot.*

Rastignac (Baron and Baronne de), possessed an estate near Ruffec,—Charente,—on which they lived in the late years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century, and where their five children were born: Eugène, Laure-Rose, Agathe, Gabriel, and Henri. They were poor, led a quiet and secluded life, maintained an imposing

dignity of manner, and, like their neighbors the Marquis and Marquise de Pimentel, exerted, by virtue of their connection with some of the court nobility, a great influence over the whole province. They were sometimes invited to Madame de Bargeton's at Angoulême, where they saw Lucien de Rubempré, and were able to form a just estimate of him.—*Old Goriot.*—*Lost Illusions.*

Rastignac (Eugène de),* eldest son of the Baron and Baronne de Rastignac, born at Rastignac, near Ruffec, in 1797.—He came to Paris in 1819, to study law; at the outset, he lived on the third floor of Madame Vauquer's boarding-house on Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, and at that time fell in with Jacques Collin, called Vautrin, who became particularly interested in him and tried to bring about his marriage to Victorine Taillefer; he became Madame de Nucingen's lover,—she was the second daughter of Jean-Joachim Goriot the ex-vermicelli-maker,—and in February, 1820, occupied a dainty apartment on Rue d'Artois, hired and furnished by his mistress's father. Goriot died in his arms; the old man's servant, Christophe, and Rastignac were the only persons who followed his body to the grave. At the Vauquer house, he had formed an intimacy with Horace Bianchon, then a medical student.—*Old Goriot.*—In 1821, at the Opéra, young Rastignac entertained two boxes by his ridicule of the provincial absurdities of Madame de Bargeton and "young

* There is in existence an abridged biography of Monsieur de Rastignac, as Monsieur S. de Lovenjoul observes in a recent publication.

Chardon,"—Rubempré;—the result being that Madame d'Espard left the theatre with her kinswoman, who thus publicly and shamelessly abandoned her provincial great man. Some months later, Rastignac flattered the same Rubempré, then a person of influence; he consented to act with Marsay as his second in the duel with Michel Chrestien on the subject of Daniel d'Arthez.—*Lost Illusions*.—At the last

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masquerade in 1824, Rastignac met, at the same time, Rubempré, who had vanished from Paris some time before, and Vautrin, who, recalling his memories of the Vauquer boarding-house, authoritatively bade him treat Lucien as a friend. In a short time, Lucien became one of the habitués of the sumptuous establishment set up by Nucingen for Esther Van Gobseck on Rue Saint-Georges.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*.—Rastignac was present at Lucien de

Rubempré's funeral in May, 1830.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.—About that time, the Comte de Fontaine asked his daughter Emilie what she thought of Rastignac, whom he mentioned as one of several possible husbands for her; but being aware of the ambitious youth's relations with Madame de Nucingen, she evaded the question by a malicious retort.—*The Dance at Sceaux*.—In 1828, Rastignac sought to become Madame d'Espard's lover, but was diverted from the enterprise by his friend Bianchon. —*The Interdiction*.—In the same year, Rastignac was called an impertinent creature by Madame de Listomère, because he requested her to return a letter written by him and intended for the Baronne de Nucingen, but handed, by mistake, to the marchioness.—*A Study of Woman*.—He was present at Mademoiselle des Touches's on the occasion, after the Revolution of July, when Marsay described his first love-affair.—*Another Study of Woman*.—At that time, he was on friendly terms with Raphael de Valentin and contemplated marrying an Alsatian.—*The Magic Skin*.—In 1832, Rastignac had become a baron and was under-secretary of State in the department of which Marsay was at the head.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.—In 1833–1834, he constituted himself the dying minister's nurse, hoping to be mentioned in his will.—One evening, about the same period, he invited Raoul Nathan and Blondet, whom he had met at some social function, to sup with him at Véry's, and strongly urged Nathan to make the most of the Comtesse de

Vandenesse's favors.—*A Daughter of Eve.*—In 1833, at the Princesse de Cadignan's, in presence of Madame d'Espard, the old Ducs de Lenoncourt and Navarreins, the Comte and Comtesse de Vandenesse, D'Arthez, two ambassadors and two famous orators of the Chamber of Peers, Rastignac heard his superior reveal the secret history of the abduction of Senator Malin de Gondreville, in 1806.—*A Dark Affair.*—In 1836, enriched by Nucingen's third failure, in which he was a more or less conscious accomplice, he possessed an income of forty thousand francs.—*The House of Nucingen.*—In 1838, he attended the housewarming at Josépha Mirah's establishment on Rue de la Ville l'Evêque, was a witness to the marriage of Wenceslas Steinbock to Hortense Hulot, and himself married Augusta de Nucingen, daughter of his former mistress, Delphine de Nucingen, whom he had left five years before. In 1839, Rastignac, a minister for the second time, this time at the head of the department of public works, was made a count almost against his will. In 1845, he was a peer of France as well, and his yearly income was three hundred thousand francs. He was accustomed to say: "There is no absolute virtue, it all depends on circumstances."—*Cousin Bette.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Rastignac (Laure-Rose de and Agathe de),* sisters of the preceding, second and third children of

*Mesdemoiselles de Rastignac are coupled together here, under their maiden names, for we are not told which of them married Martial de la Roche-Hugon.

the Baron and Baronne de Rastignac; Laure was born in 1801, Agathe in 1802. Both were brought up modestly at the château of Rastignac, and in 1819 sent their savings to their brother Eugène, then a student in Paris. Several years later, when he had become wealthy and powerful, he married them, one to Martial de la Roche-Hugon, the other to a minister. In 1821, Laure attended one of Madame de Bargeton's evenings with her father and mother, and admired Lucien de Rubempré.—*Old Goriot.*—*Lost Illusions.*—In 1839, Madame de la Roche-Hugon was the mother of several daughters, whom she took to a child's party at Madame de la Estorade's, in Paris.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Rastignac (Monseigneur Gabriel de), brother of Eugène, one of the two younger children of the Baron and Baronne de Rastignac, was private secretary to the Bishop of Limoges toward the close of the Restoration, during the trial of Tascheron; and in 1832, when he was still very young, being less than thirty, he became a bishop himself. He was consecrated by Archbishop Dutheil.—*Old Goriot.*—*The Village Curé.*—*A Daughter of Eve.*

Rastignac (Henri de), fifth child of the Baron and Baronne de Rastignac; we have no details of his life.—*Old Goriot.*

Ratel, gendarme in the department of Orne, in 1809, was, with his colleague Mallet, detailed to find

Madame Bryond des Minières, charged with complicity in the so-called affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne; he succeeded in finding the accused; but allowed himself to be won over by her, and instead of arresting her, sheltered her, and permitted her to escape, by agreement with Mallet. Ratel, on being imprisoned, made a full confession, and took his own life without awaiting trial.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Ravenouillet, concierge of the house, No. 112 Rue Richelieu, where Bixiou lived in 1845, was the son of a grocer of Carcassonne; he was always a concierge, and owed his first place to his compatriot Massol. Ravenouillet, although he had had no education, did not lack intelligence; according to Bixiou, he was the "Providence at thirty per cent." of the seventy-one tenants of his house, who owed him on an average six thousand francs a month.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Ravenouillet (Madame), wife of the preceding. —*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Ravenouillet (Lucienne), daughter of the preceding, was a pupil in singing at the Conservatory in 1845.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Raymond, one of Schirmer's assumed names.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Regnauld (Baron), 1754–1829; a famous painter, and member of the Institute. Joseph Bridau was a frequent visitor at his studio in 1812–1813, at the age of fourteen.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Regnauld de Saint-Jean d'Angely, clerk in the office of Maître Bordin, procureur at the Châtelet, in 1787.—*A Start in Life.*

Regnault, ex-head-clerk to Maître Roguin, notary, of Paris, went to Vendôme in 1816, and purchased a notary's office and practice there.—He was summoned by Madame Merret to her death-bed, and was made the executor of her will; in that capacity, a few years later, he requested Doctor Bianchon to respect one of the dead woman's last wishes by ceasing to walk in the garden of the Grande Bretèche, as she wished that property to be kept rigorously closed for fifty years.—Maître Regnault had married a wealthy cousin at Vendôme.—He was a tall, spare man, with a retreating forehead, small, pointed head, and sallow face, and he constantly interlarded his conversation with the expression: "One moment!"—*Another Study of Woman.*

Regnier (Claude-Antoine), Duc de Massa, born in 1746, died in 1814, an advocate, and later a deputy to the Constituent Assembly; he was *grand juge*—that is to say, minister of justice—at the time of the famous prosecution of the Simeuses and Hauteserres, accused of the abduction of Senator

Malin; he noticed the talent displayed by Granville in the defense of the accused, and a little later, having met him at the house of Cambacérès the arch-chancellor, he took the young advocate in his carriage to his house on Quai des Augustins, and set him down there after giving him much practical advice and assuring him of his favor.—*A Dark Affair.—A Double Family.*

Régulus, one of the attendants at the hair-dressing establishment of Mougin, called Marius, on Place de la Bourse, Paris, in 1845.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Rémonencq, an Auvergnat, dealer in old iron on Rue de Normandie, in the house in which Pons and Schmucke lived, and of which the Cibots were concierges. From 1825 to 1831, Rémonencq, who had come to Paris to be a messenger, ran errands for the dealers in curiosities on Boulevard Beaumarchais and the coppersmiths on Rue de Lappe; and eventually opened a wretched shop, in the same quarter, for the sale of cast-off articles. He lived there with sordid economy. He had gained admission to Pons's apartment, and was able to estimate at their true value the old collector's treasures; his greed impelled him to crime; he instigated the thefts committed by Madame Cibot from Pons and profited by them; he poisoned the concierge's husband so that he might marry the widow and started in business with her, as dealers in curiosities, in a superb shop on Boulevard de la Madeleine. In 1846, he

accidentally poisoned himself by drinking a glass of vitriol which he had placed within his wife's reach. —*Cousin Pons.*

Rémonencq (Mademoiselle), sister of the preceding, "a sort of idiot, with a vague expression, dressed like a Japanese idol."—She shared her brother's lodgings and kept house for him.—*Cousin Pons.*

Rémonencq (Madame), born in 1796; formerly a lovely oyster-girl at the *Cadran Bleu*, Paris; in 1828, she married, for love, Cibot, a concierge and tailor, and with him took possession of the concierge's lodge of a house on Rue de Normandie belonging to Claude-Joseph Pillerault, in which the musicians Pons and Schmucke lived; for some time, she undertook to do the housework for the two bachelors and board them, and at first she served them faithfully; then, spurred on by Rémonencq, and encouraged by the fortune-teller Madame Fontaine, she robbed the unfortunate Pons. Her husband having been poisoned by Rémonencq,—but without any guilty knowledge on her part,—she married the junk-dealer transformed into a dealer in curiosities, was installed in the fine shop on Boulevard de la Madeleine, and survived her second husband.—*Cousin Pons.*

Rémy or **Remy** (Jean), peasant of Arcis-sur-Aube, who won a lawsuit with a neighbor concerning the boundary of a field. This neighbor, who was

addicted to drink, poured forth untimely invectives against Rémy at a meeting of electors called in the interest of Dorlange-Sallenauve in April, 1839; according to the neighbor, Jean used to beat his wife and had a daughter in Paris who obtained, through the influence of a Deputy and without any claim thereto, a lucrative tobacco agency on Rue Mouffetard.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Renard, formerly a captain in the imperial army, retired on half-pay at Issoudun during the Restoration; one of the coterie of officers in the Faubourg du Rome who were partisans of Maxence Gilet and hostile to the civilians. Renard and Commandant Potel acted as Gilet's seconds in his duel with Philippe Bridau, in which he was killed.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Renard, quartermaster in a cavalry regiment in 1812.—He was educated for a notary and turned out a subaltern; he had a girlish face, and the reputation of a wheedling fellow. He was a friend of Genestas, and saved his life several times, but stole from him a Polish Jewess whom he loved, married her after the Sarmatian fashion, and left her *enceinte* when he was killed in an engagement with the Russians just before Lutzen. As he was dying, he confessed his treason to Genestas and begged him to marry the Jewess and adopt the child she was soon to bear; all of which the soft-hearted officer did.—Renard was a Parisian, the son of a wholesale grocer,

a "toothless shark," who refused to talk about the quartermaster's offspring.—*The Country Doctor.*

Renard (Madame).—See Madame Genestas.

Renard (Adrien).—See Genestas (Adrien).

René, Monsieur du Bousquier's only servant, in 1816; a species of Breton busybody, remarkable for gluttony, but absolutely discreet.—*The Old Maid.*

Restaud (Comte de); Barchou de Penhoen, the school-fellow of Dufaure and Lambert, was the first to learn of his melancholy existence. He was born about 1780, married Anastasie Goriot, was ruined and dishonored by her, and died in December, 1824, on Rue du Helder, while trying to arrange his affairs for the advantage of Ernest, his eldest son, in fact the only one of Madame de Restaud's three children whom he recognized as his own. With that object in view, he had pretended that he had been tremendously extravagant and had acknowledged himself to be indebted to Gobseck in a large sum, assuring to Ernest, by a separate document, the real, legal interest in his property. — Monsieur de Restaud resembled the Duc de Richelieu, and had the aristocratic bearing of the statesmen of the aristocratic faubourg.—*Gobseck.*—*Old Goriot.*

Restaud (Comtesse Anastasie de), wife of the preceding, eldest daughter of Jean-Joachim Goriot; a superb brunette, of stately carriage, with the air

of a high-born dame. Like her sister, the fair and sweet-tempered Madame de Nucingen, she was hard and ungrateful in her dealings with the most loving and weakest of fathers. She had three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom only the eldest, Ernest, was really her husband's. For her lover, Maxime de Trailles, she ruined herself, sold her jewels to Gobseck, and seriously endangered the future of her children. Immediately after her husband's last breath, which she had been impatiently awaiting, she stole from beneath his pillow and burned certain papers which she believed to be inimical to her interests and those of her two younger children; the result of her action was simply to confirm the right of Gobseck, the fictitious creditor, to all that was left.—*Gobseck.*—*Old Goriot.*—Madame de Restaud died late in 1843.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Restaud (Ernest de), eldest of the three children of the preceding, and, in reality, his father's only child, the other two being the natural offspring of Maxime de Trailles.—He was still a child in 1824, when his dying father entrusted to him a sealed packet containing his last will, to be handed to Derville the solicitor; but Madame de Restaud, exerting her maternal authority, prevented Ernest from fulfilling his promise. When he came of age, Ernest was placed in possession of Monsieur de Restaud's fortune by Gobseck, the dead man's fictitious creditor; he married Camille de Grandlieu, whom he

loved and by whom he was loved in return. By this marriage, Restaud found himself pledged to the legitimist party, whereas his brother Félix, being provided with an office immediately under a minister, in Louis-Philippe's reign, followed a very different political path.—*Gobseck.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Restaud (Madame Ernest de), born Camille de Grandlieu, in 1813; daughter of the Vicomtesse de Grandlieu; in her girlhood loved Ernest de Restaud, then a minor, and married him early in the reign of Louis-Philippe.—*Gobseck.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Restaud (Félix-Georges de), one of the two younger children of the Comte and Comtesse de Restaud, probably the natural son of Maxime de Trailles. In 1839, he was chief secretary to his cousin Eugène de Rastignac, minister of public works.—*Gobseck.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Restaud (Pauline de), legally the daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Restaud, but, in all probability, the natural daughter of Maxime de Trailles.—We have no details concerning her life.—*Gobseck.*

Reybert (De), captain in the Seventh Regiment of artillery, under the Empire; born in Messin.—Under the Restoration, he lived at Presles—Seine-et-Oise—with his wife and daughter, possessing only a pension of six hundred francs. Being a

neighbor of Moreau, the steward of the Comte de Sérizy's estate, he found reason to animadvert upon his management; he detected him in some of his exactions, and, having sent his wife to the count to report them, he was chosen to succeed Moreau. Reybert married his daughter, without a dowry, to the wealthy farmer Léger.—*A Start in Life.*

Reybert (Madame de), born Corroy, wife of the preceding; like him, of noble descent, and a native of Messin.—Her face was marked like a skimmer by the small-pox, her figure tall and flat, her eyes bright and clear, and she carried herself as straight as a stake; she was an austerely virtuous puritan, and a subscriber to the *Courrier Français*. By calling upon the Comte de Sérizy and disclosing Moreau's exactions to him, she obtained the stewardship of Presles for her husband.—*A Start in Life.*

Rhétoré (Duc Alphonse de), eldest son of the Duc and Duchesse de Chaulieu, entered the diplomatic service and became an ambassador. For several years during the Restoration, he kept Claudine Chaffaroux, *alias* Tullia, *première danseuse* at the Opéra, who married Du Bruel in 1824. He met Lucien du Rubempré in his own social circle as well as in the world of gallantry; he received him one evening in his box at a first performance at the Ambigu,—1821,—and reproached him for having driven Châtelet and Madame de Bargeton to desperation by his satirical articles in a newspaper;

at the same time, while persistently calling him by the name of Chardon, he advised him to turn royalist, in order to obtain from Louis XVIII. a decree authorizing him to assume the name and title of his maternal ancestors, the Rubemprés. The duke was not fond of Lucien, however; at a performance at the Italiens, not long after, he airily abused him to the Comtesse de Sérizy, who was seriously enamored of the poet.—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Lost Illusions.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—In 1835, he married the Duchesse d'Argaïolo, born Princesse Soderini, superbly beautiful and enormously rich.—*Albert Savarus.*—In 1839, he fought a duel with Dorlange-Sallenauve, who challenged him because he had spoken very ill of Marie Gaston, the second husband of his own sister, Louise de Chaulieu, in his —Dorlange's—presence, and in a loud voice, not knowing that his words would interest him; the quarrel took place at the Opéra, in presence of Monsieur de Ronquerolles, who, with General de Montriveau, acted as second for the duke; Dorlange was wounded.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Rhétoré (Duchesse de), born Francesca Soderini, in 1802; a very lovely and very wealthy Florentine, married when a mere girl, by her family, to the Duc d'Argaïolo, who was himself extremely wealthy and much older than she.—In Switzerland or in Italy, she met Albert Savarus, during the period when she

and her husband, as a result of political events, were banished and deprived of their property. She and Savarus loved each other platonically, and she promised him her hand when she should be left a widow. In 1835, having lost her husband some little time before, she gave her hand to the Duc de Rhétoré, ex-ambassador, being led to believe, through the machinations of Rosalie de Watteville, that Savarus had forgotten her and been false to her; the marriage was celebrated at Florence, with much magnificence, in May of that year. — The Duchesse d'Argaïolo is introduced under the name of the Princesse Gandolphini in Savarus's novel, *Ambitious Through Love*, published in 1834.—The Duchesse de Rhétoré subsequently met Mademoiselle de Watteville at some charitable function. During a second meeting, at the Opéra ball, she confessed her villainy and exculpated Savarus.—*Albert Savarus.*

Richard (Veuve), a woman at Nemours whose house Ursule Mirouët purchased for her own occupation, after the death of her guardian, Doctor Minoret.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Ridal (Fulgence), dramatic author, member of the *Cénacle* which met at the apartments of D'Arthez, Rue des Quatre-Vents, during the Restoration; sneered at Léon Giraud's doctrines; a Rabelaisian exterior, heedless nature, indolent and sceptical, at once melancholy and jovial, dubbed by his friends

the *Dog of the Regiment*. Fulgence was on intimate terms with Joseph Bridau, and with the other members of the *Cénacle* attended an evening party given by Madame Veuve Bridau, in 1819, to celebrate her son Philippe's return from Texas.—*La Rabouilleuse*. —*Lost Illusions*.—In 1845, an elderly vaudevillist with powerful friends in the government, he had the management of a theatre with Lousteau for his associate.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.

Riffé, clerk in the department of finance, in 1824. *The Civil Service*.

Rifoël.—See Chevalier du Vissard.

Riganson, *alais* Le Biffon, also known as the Canon, formed, with his mistress La Biffe, one of the most formidable couples in the "swell-mob."—As a convict, he knew Jacques Collin, *alias* Vautrin, and saw him at the Conciergerie in May, 1830, at the time of the judicial investigation following Esther Gobseck's death.—Riganson was short and stout, had a livid complexion and sunken eye.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin*.

Rigou (Grégoire), born in 1756, originally a Benedictine monk.—During the Republic, he married Arsène Pichard, sole heiress of the well-to-do curé Niseron; he engaged in money-lending, became mayor of Blangy, and filled that position until 1821, when General de Montcornet replaced him. On the

general's arrival in the province, Rigou attempted to enter into friendly relations with him; but being snubbed forthwith, he became one of Montcornet's most dangerous enemies, and formed, with Gaubertin, mayor of Ville-aux-Fayes, and Soudry, mayor of Soulanges, a triumvirate which, by dint of kindling the enmity of the peasants against the owner of Aigues, with the connivance, more or less direct, of the local bourgeoisie, forced the general to sell his property, which the triumvirate divided among themselves. Rigou was selfish, miserly, yet fond of luxury; he looked like a condor. He was often called Grigou,*—G. Rigou.—"Deep as a monk, taciturn as a Benedictine, crafty as a priest, he would have been a Tiberius at Rome, a Richelieu under Louis XIII., a Fouché under the reign of the Convention."—*The Peasants.*

Rigou (Madame), born Arsène Pichard, wife of the preceding, niece of a Mademoiselle Pichard, who was housekeeper for Niseron the curé under the Revolution; succeeded her in that position and inherited the whole of that well-to-do churchman's property. She was known in her younger days by the name of "La Belle Arsène;" she led the curé by the nose, although she could neither read nor write. Married to Rigou, she became the ex-Benedictine's slave, lost her Rubens-like bloom, her graceful figure, her superb teeth, and the brilliant gleam of her eyes as the result of a single confinement,

*A beggarly cur.

when she gave birth to the daughter who afterward married the younger Soudry. Madame Rigou submitted without complaint to the constant infidelity of her husband, who was always supplied with pretty maid-servants.—*The Peasants.*

Rivaudoult d'Arschoot, of the Dulmen branch, an illustrious family of Galicia or Red Russia, with which the Montriveaus were connected through their great-grandfather, and to whose titles they would have succeeded in default of direct heirs.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Rivet (Achille), lacemaker and embroiderer on Rue des Mauvaises-Paroles,* in the former Langeais mansion, built by that eminent family in the days when the great noblemen grouped around the Louvre. In 1815, he succeeded the Pons Brothers, embroiderers to the court, and became a judge in the tribunal of commerce. He employed Lisbeth Fischer, who quarrelled with him, and he did the old maid some service. He worshipped Louis-Philippe; to him the king was the "august representative of the class upon which his dynasty is founded." He cared less for the Poles, who disturbed the equilibrium of Europe; so that he willingly assisted Cousin Bette in the projects of vengeance upon Wenceslas Steinbock which she meditated for a moment.—*Cousin Bette.—Cousin Pons.*

*This street, which was wiped out by the lengthening of Rue de Rivoli, ran from Rue de Lavandières-Sainte-Opportune to Rue des Bourdonnais.

Robert, keeper of a restaurant near Frascati's, at which a banquet lasting nine hours was given, early in 1822, to baptize a new royalist newspaper, the *Réveil*. Théodore Gaillard and Hector Merlin, founders of the sheet, Nathan, and Lucien de Rubempré were present at this function, with Martainville, Auger, Destains, and a multitude of writers who in those days *made monarchy and religion*.—"We have had a fine *monarchical and religious orgy!*" said one of the most famous writers of romantic literature, as the party broke up. That phrase, which has become historic, appeared the next morning in the *Miroir;* Rubempré was unjustly charged with repeating it, whereas it was actually repeated by a publisher who was a guest at the banquet.—*Lost Illusions.*

Rochefide (Marquis Arthur de), whose nobility was of recent date, was married by his father, in 1828, to Béatrix de Casteran, a scion of the more ancient nobility; his father hoped in this way to make it possible for his son to obtain a peerage, which he had been unable to obtain for himself. The Comtesse de Montcornet had a hand in arranging this marriage. Rochefide had served in the Garde Royale; he was a handsome fellow, but without real merit, passing much time at his toilet, convicted of wearing corsets, agreeable to everybody because he adopted everybody's ideas and absurdities; his specialty was horse-racing, and he was interested in a breeder's magazine. When his wife

abandoned him, he lamented the fact without making himself ridiculous, and was voted a "good fellow;" at the death of his father and his elder sister, who was married to the Marquis d'Ajuda-Pinto, he became very wealthy, inherited a magnificent house on Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré, where he very rarely ate or slept, happy to be free from the subjection of most married men and the expense of living for show, and in reality so well content to be abandoned by his wife that he said among his friends: "I was born under a lucky star." For a long time he kept Madame Schontz, with whom he finally lived as her husband, and who brought up her lover's legitimate son as carefully as if he were her own child. After 1840, she married Du Ronceret, while Arthur de Rochefide became reconciled to his wife. He also communicated to her a disease which Madame Schontz, in her rage at being abandoned, had communicated to him as well as to Baron Calyste du Guénic.—*Béatrix*.—In 1838, Rochefide was present at Josépha Mirah's house-warming on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque.—*Cousin Bette*.

Rochefide (Marquise de), wife of the preceding, younger daughter of the Marquis de Casteran, born Béatrix-Maximilienne-Rose de Casteran, in 1808, at the château of Casteran—Orne;—she was brought up there and married, in 1828, to Marquis Arthur de Rochefide. She was a frivolous, vain blonde, a woman without heart or brains,—in a word, a Madame d'Espard without intelligence. About 1832,

she left her husband, and went to Italy with Gennaro Conti the singer, whom she had taken from her friend Mademoiselle des Touches; then she allowed herself to accept the homage of Calyste du Guénic, whom she met at that same friend's house near Guérande; she resisted the young man at first, then yielded to him after he was married. This liaison drove Madame du Guénic to despair; it came to an end in 1840, thanks to the clever manœuvring of Abbé Brossette, and Madame de Rochefide returned to live with her husband in the splendid house on Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré; but first of all she went into seclusion with him at Nogent-sur-Marne to care for her health, which was impaired by the consequences of their resumption of marital relations. Prior to that reconciliation, she lived on Rue de Chartres-du-Roule, Paris, near Parc Monceau. She had by her husband a son, who was left for a long time to the tender mercies of Madame Schontz.—*Béatrix.*—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*—In 1834, before Madame Félix de Vandenesse, then in love with the poet Nathan, Marquise Charles de Vandenesse, Lady Dudley, Mademoiselle des Touches, Madame Moïna de Saint-Héreen, and Madame de Rochefide set forth their ideas concerning love and marriage.—"Love is paradise," said Lady Dudley.—"It is hell!" cried Mademoiselle des Touches.—"But it is a hell where one loves," said Madame de Rochefide; "there's often more pleasure in suffering than in happiness; look at the martyrs!"—*A Daughter of Eve.*—

Sarrasine's story was told to her about 1830. The marchioness knew the Lantys, at whose house she saw the extraordinary Zambinella.—*Sarrasine.*—One afternoon, in 1836 or 1837, at her house on Rue de Chartres, she listened to the story of the "Prince of Bohemia" as told by Nathan; after that story, she went mad over La Paiférine.—*A Prince of Bohemia.*

Rochegude (Marquis de), an old man with an income of six thousand francs, offered Coralie a coupé in 1821; she prided herself on having refused it, being an artist, not a prostitute.—*Lost Illusions.* —This Rochegude was probably a Rochefide; this change of names and the consequent confusion between families was subsequently corrected.

Rodolphe, natural son of a bright and fascinating Parisian woman and of a nobleman who died before he was able to assure the future of her he loved.—A fictitious personage, one of the characters in *Ambitious Through Love,* Savarus's novel, in which he relates his own adventures under that assumed name.—*Albert Savarus.*

Roger, general, Deputy, and manager of the *personnel* of the war department in 1841; a comrade of Baron Hulot for thirty years.—In that year, he enlightened his friend as to his situation in the department, which was seriously compromised at the moment that he solicited for Marneffe a promotion,

entirely unmerited, but made possible by the resignation of Coquet, chief of bureau.—*Cousin Bette.*

Rogron, innkeeper at Provins in the last half of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth.—He was originally a carter; married the daughter of Auffray the grocer by his first wife; when the goodman died, he bought his house from his widow, for a song, and lived there, having retired from business, with his wife. He possessed about two thousand francs a year, made up of the rent of twenty-seven pieces of land and the interest on the price of his inn, which he sold for twenty thousand francs. An egotistical sot, growing miserly as he grew older, and shrewd as a Swiss innkeeper, he brought up roughly and without affection his two children, Sylvie and Jérôme-Denis. He died in 1822, having survived his wife.—*Pierrette.*

Rogron (Madame), wife of the preceding; daughter of Monsieur Auffray, grocer at Provins, by his first wife; aunt to Madame Lorrain, Pierrette's mother; born in 1743, extremely ugly, married at sixteen; died before her husband.—*Pierrette.*

Rogron (Sylvie) elder of the two children of the preceding; born between 1780 and 1785, at Provins, put out to nurse in the country, and sent to Paris at the age of thirteen, to serve an apprenticeship in a shop on Rue Saint-Denis. — At twenty, she was second saleswoman at Julliard's silk establishment,

the *Ver Chinois*, and, in 1815, with her own savings and her brother's, purchased the *Sœur de Famille*, one of the leading retail haberdashery houses, then kept by Madame Guénée. — Sylvie and Jérôme-Denis, who formed a partnership for carrying on that establishment, retired in 1823, and returned to Provins. They occupied their deceased father's house and offered a home to their young cousin, the fatherless and motherless Pierrette, a child of refined and delicate nature, whom they treated harshly and who died from the effects of a piece of brutality on the part of Sylvie, a jealous old maid, whose hand Colonel Gouraud sought for her dowry's sake, and who believed that he had deserted her for Pierrette.—*Pierrette*.

Rogron (Jérôme-Denis), two years younger than his sister Sylvie, was, like her, sent to Paris by his father; entered, when he was very young, the employment of one of the leading haberdashers on Rue Saint-Denis, the house of Guépin at the sign of the *Trois Quenouilles*, and was head-clerk there at eighteen. Subsequently, he became associated with Sylvie in the *Sœur de Famille*, in the same line of business, and retired with her in 1823.—He was an insignificant man, of very limited intelligence, and was guided entirely by his sister, who had "common-sense and a genius for trade." He closed his eyes to his sister's persecution of Pierrette Lorrain, and, when summoned before the court at Provins to answer for the girl's death, was acquitted. At the

instigation of Vinet the advocate, Rogron hoisted the standard of opposition to the government of Charles X., in his little town. After 1830, he was made receiver-general; the ex-liberal, himself one of the common people, thereupon said that Louis-Philippe would never be truly king until he could create nobles. In 1828, although of unattractive exterior and devoid of intelligence, he had married the fair Bathilde de Chargebœuf, who inspired in him the insane love of old men.—*Pierrette.*

Rogron (Madame Denis), born Bathilde de Chargebœuf in 1803; one of the loveliest girls in Troyes, nobly born and ambitious, but poor. Her kinsman, Vinet the advocate, had made of her "a little Catherine de Medici," and she allowed him to marry her to Denis Rogron. Some years after this marriage, she had hopes of being widowed ere long and of being able to marry General Marquis de Montriveau, peer of France, who was military commandant of the department of which Rogron was receiver-general, and who paid marked attention to her.—*Pierrette.*

Roguin, born in 1761; notary at Paris for twenty-five years; a tall, stout man with black hair and a very high forehead, who did not lack distinction of feature, but exhaled an unpleasant odor. That infirmity was his ruin: having married the banker Chevrel's only daughter, he at once aroused her disgust and she was false to him; on his side, he had

purchased mistresses; he kept a separate establishment for Sarah Van Gobseck, Esther's mother,—La Belle Hollandaise,—among others, and was fleeced by her. In 1818–1819, Roguin, being seriously compromised by injudicious speculations as well as by his dissipation, disappeared from Paris, causing the ruin of Guillaume Grandet, César Birotteau, Mesdames Descoings and Bridau.—*César Birotteau.*—*Eugénie Grandet.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*—He had had a daughter by his lawful wife; she married the president of the court at Provins and was known in that town as the "fair Madame Tiphaine."—*Pierrette.*—In 1816, at the request of Ginevra di Piombo, he made a demand upon her father for his consent to Ginevra's marriage to Luigi Porta, the enemy of her family.—*The Vendetta.*

Roguin (Madame), born Chevrel, between 1770 and 1780; only daughter of Chevrel the banker and wife of the preceding; cousin to Madame Guillaume of the *Cat and Racket*, and fifteen years younger than she; encouraged the love-affair of her kinswoman's daughter Augustine with Sommervieux the painter. She was pretty and coquettish, and was for a long time F. du Tillet's mistress; was present with her husband at Birotteau's famous ball, December 17, 1818. She had a country house at Nogent-sur-Marne, where she lived with her lover after Roguin's flight.—*César Birotteau.*—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*—*Pierrette.*—In 1815, Caroline Crochard, then an embroideress, did some work

for Madame Roguin, who made her wait for her pay. —*A Double Family*.—In 1834–1835, Madame Roguin, though more than fifty years of age, still made pretensions to youth, and still ruled Du Tillet, then married to the charming Marie-Eugénie de Granville.—*A Daughter of Eve*.

Roguin (Mathilde-Mélanie).—See Madame Tiphaine.

Romette (La).—See Mademoiselle Paccard.

Ronceret (Du), president of the court at Alençon under the Restoration; a tall, spare, thin man with a retreating forehead, scanty brown hair, tightly-drawn lips, and a wall-eye.—Having failed to obtain recognition from the nobility, he had turned to the bourgeoisie, and, at the time of the prosecution of Victurnien d'Esgrignon for alleged forgery, he promptly took sides against the young man. He absented himself from Alençon in order to prevent the preliminary investigation of the affair; but a judgment of acquittal was rendered during his absence. Monsieur du Ronceret schemed like a true Machiavel to obtain for his son Fabien the hand of a wealthy heiress of the town, Mademoiselle Blandureau, whom Blondet, the examining magistrate, also coveted for his son Joseph; in this struggle the magistrate carried the day over his superior.—*The Old Maid*.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—Monsieur du Ronceret died in 1837, president of a chamber

of the royal court at Caen. The Du Roncerets, who were ennobled under Louis XV., had a coat of arms, with the word *Servir* for a motto, and an equerry's helmet.—*Béatrix.*

Ronceret (Madame du), wife of the preceding, a tall, solemn, ill-formed creature, who overloaded herself with the most absurd vagaries of fashion, wore gaudy colors, and never went to a ball without adorning her head with the turban, then dear to the English heart. She received every week, and every three months gave a grand dinner of three courses, trumpeted abroad through Alençon, when the president, with the lavishness of a miser, tried to vie with the splendor of Monsieur du Bousquier. In the matter of Victurnien d'Esgrignon, Madame du Ronceret, at her husband's instigation, spurred on the deputy king's attorney, Sauvages, to take action against the young nobleman.—*The Old Maid.*—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Ronceret (Fabien-Felicien du), or **Duronceret,** son of the preceding, born in 1802, grew up at Alençon; was the companion in pleasure of Victurnien d'Esgrignon, whose evil inclinations he encouraged, at the instigation of Monsieur du Bousquier.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*—He became examining magistrate at Alençon, but resigned after his father's death, in 1838, and came to Paris, with the purpose of pushing himself forward by making a sensation. He made his début in the Bohemian quarter, where

he was known by the name of the *Heir*, because of certain carefully planned outbursts of extravagance. Having made the acquaintance of Couture the journalist, he was presented by him to Madame Schontz, a fashionable lorette of the day, succeeded him in a luxuriously furnished ground-floor apartment on Rue Blanche, and began his career as vice-president of a horticultural society; after an opening meeting, at which he delivered a discourse, written for him by Lousteau for five hundred francs, and at which he created a sensation with a rare flower given him by Blondet the magistrate, he received a decoration. Later, he married Madame Schontz, a courtesan, who aspired to become a bourgeoise; he expected, through her, to become president of a court and an officer of the Legion of Honor.—*Béatrix*.—As he was buying a shawl for her at Fritot's, accompanied by Bixiou, he witnessed the comedy of the sale of the *Selim* shawl to Mistress Noswell.—*Gaudissart II.*

Ronceret (Madame Fabien du), born Joséphine Schiltz, in 1805; wife of the preceding; daughter of a colonel of the Empire; having lost father and mother, she was entered at Saint-Denis by Napoléon, in 1814, and remained at that educational institution as sub-mistress until 1827. In that year, Joséphine, who was the Empress's goddaughter, entered upon the adventurous career of a courtesan, following the example of some of her comrades, who, like herself, found that their patience was exhausted. She substituted *on* for *il* in her family

name and became Madame *Schontz*. She was also known by the pseudonym of Petite Aurélie. Pretty, well informed, intelligent, and lively, after making many sacrifices to true love, after intimacies with "poor but dishonorable writers, after making a trial of a wealthy idiot or two, she fell in with Arthur de Rochefide at Valentino-Musard,* on one of her days of distress; he became her fanatical adorer, and as his wife had left him two years before, they formed a free union. This false arrangement lasted until Joséphine's marriage to Fabien du Ronceret. To avenge herself for Rochefide's desertion, she communicated to him a certain disease which she had caused Du Ronceret to contract, and which also reached Calyste du Guénic. During her fast life, she had for rivals Suzanne de Val-Noble, Fanny Beaupré, Mariette, Antonia, Florine; she had relations, more or less intimate, with Finot, Nathan, Claude Vignon, to whom she probably owed her critical mind, Bixiou, Léon de Lora, Victor de Vernisset, La Palférine, Gobenheim, Vermanton the philosopher and cynic, etc.; she hoped to bestow her hand upon one or another of them. In 1836, she lived on Rue Fléchier, and was Lousteau's mistress; she tried to arrange a match for him with Félicie Cardot, the notary's daughter; later, she belonged to Stidmann. In 1838, she was present at Josépha's house-warming on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque; in 1840, at a first performance at the

*The *Nouveau-Cirque* now stands on the site formerly occupied by the Valentino on Rue Saint-Honoré.

Ambigu, she made the acquaintance of Madame de la Baudraye, then keeping house with Lousteau. She eventually became Madame la Présidente du Ronceret.—*Béatrix.*—*The Muse of the Department.* —*Cousin Bette.*—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Ronquerolles (Marquis de), brother of Madame de Sérizy, uncle of the Countess Laginska; one of the Thirteen, and one of the best diplomatists in the service of Louis-Philippe; according to Prince de Talleyrand, the most skilful of ambassadors; served De Marsay admirably during his brief ministry; in 1838, was sent to Russia on a secret mission. He had no direct heirs, having lost his two children during the cholera epidemic of 1832. Under the Restoration, he had been Deputy—of the Left Centre—from a department of Bourgogne, where he owned a château and a forest adjoining the estate of Aigues, in the commune of Blangy. Speaking of Gaubertin, when Montcornet discharged him as steward, Soudry said: "Patience! we have Messieurs de Soulanges and de Ronquerolles on our side."—*The Pretended Mistress.*—*The Peasants.*—*Ursule Mirouët.*—Monsieur de Ronquerolles was on most intimate and friendly terms with the Marquis d'Aiglemont.—*A Woman of Thirty.*—He alone penetrated the secret of Marsay's first love and knew the name of "Charlotte's" husband.—*Another Study of Woman.*—In 1820, De Ronquerolles, at a ball in the Duchesse de Berri's apartments at the Elysée-Bourbon, challenged to single combat Auguste de

Maulincour, of whose conduct Ferragus—Bourignard—had reason to complain. His action then was due to his membership in the *Thirteen;* and it was as one of that redoubtable association that he, with Marsay, assisted General de Montriveau to carry Antoinette de Langeais away from the convent of barefooted Carmelites where she had taken refuge.—*History of the Thirteen: Ferragus; La Duchesse de Langeais.*—In 1839, he was one of Monsieur de Rhétoré's seconds in his duel with the sculptor Dorlange-Sallenauve, on the subject of Marie Gaston.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—Later, he paid assiduous court to Luigia the singer, Sallenauve's former housekeeper.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Rosalie, a fresh, buxom country girl in the service of Madame de Merret at Vendôme; after the death of the latter, in the service of Madame Lepas, who kept an inn in the town; there she described to Horace Bianchon the drama of La Grande Bretèche, and the misfortunes of the Merrets.—*Another Study of Woman.*

Rosalie, lady's-maid to Madame Moreau, at Presles, in 1822.—*A Start in Life.*

Rose, lady's-maid to Mademoiselle Armande-Louise-Marie de Chaulieu, in 1823, when that young woman, fresh from the Carmelite convent at Blois, returned to her father's house on Boulevard des Invalides, Paris.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Rosina, an Italian woman of Messina, wife of a gentleman of Piedmont, a captain in the French army during the Empire; she was the mistress of her husband's colonel; she perished with her lover, not far from the Bérésina, in 1812, her husband, in a sudden paroxysm of jealousy, having set fire to a cabin in which she and the colonel had been left together.—*Another Study of Woman.*

Roubaud, born in 1813; a doctor holding a degree from the faculty of Paris, a pupil of Desplein, practised medicine at Montégnac — Haute-Vienne—under Louis-Philippe; a small, fair man, of somewhat insignificant appearance, but with gray eyes that revealed the profundity of the physiologist and the tenacity of studious folk. He was presented to Madame Graslin by Bonnet the curé, who was driven to despair by his indifference in religious matters. The young doctor attended, admired, and secretly loved the most famous woman in the whole Limousin, and abruptly became a Catholic as a result of the spectacle of Madame Graslin's saintly death. On her death-bed, she appointed him the first physician of a hospital founded by her at the Tascherons, near Montégnac.—*The Village Curé.*

Rouget (Doctor), physician at Issoudun, under Louis XVI. and the Republic; born in 1737, died in 1805, married the prettiest girl in the town, and, according to common report, made her very unhappy. He had two children by her,—a son,

Jean-Jacques, and, ten years later, a daughter, Agathe, who became Madame Bridau; the birth of the latter caused dissension between him and his friend the sub-delegate Lousteau, because the doctor, very unjustly doubtless, attributed Agathe's paternity to the sub-delegate. The two men also accused each other of being the father of Maxence Gilet, who was really the son of a dragoon officer in garrison at Bourges. Doctor Rouget, who was reputed a profoundly spiteful and disobliging man, was selfish and revengeful. He speedily sent away his daughter, whom he detested. After the death of his wife, his mother-in-law, and his father-in-law, he grew rich and led a dissipated life, albeit free from scandal. In 1799, thunderstruck by the beauty of Flore Brazier, the little *Rabouilleuse*, he took her into his family, where she remained and became first the mistress, then the wife, of Jean-Jacques Rouget, and finally Madame Philippe Bridau, Comtesse de Brambourg.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Rouget (Madame), born Descoings, wife of the preceding, daughter of wealthy and miserly commission-dealers in wool at Issoudun, elder sister of Descoings the grocer, who married Monsieur Bixiou's widow and died on the scaffold with André Chenier, July 25, 1794.—Inclined to be sickly in her youth, yet famous for her beauty when she married; naturally somewhat weak in intellect, no doubt, she was supposed to be very badly treated by Doctor Rouget, who seems to have thought that she was

false to him with Lousteau, the sub-delegate. Madame Rouget, deprived of her daughter, whom she loved, and meeting with no compensating affection from her son, faded away rapidly and died early in 1799, unregretted by her husband, who had figured upon her premature death.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Rouget (Jean-Jacques), born at Issoudun, in 1768; son of the preceding; brother of Madame Bridau and ten years her senior; utterly devoid of intelligence; mad with love of Flore Brazier, whom he had known as a little girl in his father's house, he made her his servant-mistress after the doctor's death, allowed her to quarter her lover, Maxence Gilet, under his roof, and finally married her—1823—at the instigation of his nephew, Philip Bridau, who then took him to Paris and cunningly paved the way for his speedy death by plunging him into a life of debauchery.—*La Rabouilleuse.*—After his death, the La Baudrayes of Sancerre bought a portion of his furniture and had it sent from Issoudun to their château of Anzy, formerly owned by the Cadignans.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Rouget (Madame Jean-Jacques).—See Bridau (Madame Philippe).

Rousse (La), significant sobriquet of Madame Prélard.—See that name.

Rousseau drove a public conveyance in which the tax collections were forwarded from Caen, and

which was attacked and robbed by "brigands" in May, 1809, in Chesnay wood, not far from Mortagne—Orne.—Rousseau, being looked upon as an accomplice of the robbers, was included in the prosecution which followed the affair; but he was acquitted.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Roustan, a Mameluke in the service of Napoléon Bonaparte.—He was in attendance on his master the night before the battle of Jena,—October 13, 1806,—when Laurence de Cinq-Cygne and Monsieur de Chargebœuf saw him hold the Emperor's horse as he dismounted, a moment before they themselves were able to approach Napoléon and implore the pardon of the Hauteserres and Simeuses, who had been sentenced to imprisonment as accessories to the abduction of Senator Malin.—*A Dark Affair*.

Rouville (De**).**—See Madame Leseigneur.

Rouvre (Marquis du**),** father of Countess Clémentine Laginska; squandered a large fortune to which he had owed his marriage to a Ronquerolles. This fortune was partially devoured by Florine, "one of the most charming actresses in Paris."—*The Pretended Mistress*.—He was the brother-in-law of the Comte de Sérizy, who also had married a Ronquerolles. Monsieur du Rouvre, a marquis under the old régime, was made a count and appointed chamberlain by the Emperor.—*A Start in Life*.—In 1829, he lived at Nemours, a ruined man; he once owned a château

near that town, which he had sold to Minoret-Levrault on most disastrous terms.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Rouvre (Chevalier du), younger brother of the Marquis du Rouvre, an eccentric character, unmarried, made a fortune by trading in real estate, and presumably left it to his niece, Countess Laginska. —*The Pretended Mistress.*—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Rouzeau, printer at Angoulême in the eighteenth century; Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard's predecessor and master.—*Lost Illusions.*

Rubempré (Lucien Chardon de), born at Angoulême, in 1800; son of Chardon, a surgeon in the republican army, who became a druggist in that town, and of Mademoiselle de Rubempré, his lawful wife, the descendant of a very ancient and noble family. Journalist, poet, novelist, author of *Les Marguerites,* a collection of sonnets, and of the *Archer de Charles IX.*, a historical novel. He coruscated for a moment in the salon of Madame de Bargeton, born Marie-Louise-Anaïs de Négrepelisse, who fell in love with him, took him to Paris, and instantly turned her back on him at the instigation of Madame d'Espard, her cousin. He became acquainted with the members of the *Cénacle* of Rue des Quatre-Vents, and was especially intimate with D'Arthez; on the other hand, he made the acquaintance of Etienne Lousteau, who laid bare to him the shameful under-side of literary life, presented him

to Dauriat the famous publisher, and took him to a "first night" at the Panorama-Dramatique, where the poet saw the fascinating Coralie. She fell in love with him at first sight, and he remained her lover until her death, in 1822.—Fairly launched by

COAT OF ARMS OF THE RUBEMPRÉS

Lousteau on the sea of liberal journalism, Lucien suddenly went over to the royalist side and made his début in the *Réveil*, an *ultra* royalist organ, with the hope of obtaining from the king a decree entitling him to assume his mother's name. At the same time, he began to haunt aristocratic salons and

reduced his mistress to penury. He was wounded in a duel by Michel Chrestien, whom he had angered by tearing to pieces, in the *Réveil*, a book of great merit by Daniel d'Arthez. After Coralie's death, he started for Angoulême on foot, entirely penniless save for the twenty francs which Bérénice, his mistress's cousin and servant, had earned from chance lovers. He nearly died of fatigue and mortification just before reaching his native town, when he fell in with Madame de Bargeton, now the wife of Comte Sixte du Châtelet, prefect of the Charente and councillor of State.—Although welcomed by an enthusiastic article in a local journal and by a serenade from his youthful fellow-citizens, he left Angoulême abruptly, intending to commit suicide in his despair at having caused the ruin of his brother-in-law, David Séchard. On the road, he met Canon Carlos Herrera, — Jacques Collin-Vautrin, — who took him to Paris and assumed the responsibility for his future. In 1824, at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin, Lucien met Esther Van Gobseck, called La Torpille, at that time a regular prostitute: the poet and the courtesan fell madly in love with each other at first sight. Shortly after, having ventured to appear at the last Opéra ball of the winter of 1824, they would have endangered their security and happiness, but for the intervention of Jacques Collin, and for Lucien's promise to sup at Lointier's,* whereby he avoided the malevolent

*The Lointier restaurant, on Rue Richelieu, opposite Rue de la Bourse, was very fashionable about 1846.

curiosity of certain persons. The life of ambition and pleasure led by Lucien de Rubempré, who aspired to become the son-in-law of the Grandlieus, was warmly received by the Rabourdins, patronized Savinien de Portenduère, was the lover of Mesdames de Maufrigneuse and Sérizy, and was loved by Lydie Peyrade, ended in the Conciergerie, where he was held as author of or accessory to the death of Esther Gobseck and the robbery committed in her apartments, crimes of which he was entirely innocent; he hung himself in his cell May 15, 1830.—*Lost Illusions.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Civil Service.*—*Ursule Mirouët.*—Lucien lived successively at the Hôtel du Gaillard-Bois, Rue de l'Echelle, in a room in the Latin quarter, at the Hôtel de Cluny, on Rue de Cluny,* in lodgings on Rue Charlot, in other lodgings on Rue de la Lune with Coralie, in a small apartment on Rue Cassette with Jacques Collin, who also went with him to at least one of his two residences on Quai Malaquais and Rue Taitbout—formerly the quarters of Beaudenord and Caroline de Bellefeuille. He rests in Père-Lachaise, beneath a magnificent monument which contains the remains of Esther Gobseck also, and in which there is a niche reserved for Jacques Collin.—There is a series of interesting and searching articles upon Lucien de Rubempré, entitled *Les Passants de Paris.*

Ruffard, *alias* Arrachelaine, a thief and at the same time an agent of Bibi-Lupin, chief of the secret

* Now the "Grand Hôtel de Flandre and Hôtel de Cluny," No. 8 Rue Victor Cousin.

police in 1830.—With Godet, a confederate in the murder of the Crottats by Dannepont, *alias* La Pouraille.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Ruffin, born in 1815, was Francis Graslin's tutor after 1840.—Ruffin had a vocation for teaching and possessed vast stores of knowledge; he was exceedingly tender-hearted, but that quality did not exclude the severity essential in the man who seeks to govern a child; he had an attractive face, was patient and devout, and was brought to Madame Graslin from his own diocese by Archbishop Dutheil. For at least nine years he had charge of the young man who was placed in his hands for guidance.—*The Village Curé.*

Rusticoli.—See La Palférine (Charles-Edouard Rusticoli de).

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Sabatier, police agent.—Corentin regretted that he had not his assistance in his search at Gondreville, with Peyrade, in 1803.—*A Dark Affair.*

Sabatier (Madame), born in 1809.—She formerly sold slippers in the trade-gallery of the Palais de Justice; widow of a husband who killed himself by excessive drinking; became a nurse, and married for her second husband a man whom she nursed and

cured of an affection of the urinary canals—"lurinary," according to Madame Cibot—and by whom she had a fine child. She lived on Rue Barre-du-Bec.* Madame Bordevin, her cousin, wife of a butcher on Rue Charlot, was the child's godmother. —*Cousin Pons.*

Sagredo, a Venetian senator, very wealthy, born in 1730; husband of Bianca Vendramini; was strangled, in 1760, by Facino Cane, whom he had found with Bianca, engaged in a conversation of which love was the theme, but which was entirely innocent.—*Facino Cane.*

Sagredo (Bianca), wife of the preceding, born Vendramini, in 1742; in 1760, her husband conceived unjust suspicions of her relations with Facino Cane. After the murder of Sagredo, she refused to follow her platonic lover away from Venice.—*Facino Cane.*

Saillard, a clerk in the department of finance, of very moderate capacity, during the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., formerly book-keeper at the Treasury, where he succeeded Poiret the elder; he was afterward appointed cashier, and held that position a long while.—Saillard married Mademoiselle Bidault, daughter of a furniture-dealer whose establishment was under the pillars of the market, and

* Part of the present Rue du Temple, between Rue de la Verrerie and Rue Saint-Merry.

niece of the bill-discounter on Rue Greneta; he had by her one daughter, Elisabeth, who married Isidore Baudoyer. He owned an old-fashioned house on Place Royale, where he lived with the Isidore Baudoyers; he became mayor of his arrondissement during the monarchy of July, and renewed his acquaintance with his old friends in the department, the Minards and Thuilliers.*—*The Civil Service.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Saillard (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Bidault, in 1767; niece of the bill-discounter called Gigonnet; she was the mind of the household on Rue Royale, and above all things her husband's adviser; she brought up her daughter Elisabeth, who became Madame Baudoyer, very strictly.—*César Birotteau.*—*The Civil Service.*

Sain shared with Augustin the sceptre of miniature-painting under the Empire.—In 1809, before the Wagram campaign, he painted a miniature of Montcornet, then young and handsome; the painting passed from the hands of Madame Fortin, the future marshal's mistress, into those of their daughter, Madame Valérie Crevel, formerly Madame Marneffe. —*Cousin Bette.*

Saint-Denis (De), name assumed by Corentin, the police agent.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

*The compilers of the *Repertory* mention in a note that Saillard did not succeed Poiret the elder at the Treasury.

Saint-Estève (De), name assumed by Jacques Collin as chief of the secret police.

Saint-Estève (Madame de), name assumed by Mesdames Jacqueline Collin and Nourrisson indifferently.

Saint-Foudrille (De), an "illustrious scholar" living at Paris, apparently in the Saint-Jacques quarter, about 1840, when Thuillier desired to make his acquaintance.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Saint-Foudrille (Madame de), wife of the preceding, received, in 1840, a visit from the Thuillier family.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Saint-Georges (Chevalier de), born in 1745, died in 1801; a mulatto, of superb figure and features, son of a former general and captain of the Duc d'Orléans's guards; served with distinction under Dumouriez; arrested on suspicion in 1794, and released after the 9th Thermidor; wonderfully proficient in the pleasing arts of music and fencing. He was a customer of the *Cat and Racket* on Rue Saint-Denis, but did not pay his bills promptly. Monsieur Guillaume had obtained a judgment of the consular government against him.—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*—Later, he was made familiar to the public by a *comédie-vaudeville* by Roger de Beauvoir, produced at the Variétés under Louis-Philippe, with Lafont as the interpreter of the character.*

* In 1836, at Madame de la Baudraye's château, Lousteau and Bianchon extolled the talent of Lafont.

Saint-Germain (De), one of the assumed names of the police-agent Peyrade.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Saint-Héreen (Comte de), heir of one of the most illustrious families of France; husband of Moïna d'Aiglemont. He occupied, with his wife and mother-in-law, a house belonging to the latter on Rue Plumet,—now Rue Oudinot,—very near Boulevard des Invalides; in December, 1843, he left Paris, alone, on a political mission; during his absence, his wife received too willingly the frequent, compromising visits of young Alfred de Vandenesse, and his mother-in-law died suddenly.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Saint-Héreen (Comtesse Moïna de), wife of the preceding, sole survivor of the five children of Monsieur and Madame d'Aiglemont during the last half of Louis-Philippe's reign. She was spoiled by her mother with blind infatuation, but repaid that almost exclusive affection by coldness, even by cruel disdain. She caused her mother's death by a brutal retort: she dared to remind her mother of her former relations with Marquis Charles de Vandenesse, whose son Alfred she herself received too freely in Monsieur de Saint-Héreen's absence.—*A Woman of Thirty.*—In a conversation concerning love between the Marquise de Vandenesse, Lady Dudley, Mademoiselle des Touches, the Marquise de Rochefide, and Madame d'Espard, Moïna laughingly observed: "A lover is forbidden fruit, a fact

which sums up the whole thing so far as I am concerned."—*A Daughter of Eve.*—Madame Octave de Camps made this remark, speaking of Naïs de l'Estorade, when she was still a child: "That girl makes me anxious; she reminds me of Moïna d'Aiglemont."—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Saint-Martin (Louis Claude de), *alias* the Unknown Philosopher, born January 18, 1743, at Amboise, died October 13, 1803; was very often received at Clochegourde by Madame de Verneuil, aunt to Madame de Mortsauf, who also knew him there.—At Clochegourde, he superintended the publication of his latest books, which were printed by Letourny at Tours.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Saint-Vier (Madame de).—See Gentillet.

Sainte-Beuve (Charles Augustin), born at Boulogne, in 1805; died at Paris, an academician and a senator under the second Empire, in 1869.—An illustrious Frenchman of letters whom Raoul Nathan imitated, poorly enough, in his narrative of the adventures of Rusticoli de la Palférine to Béatrix de Rochefide.—*A Prince of Bohemia.*

Sainte-Sévère (Madame de), Gaston de Neuil's cousin, lived at Bayeux, where she was visited, in 1822, by her young kinsman, just convalescing from an attack of some inflammatory trouble caused by excessive study or dissipation.—*The Deserted Mistress.*

Saintot (Astolphe de), one of the frequenters of the Bargeton salon at Angoulême; president of the agricultural society of the town; albeit as ignorant as a carp, he was supposed to be a scientist of the first rank, and gave out that he had been occupied for several years writing a treatise upon modern methods of cultivation, whereas he never did anything. He was especially successful in society by reason of his quotations from Cicero, which he learned by heart in the morning and recited in the evening. A tall, stout, red-faced man, who seemed to be under his wife's thumb.—*Lost Illusions.*

Saintot (Madame de), wife of the preceding; her name was Elisa, and she was commonly called Lili, a childish designation in striking contrast to the character of the lady in question, who was stiff and solemn, exceedingly pious, and a quarrelsome, fault-finding card-player.—*Lost Illusions.*

Sallenauve (François-Henri-Pantaléon Dumirail, Marquis de), a noble of Champagne, utterly ruined by play, became, in his old age, a street-sweeper in Paris, in the health district which was under Jacques Bricheteau's supervision; he consented, for a valuable consideration, to acknowledge Charles Dorlange, the natural child of Catherine-Antoinette Goussard and Jacques Collin; he subsequently tried to extort money from the mother and the son; was shipwrecked on the Cape de Verde Islands in 1845, while a passenger on board the ship *Retribution*,

from Pernambuco to Havre.—*The Deputy from Arcis.* —*The Beauvisage Family.*

Sallenauve (Comte de), legally the son of the preceding; born, in 1809, of the relations of Catherine-Antoinette Goussard and Jacques Collin; grandson of Danton through his mother; school-fellow of Marie Gaston, whose friend he always remained, and in whose behalf he fought a duel. For a long time, he knew nothing of his family, and went by the name of Charles Dorlange until he was nearly thirty. As a sculptor, he took lessons of Thorwaldsen, and completed his artistic studies at Rome. In that city he made the acquaintance of the Lantys, and gave lessons to their daughter Marianina, with whom he fell in love; he met Luigia, gave her a home when her husband Benedetto died, took her for his housekeeper, respected her, and, accompanied by her, came to Paris and took up his abode at No. 42 Rue de l'Ouest.* He had formerly occupied, with Marie Gaston, a suite of apartments not far away, on Rue d'Enfer.† He received a quarterly allowance sufficient to ensure his sustenance; it was handed to him through Jacques Bricheteau or Gorenflot, Catherine-Antoinette Goussard's mysterious agents. In accordance with their instructions, he accepted an order for a work of art from the Ursulines of Arcis, and put himself forward as a legislative candidate for the arrondissement—1839; he

* Now Rue d'Assas.
† Now Rue Denfert-Rochereau.

obtained the support of Achille Pigoult, and was received by the L'Estorades. Sallenauve seemed to become interested in, at all events he noticed, Renée de l'Estorade, who was Marianina de Lanty's natural sister. By the favor of Marquis François-Henri-Pantaléon de Sallenauve, who adopted him, Dorlange became Comte de Sallenauve; he was chosen Deputy, shone in divers political and social circles, met Eugène de Rastignac, Maxime de Trailles, and Martial de la Roche-Hugon. His right to his seat being disputed and contested, he resigned. Having learned the secret of his birth, he travelled all over South America in search of Catherine-Antoinette Goussard, but showed the utmost indifference to Jacques Collin. He returned to Rome after Collin's death; lived in the Palais Barberini, near Thorwaldsen; carved the monument to his mother; reappeared in Arcis when the monument was dedicated, recognized a woman who knelt throughout the ceremony as Madame de l'Estorade, and finally married Mademoiselle Jeanne-Athénaïs de l'Estorade in 1847.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Sallenauve (Comtesse de), wife of the preceding, born Jeanne-Athénaïs de l'Estorade,—Naïs for short,—in February, 1827; a precocious child, and somewhat spoiled by her father and mother, Comte and Comtesse Louis de l'Estorade. — She loved Sallenauve from the day of their first meeting, and, in her determination to marry him, combated

successfully the resistance of her father, her mother, and her elder brother, Armand. — *Memoirs of Two Young Wives.—The Deputy from Arcis.—The Comte de Sallenauve.—The Beauvisage Family.*

Salmon, formerly an expert in the museum at Paris.—In 1826, being at Tours, where he had gone to see his mother-in-law, he was employed to value a *Virgin* by Valentin, and a *Christ* by Lebrun, pictures which Abbé Birotteau had inherited from Abbé Chapeloud and had left in a room recently occupied by him at Mademoiselle Sophie Gamard's. —*The Curé of Tours.*

Salomon (Joseph), of Tours or its vicinity; a very wealthy Hebrew, uncle and guardian of Pauline-Salomon de Villenoix; he was very fond of his niece and wished to arrange a brilliant match for her. Louis Lambert, Pauline's fiancé, said of him: "That horrible Salomon makes my blood run cold; he isn't of our heaven."—*Louis Lambert.*

Samanon, a one-eyed speculator, who carried on the multiple professions of a handler of money, in Paris, during the reigns of Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis-Philippe. In 1821, Lucien de Rubempré, still a novice, found his way into Samanon's establishment in Faubourg Poissonière, where he was then dealing in old books and second-hand clothes, and discounting bills: he found there a certain great man, identity not divulged, a Bohemian and cynic, who had come to borrow his clothes which he had

left in pawn.—*Lost Illusions.*—Nearly three years later, Samanon was the man of straw of the Gobseck-Bidault—Gigonnet—combination, when those worthies were hounding Chardin-des-Lupeaulx for debt.—*The Civil Service.*—After 1830, Samanon connived with Claparon and Cérizet when they undertook to circumvent Maxime de Trailles.—*A Man of Business.*—In 1844, the same Samanon held notes of hand to the amount of ten thousand francs against Baron Hulot d'Ervy, then in hiding under the name of Vyder.—*Cousin Bette.*

San-Esteban (Marquise d'), an assumed name of aristocratic and foreign flavor under which Jacqueline Collin concealed her identity when she went to the Conciergerie in May, 1830, in order to obtain an interview with the prisoner Jacques Collin, himself masquerading as Carlos Herrera.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

San-Réal (Don Hijos, Marquis de), born about 1735, a powerful nobleman, honored with the friendship of Ferdinand VII. of Spain; married Margarita-Euphémia Porrabéril, a natural daughter of Lord Dudley and a Spanish woman; lived with her, in 1815, in a mansion on Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris, near the abode of Nucingen.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

San-Réal (Marquise de), wife of the preceding, born Margarita-Euphémia Porrabéril, natural daughter of Lord Dudley and a Spanish woman, and sister

of Henri de Marsay; had the adventurous, energetic nature of her brother, whom she also resembled physically.—She was brought up at Havana, then taken to Madrid with a young Creole from the Antilles, Paquita Valdès, with whom she maintained passionate unnatural relations, which marriage utterly failed to terminate, and which were continued at Paris in 1815, when the marchioness, encountering a rival in her brother, Henri de Marsay, killed Paquita. After this murder, Madame de San-Réal retired to the convent of *Los Dolores*, in Spain.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Sanson (Charles-Henri), public headsman during the Revolution, and executioner of Louis XVI., was present at two masses commemorative of the king's death, celebrated in 1793 and 1794 by Abbé de Marolles, to whom Sanson's identity was afterward revealed by Ragon.—*An Episode under the Terror.*

Sanson, son of the preceding, descended from headsmen of Rouen; born about 1770. Originally a captain of cavalry; assisted his father in the execution of Louis XVI., acted as his deputy when guillotines were in operation simultaneously on Place Louis XV. and Place du Trône, and finally succeeded him. Sanson was prepared to "accommodate" Théodore Calvi in May, 1830; he awaited the final order, which did not arrive. He had the appearance of an Englishman of some distinction. At all events,

he so impressed Jacques Collin when he met the ex-convict, a prisoner at the Conciergerie. — *The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—Sanson lived on Rue des Marais, Faubourg Saint-Martin quarter: this street is much shorter to-day.

Sarcus, justice of the peace at Soulanges, under Louis XVIII.; lived on his salary of fifteen hundred francs, augmented by the rent of a house in which he lived and by an income of three hundred francs from the public funds. Sarcus married the elder sister of Vermut, the Soulanges druggist, by whom he had a daughter, Adeline, afterward Madame Adolphe Sibilet. This functionary of inferior rank, a handsome little gray-haired old man, was the politician *par excellence* of the first society of Soulanges, over which Madame Soudry reigned supreme, and which included almost all Montcornet's enemies. —*The Peasants.*

Sarcus, cousin in the third degree of the preceding, commonly called Sarcus the Rich, was, in 1817, a counsellor at the prefecture of that department of Bourgogne which Messieurs de la Roche-Hugon and de Casteran successively governed as prefects, and which included Ville-aux-Fayes, Soulanges, Blangy, and Aigues. He recommended Sibilet for the post of steward of Montcornet's estate. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies; he was said also to be the prefect's right-hand man.—*The Peasants.*

Sarcus (Madame), wife of the preceding; born Vallat, in 1788, of a family connected with the Gaubertins; was supposed to have conferred favors in her younger days upon Monsieur Lupin, who, as late as 1823, continued to pay court to that woman of forty-five, mother of a full-fledged engineer.—*The Peasants.*

Sarcus, son of the preceding; in 1823, became engineer-in-ordinary to the department of roads and bridges, stationed at Ville-aux-Fayes, and thus completed the group of native families hostile to the Montcornets.—*The Peasants.*

Sarcus-Taupin, miller of Soulanges, with an income of fifty thousand francs; the Nucingen of the town; father of a daughter whose hand was sought by Lupin the notary and President Gendrin for their respective sons.—*The Peasants.*

Sarrasine (Matthieu or Mathieu), farm-laborer in the neighborhood of Saint-Dié, father of a wealthy attorney of the Comtat and grandfather of Ernest-Jean Sarrasine, the sculptor.—*Sarrasine.*

Sarrasine, a wealthy attorney of the Comtat in the eighteenth century; father of the sculptor.—*Sarrasine.*

Sarrasine (Ernest-Jean), notable French sculptor, born at Besançon, in 1736, son of the preceding.

In his early youth he displayed an artistic vocation strong enough to combat the will of his father, who intended him for the magistracy; he came to Paris, entered Bouchardon's studio, and found a patron and friend in that great master. He knew Madame Geoffrin, Sophie Arnould, Baron d'Holbach, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. He became the lover of the famous singer at the Opéra, Clotilde, obtained the prize for sculpture founded by Marigny, La Pompadour's brother, and was complimented by Diderot. Subsequently, he went to Rome—1758;—was on intimate terms with Vien, Louthrebourg, Allegrain, Vitagliani, Cicognara, and Chigi. He fell madly in love with the eunuch Zambinella, uncle of the Lanty-Duvignons: believing him to be a woman, he made a superb bust of the strange creature, who was kept by Cicognara, and, having abducted him, he was murdered at his rival's instigation, during the same year, 1758.—The story of Sarrasine's life was told to Béatrix de Rochefide during the Restoration.—*Sarrasine.—The Deputy from Arcis.*

Sauteloup, familiarly called "Père Sauteloup," in May, 1830, was required to read to Théodore Calvi, then imprisoned in the Conciergerie under sentence of death, the decree rejecting his appeal.—*The Last Incarnation of Vàutrin.*

Sauvage (Madame), a person of repulsive aspect and of doubtful virtue, servant-mistress of Maître Fraisier; after the death of Sylvain Pons, she and

Madame Cantinet kept house for Schmucke, to whom the musician bequeathed all his property, to the prejudice of the Camusot de Marvilles.—*Cousin Pons.*

Sauvager, first deputy king's attorney at Alençon; a young magistrate, married, sour-tempered, stiff, ambitious, and selfish; took part against Victurnien d'Esgrignon in the notorious D'Esgrignon-Du-Bousquier affair, so called; after that famous prosecution, he was transferred to Corsica.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Sauvagnest, successor to Bordin and predecessor of Desroches, as solicitor in Paris.—*A Start in Life.*

Sauvaignou, of Marseille, journeyman carpenter, had a hand in the sale of the house on Place de la Madeleine, which the Thuilliers purchased, in 1840, being urged so to do by Cérizet, Claparon, Dutocq, and especially by Théodose de la Peyrade.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Sauviat (Jérôme-Baptiste), born in Auvergne, about 1747; a travelling tinker from 1792 to 1796; a miserly, active, cold, haggling character, profoundly religious at heart; was imprisoned during the Terror and barely escaped being executed for assisting in the flight of a bishop; married Mademoiselle Champagnac at Limoges, in 1797; had one daughter, Véronique,—Madame Pierre Graslin;—

after his father-in-law's death, purchased the house he had previously rented, and continued to carry on the business of dealer in old iron; retired from business with a fortune; nevertheless, accepted the position of superintendent of the porcelain factory where Jean-François Tascheron was employed, gave his attention to that business for three years, at least, and died from the effects of an accident at the factory in 1827.—*The Village Curé.*

Sauviat (Madame), wife of the preceding; born Champagnac, about 1767; daughter of a coppersmith of Limoges, whose wife died in 1797, and whose property she eventually inherited. Madame Sauviat lived, at different times, on Rue de la Vieille-Poste, Limoges, in a suburb of that town, and at Montégnac. Like Sauviat, she was hard-working, grasping, economical, harsh, and pious withal; and like him, she adored Véronique, whose terrible secret, a sort of Marcellange affair,* she shared.—*The Village Curé.*

Savaron de Savarus, a noble and wealthy family of Belgium, the members of which known to be in existence in the nineteenth century were: Savaron de Savarus of Tournai, a Fleming true to Flemish traditions, with whom the Claës and Pierquins seem to have had relations,—*The Quest of the Absolute;*—Mademoiselle Savarus, a wealthy, unmarried Brabantine heiress; and Albert Savarus, a French

*A famous criminal case of the period.

advocate, descended, but in an illegitimate line, from the Comte de Savarus.—*Albert Savarus.*

Savarus (Albert Savaron de), of the above-mentioned family; natural son of the Comte de Savarus, born about 1798; was secretary to one of Charles the Tenth's ministers, also a master of requests. The Revolution of 1830 shattered a career of great promise. A passion—which was reciprocated—for the Duchesse d'Argaïolo—afterward the Duchesse de Rhétoré—restored to Savarus his activity and enterprising spirit; he caused his name to be inscribed on the roll of advocates at Besançon, obtained an excellent practice there, was brilliantly successful, founded the *Revue de l'Est*, published an autobiographical novel, *Ambitious Through Love*, and was warmly supported as a candidate for Deputy—1834. Albert Savarus, with his face of a profound thinker, might have lived to see all his dreams fulfilled, but for the romantic and jealous imaginings of Rosalie de Watteville, who detected the advocate's plans and defeated them by hastening Madame d'Argaïolo's second marriage—1842. His hopes being definitively crushed, Savarus entered the parent institution of the Carthusians, near Grenoble, and became Brother Albert.—*The Quest of the Absolute.* —*Albert Savarus.*

Schiltz married a Barnheim of Baden, and had by her a daughter, Joséphine, afterward Madame Fabien du Ronceret; " was a fearless officer, a leader

among the bold Alsatian partisans who almost saved the Emperor in the campaign of France." He died at Metz, despoiled and ruined.—*Béatrix.*

Schiltz (Joséphine), *alias* Madame Schontz.—See Ronceret (Madame Fabien du).

Scherbelloff, Scherbellof, or **Sherbelloff** (Princess), Madame de Montcornet's maternal grandmother.—*The Old Maid.*—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*—*The Peasants.*

Schinner (Mademoiselle), mother of Hippolyte Schinner the painter; daughter of a farmer of Alsace; after she had been seduced by a wealthy man of no delicacy of feeling, she refused the money offered her as compensation for his refusal to legitimize their liaison, and took refuge in the joys of maternity, fulfilling all the duties of a mother with the most absolute devotion. At the time of her son's marriage, she lived in Paris and shared with him an apartment near his studio, on Rue des Champs-Elysées,* not far from the Madeleine.—*The Purse.*

Schinner (Hippolyte), painter; natural son of the preceding; of Alsatian origin, acknowledged by his mother alone; a pupil of Gros, in whose studio he formed a close intimacy with Joseph Bridau.—*La Rabouilleuse.*—Schinner married during the reign of Louis XVIII.; he was then a chevalier of the Legion

* Now Rue Boissy d'Anglas.

of Honor and already famous. Pursuing his profession in a house near the Madeleine belonging to Molineux, he became acquainted with the other tenants, Madame and Mademoiselle Leseigneur de Rouville, and doubtless imitated the delicate conduct of their friend and benefactor Kergarouët with respect to them; he was deeply touched by the baroness's cordiality toward him despite his poverty; he loved Adelaïde de Rouville, who returned his love, and they were married.—*The Purse.*—Being on friendly terms with Pierre Grassou, he gave that inferior artist some excellent advice of which he was not wise enough to take advantage.—*Pierre Grassou.*—In 1822, the Comte de Sérizy employed Schinner to decorate his château of Presles; Joseph Bridau, who was still trying his wings, completed the master's work, and even went so far, in a fugitive spasm of buffoonery, as to appropriate his name.—*A Start in Life.*—Schinner is mentioned in Albert Savarus's autobiographical novel, *Ambitious Through Love.*—*Albert Savarus.*—He was a friend of Xavier Rabourdin.—*The Civil Service.*—He drew vignettes for Canalis's poems.—*Modeste Mignon.*—The noteworthy ceilings in Adam Laginski's house on Rue de la Pépinière were due to him.—*The Pretended Mistress.* In 1845, he lived not far from Rue de Berlin, near Léon de Lora, whose first instructor he had been.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Schinner (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Adelaïde Leseigneur de Rouville, daughter of the

Baron de Rouville, an officer in the navy; during the Restoration, lived with her mother in a house belonging to Molineux on Rue de Surène, Paris. The father being dead, they would have found it difficult to await the tardy adjustment of his pension, had not Admiral de Kergarouët, an old friend, secretly assisted them. She nursed their neighbor Hippolyte Schinner when he was injured by a fall, and loved him with a love that was reciprocated; the gift of a small purse embroidered by her led directly to their marriage.—*The Purse*.

Schirmer, a young, fair-haired Prussian, a counterfeiter by profession, adopted various names during the years 1840–1841. At the Hôtel du Cantal, Rue de Verneuil, he represented himself as a commercial traveller named Raymond. Having fallen into the power of Jacques Collin, Schirmer, calling himself Baron Werchauffen, seduced or at the best compromised the Comtesse de Trailles — born Beauvisage. His career came to an end when Jacques Collin, after warning Monsieur de Trailles, with written proofs in his hand, delivered the German malefactor over to the grasp of the law.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Schmucke (Wilhem), a German Catholic, endowed with great musical talent; artless, absent-minded, kindly, sincere, simple-mannered, gentle, and upright.—He was orignally chapel-master to the Margrave of Anspach; he had known Hoffman of

Berlin, the fantastic writer, in whose memory he named his cat Mürr. He came, finally, to Paris; and in 1835–1836 lived in a small apartment on Quai Conti, at the corner of Rue de Nevers.* Previously, he gave lessons in harmony to the daughters of the Granvilles, afterward Mesdames du Tillet and de Vandenesse,—lessons that were highly appreciated; at a later period, Madame de Vandenesse came to him to ask him to endorse certain notes of hand intended for the relief of Raoul Nathan.— *A Daughter of Eve.*— Schmucke was also Lydie Peyrade's teacher, prior to her marriage to Théodose de la Peyrade, — *Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans*;—but his favorite pupils were Mesdames de Vandenesse and du Tillet, and the future Vicomtesse de Portenduère, Mademoiselle Mirouët of Nemours, one of the three "Saint-Cecilias," who joined forces to pay him an annuity.— *Ursule-Mirouët.*—The old chapel-master, being extremely ugly, and in appearance almost senile, was readily admitted to give lessons in boarding-schools for young women. A meeting for the distribution of prizes brought him and Sylvain Pons together, and they speedily became deeply attached to each other— 1834. Their mutual attachment led to their living under the same roof, on Rue de Normandie, as tenants of C.-J. Pillerault. For nine years, Schmucke was perfectly happy. Gaudissart, having become manager of a theatre, gave him the contract for making copies of orchestral scores, and employed him to

*Possibly Napoléon Bonaparte's former lodging.

play the piano and divers instruments not commonly represented in the boulevard theatres: the *viole d'amour*, English horn, violoncello, harp, castanets, bells, Sax horns, etc. Pons bequeathed all his property to him,—April, 1845;—but the innocent German was not strong enough to contend with Maître Fraisier, the agent of the Camusot de Marvilles, who were ignored in Pons's will. Despite the efforts of Topinard, to whom, in his despair at the death of his friend, he went to ask hospitality, Schmucke allowed himself to be defrauded, and was speedily carried off by apoplexy.—*Cousin Pons.*

Schontz (Madame), name assumed by Mademoiselle Schiltz, afterward Madame Fabien du Ronceret. —See this last name.

Schwab (Wilhem), born in the early years of the nineteenth century, at Strasbourg, of a German family of Kehl, was an intimate friend of Frédéric—Fritz—Brunner, in whose follies he joined, whom he assisted in his distress, and with whom he came to Paris. They alighted together at the Hôtel du *Rhin*, Rue du Mail, kept by Johann Graff, brother of the famous tailor, Wolfgang Graff, and father of Emilie. Schwab kept books for Wolfgang, the rival of Humann and Staub. Several years later, he played the flute at the theatre at which Sylvain Pons led the orchestra. During an entr'acte of the brilliant first performance of the *Fiancée du Diable*, in the autumn of 1844, Schwab invited Pons, through

Schmucke, to his approaching wedding; he married, for love, Mademoiselle Emilie Graff, and went into partnership with Brunner, who had inherited his father's fortune and become a banker.—*Cousin Pons.*

Schwab (Madame Wilhem), wife of the preceding; born Mademoiselle Emilie Graff; beautiful and accomplished; niece of the prosperous tailor, Wolfgang Graff, who provided her dowry.—*Cousin Pons.*

Scio (Madame), a singer of repute at the Théâtre Feydeau, in 1798; was very beautiful in *Les Péruviens*, an opera-comique by Mongenod, which was produced with very indifferent success.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Scœvola (Mucius).—Beneath this assumed name was concealed—during the Terror—a man who had been the Prince de Conti's huntsman, and owed his fortune to him. A plasterer by trade, and owner of a small house in the upper part of Faubourg Saint-Martin,* near Rue d'Allemagne, he displayed an exaggerated civism, which masked unswerving fidelity to the Bourbons: and he mysteriously protected Sister Martha and Sister Agathe,—Mesdemoiselles de Beauséant and de Langeais,—who had escaped from the abbey of Chelles and taken refuge under his roof with Abbé de Marolles.—*An Episode under the Terror.*

*His parish church was Saint-Laurent, which was momentarily called, during the Revolution, the Temple of Fidelity.

Séchard (Jérôme Nicolas), born in 1743.—Had been employed in a printing-office on Place du Mûrier, Angoulême, and, albeit absolutely illiterate, became its owner just as the Revolution broke out; made the acquaintance of the Marquis de Maucombe at the time; married a woman of some means, but lost her in a very short time, after she had borne him one son, David. In the reign of Louis XVIII., Séchard, fearing the rivalry of the Cointets, retired from business and sold his establishment to his son, whom he deliberately cheated in the bargain, and went to live at Marsac, near Angoulême, where he cultivated grapes, and drank to excess. Throughout the rest of his life he pitilessly aggravated the business difficulties with which his son David had to contend. The old miser died in 1829, leaving a considerable fortune.—*Lost Illusions*.

Séchard (David), only child of the preceding, schoolmate and friend of Lucien de Rubempré, learned the printer's trade with the Didots in Paris. Returning to his native province, he gave many proofs of kindliness and delicacy of feeling; having purchased his father's printing establishment, he allowed himself to be deliberately cheated and cozened by him; took for proof-reader, as an act of judicious charity, Lucien de Rubempré, whose sister, Eve Chardon, he adored with a passion that was fully reciprocated; he married her, notwithstanding their common poverty, for the printing-office was a losing investment. The expenses he had shouldered, the

rivalry of the Cointets, and more than all, his experiments as an inventor, seeking to discover the secret of a special process for manufacturing paper, reduced him to sore straits. Indeed, everything combined to ruin him: the strength and adroitness of the house of Cointet, the spying of the ungrateful Cérizet, his former apprentice, the reckless, disorderly life of Lucien de Rubempré, and the jealous greed of his father. Succumbing to the manœuvres of the Cointets, David disclosed his secret to them, resigned himself to a life of seclusion, inherited his father's property, and took up his abode at Marsac, attended by the faithful Kolbs. Thither Maître Derville, escorted by Corentin, came to see him, seeking information concerning the source of Lucien de Rubempré's millions.—*Lost Illusions.*—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Séchard (Madame David), wife of the preceding, born Eve Chardon, in 1804, daughter of a druggist of L'Houmeau, a suburb of Angoulême, and of a Mademoiselle de Rubempré; she worked for Madame Prieur, a laundress, at fifteen sous per day; showed the most self-sacrificing devotion to her brother Lucien, and when she married David Séchard, in 1821, transferred her devotion to him. Having undertaken to manage the printing-office, she contended against Cérizet, Cointet, and Petit-Claud, and almost succeeded in humanizing Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard. She shared, with her husband, the old man's inheritance, and became the modest

châtelaine of La Verberie, at Marsac. She had at least one child, named Lucien.—She was tall and dark, with blue eyes.—*Lost Illusions.* — *Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Séchard (Lucien), son of the preceding.—*Lost Illusions.*

Ségaud, solicitor at Angoulême, successor to Petit-Claud, who became a magistrate in 1824.—*Lost Illusions.*

Sélérier, *alias* the Auvergnat, *alias* Père Ralleau, *alias* Le Rouleur, *alias* Fil-de-Soie, belonged to the aristocracy of the galleys and to the group of the "ten thousand," of whom Jacques Collin was the chief; Collin, however, suspected Sélérier of having sold him to the police, in 1819, when Bibi-Lupin arrested him at the Vauquer boarding-house. —*Old Goriot.*—Sélérier always avoided bloodshed in his crimes. He was of a philosophical turn, very selfish, incapable of love, ignorant of the meaning of the word friendship; in May, 1830, he was a prisoner at the Conciergerie, on the point of being sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, when he saw and recognized Jacques Collin, the pseudo Carlos Herrera, himself incriminated. — *The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Senonches (Jacques de), a noble of Angoulême, a great hunter, cold and haughty, a sort of wild

boar; lived on excellent terms with his wife's lover, Francis du Hautoy, and frequented Madame de Bargeton's salon.—*Lost Illusions.*

Senonches (Madame Jacques de), wife of the preceding, bore the baptismal name of Zéphirine—*Zizine* for short. By Francis du Hautoy, whom she adored, she had a daughter, Françoise de la Haye, who was supposed to be her ward, and who became Madame Petit-Claud.—*Lost Illusions.*

Sepherd (Carl), pseudonym assumed by Charles Grandet, in the West Indies, the United States, and Africa, when he was engaged in the slave-trade.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Serboni (La), prima donna at the Italian theatre, London, in 1839; was replaced by Luigia.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*

Sérizy or **Sérisy** (Comte Hugret de), born in 1765; descended in a direct line from the famous Président Hugret, ennobled under François I. The motto of the family was *I, semper melius eris*, the final *s* of *melius*, the word *eris* and the *I* at the beginning representing the name — Sérizy — of the estate which was made a county. Sérizy was the son of a first president of Parliament,—died in 1794,—and was himself, as early as 1787, a member of the grand council; he did not emigrate during the Revolution, but lived on his estate of Sérizy,

near Arpajon; became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and afterward of the council of State. The Empire made him a count and senator.—In 1806, he married Léontine de Ronquerolles, widow of General Gaubert; whereby he became the brother-in-law of the Marquis de Ronquerolles and the Marquis du Rouvre. All possible honors fell to him one after another: he was a chamberlain under the Empire, and subsequently vice-president of the council of State, peer of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, minister of State, and member of the privy council. But Sérizy's eminence, laborious, noteworthy man that he was, did not afford him compensation for his domestic unhappiness. Hard work, prolonged vigils, speedily whitened the hair of the exalted functionary who could not win his wife's heart, but loved her none the less and constantly sheltered her. It was mainly for the purpose of avenging her for the indiscretion of the young giddy-pate Oscar Husson, Moreau's godson, that he dismissed the dishonest steward of Presles.—*A Start in Life*.—The governments that succeeded the Empire added to Sérizy's influence and renown; he was an intimate friend of the Bauvans and Granvilles.—*La Rabouilleuse*.—*Honorine*.—*Modeste Mignon*.—His weakness where his wife was concerned was so great that he accompanied her and assisted her when, in May, 1830, she rushed to the Conciergerie to save Lucien de Rubempré, her lover, and made her way to the cell where the young man had just killed himself.—*Splendors and Miseries of*

Courtesans.—He went so far as to consent to act as executor of the poet's will.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

Sérizy (Comtesse de), wife of the preceding, born Léontine de Ronquerolles, about 1784, sister of the Marquis de Ronquerolles; married General Gaubert, one of the most illustrious soldiers of the Republic, when she was very young; married a second time, still very young, but was never able to command any warmer feeling than respect for Monsieur de Sérizy, her second husband, by whom, however, she had a son, an officer, killed during the reign of Louis-Philippe.—*A Start in Life.*—Worldly, brilliant, a worthy rival of Mesdames de Beauséant, de Langeais, de Maufrigneuse, de Carigliano, and d'Espard, Madame de Sérizy had several lovers: Auguste de Maulincour, Victor d'Aiglemont, Lucien de Rubempré.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*—*Ursule Mirouët.*—*A Woman of Thirty.*—This last liaison was a most tempestuous one. Lucien obtained considerable influence over Madame de Sérizy, and used it to attack Madame d'Espard, by obtaining an annulment of the decree which she had obtained against her husband, placing him under guardianship. So it was that she suffered most intensely during Lucien's detention and after his death. She almost broke the bars at the Conciergerie, insulted Camusot the examining magistrate, and seemed to be going mad. The intervention of Jacques Collin saved her reason and cured her,

when three famous doctors, Messieurs Bianchon, Desplein, and Sinard, declared that they were powerless.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—In winter, the Comtesse de Sérizy lived in the Chaussée-d'Antin; in summer, at Sérizy, her favorite residence, or at Presles; sometimes at Le Rouvre, near Nemours, the seat of the family of that name. At Paris, she was a neighbor of Félicité des Touches,—Camille Maupin,—and was on intimate terms with that rival of George Sand; she was in her salon when Marsay told the story of his first love-affair, and took part in the conversation.—*Another Study of Woman.*—She was Clémentine du Rouvre's aunt, and gave her a handsome dowry when she married Laginski; with her brother Ronquerolles, she met Thaddée Paz, the Pole's faithful comrade, at his house on Rue de la Pépinière.—*The Pretended Mistress.*

Sérizy (Vicomte de), only son of the preceding, graduated from the Ecole Polytechnique in 1825, and entered the cavalry regiment of the Garde Royale, through favor, as a sub-lieutenant; its colonel was the Duc de Maufrigneuse; Oscar Husson, Cardot's nephew, entered the regiment as a private at the same time.—*A Start in Life.*—In October, 1829, Sérizy, being then an officer in the company of the guards stationed at Havre, was instructed to notify Monsieur de Verneuil, proprietor of certain well-stocked Norman "preserves," that Madame la

Duchesse de Berri could not attend the hunting-party organized by him. The viscount, who was enamored of Diane de Maufrigneuse, met her at Monsieur de Verneuil's, and she accepted his homage as a means of being revenged upon Léontine de Sérizy, who was at that time Lucien de Rubempré's mistress.—*Modeste Mignon.*—Having risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in a cavalry regiment, he was severely wounded at the disastrous affair of Macta, in Africa,—June 26, 1835,—and died at Toulon from the effect of his wounds.—*The Pretended Mistress.*—*A Start in Life.*

Servais, according to Elie Magus, the only good gilder in Paris; he listened to Magus's advice and used English gold, which is far superior to the French.—Like Thouvenin the binder, he was in love with his work.—*Cousin Pons.*

Servien (Prudence), born in 1806, at Valenciennes, daughter of very poor weavers; worked at spinning at the age of seven; she was soon corrupted by the associations of the workroom and was a mother at thirteen; having been compelled to testify at the Assize Court against Jean-François Durut, she made of him an enemy to be dreaded, and fell into the power of Jacques Collin, who promised to protect her against the convict's enmity. She became a ballet-girl, then entered the service of Esther Gobseck under the names of Eugénie and Europe; was the mistress of Paccard, whom she

probably married at last; assisted Vautrin to fool Nucingen and extort money from him; robbed Mademoiselle Gobseck after her death; restored a portion of the stolen money, and finally succeeded Madame Nourrisson as keeper of a house of prostitution on Rue Sainte-Barbe.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Servin, born about 1775, a painter of distinction, married for love the daughter of a general without means; in 1815, gave lessons in painting at his studio in Paris, among his pupils being Mademoiselle Laure and Mesdemoiselles Mathilde-Mélanie Roguin — Madame Tiphaine, — Amélie Thirion — Madame Camusot de Marville, — and Ginevra di Piombo—Madame Luigi Porta. Servin gave shelter to an outlaw whom the police were seeking, Luigi Porta, who subsequently married the master's favorite pupil, Mademoiselle Ginevra di Piombo.—*The Vendetta.*

Servin (Madame), remembering that the romance of Porta and Ginevra had caused her husband to lose all his pupils, closed her door to Ginevra when she was disowned by her father.—*The Vendetta.*

Sévérac (De), born in 1764, a country gentleman, mayor of a village in the canton of Angoulême, author of a monograph on silk-worms, was an habitué of Madame de Bargeton's salon in 1821. He

was a widower, and childless, comfortably situated financially, but entirely unaccustomed to society; so that, on a certain evening in the salon on Rue du Minage, he found that nobody cared to listen to his remarks upon his hobby save Madame du Brossard, a lady of noble birth but no fortune, and her daughter Camille, twenty-seven years of age.—*Lost Illusions.*

Sibilet, clerk of the court at Ville-aux-Fayes,—Bourgogne,—second cousin to François Gaubertin; married a Gaubertin-Vallat, and had six children.—*The Peasants.*

Sibilet (Adolphe), the eldest of the six children of the preceding; born in 1793; was, at first, clerk to a notary, then held a subordinate position in the land-registry office; late in 1817, succeeded his cousin François Gaubertin in the stewardship of Aigues, General de Montcornet's estate. Sibilet married Adeline Sarcus,—of the poor branch,—who made him a father twice in three years; his selfish interest and his personal obligations led him to gratify the rancor of his predecessor by disloyalty to Montcornet.—*The Peasants.*

Sibilet (Madame Adolphe), wife of the preceding, born Adeline Sarcus, only child of Sarcus the justice of the peace; her beauty was her whole fortune; she was brought up by her mother, in the little town of Soulanges, with the utmost care. Being

unable to marry Amaury Lupin, the notary's son, whom she loved in desperation, she allowed her father, three years after her mother's death, to marry her to the servile and repellent Adolphe Sibilet.—*The Peasants.*

Sibilet, younger brother of Adolphe, police commissioner at Ville-aux-Fayes.—*The Peasants.*

Sibilet (Mademoiselle), sister of the preceding, married a Hervé.—*The Peasants.*

Sibilet, another brother; head-clerk to Maître Corbinet, notary at Ville-aux-Fayes, and his successor-designate.—*The Peasants.*

Sibilet, another brother; clerk in the public domain office; presumptive successor of the register of public documents at Ville-aux-Fayes.—*The Peasants.*

Sibilet (Mademoiselle), another sister, born about 1807, postmistress at Ville-aux-Fayes; betrothed to Captain Corbinet, the notary's brother.—*The Peasants.*

Sibuelle, a wealthy contractor whose reputation was somewhat tarnished during the Directory and the Consulate, gave his daughter in marriage to Malin de Gondreville, and through his son-in-law's influence became co-receiver-general, with Marion, of the department of Aube.—*A Dark Affair.*

Sibuelle (Mademoiselle), daughter of the preceding, became Madame Malin de Gondreville.—*A Dark Affair.*

Siéyès (Emmanuel-Joseph), born in 1748, at Fréjus, died in 1836, at Paris; was successively vicar-general of Chartres, deputy to the States-General and the Convention, member of the Committee of Public Safety, member of the Five Hundred, member of the Directory, consul, and senator; famous also as a publicist.—In June, 1800, he was present at the department of foreign relations on Rue du Bac,* with Talleyrand and Fouché, when the subject of overthrowing Bonaparte, then First Consul, was discussed.—*A Dark Affair.*

Signol (Henriette), a pretty girl, of a family of worthy husbandmen; in the employ of Basine Clerget, laundress at Angoulême; was Cérizet's mistress, loved him, and believed in him, and allowed him to use her as a tool in the plot against David Séchard, the printer.—*Lost Illusions.*

Simeuse (Admiral de), father of Jean de Simeuse, was one of the most eminent French seamen of the eighteenth century.—*The Old Maid.—Béatrix.—A Dark Affair.*

Simeuse (Marquis Jean de), whose name was a modified form of the motto on his crest: "*Cy meurs*"

*Subsequently located on Boulevard des Capucines, and later on Quai d'Orsay, its present location.

or "*Si meurs*," was descended from an illustrious family of Bourgogne, formerly owners of a Lorrain fief called Ximeuse, corrupted into Simeuse. He could count a number of illustrious men among his ancestors. He married Berthe de Cinq-Cygne, who bore him twin sons, Paul-Marie and Marie-Paul. He was guillotined at Troyes during the Terror; Michu's father-in-law was president of the revolutionary tribunal which sentenced him to death.—*A Dark Affair.*

Simeuse (Marquise de), wife of the preceding, born Berthe de Cinq-Cygne; was guillotined at Troyes with her husband.—*A Dark Affair.*

Simeuse (Paul-Marie and Marie-Paul de), twin brothers, sons of the preceding; born in 1773; grandsons of Admiral de Simeuse, as renowned for his dissipation as for his valor; were descended from the first owners of the celebrated estate of Gondreville, in the department of Aube, and belonged to the noble Chargebœuf family of Champagne, the younger branch of which was represented by their mother, Berthe de Cinq-Cygne. The brothers emigrated; about 1803, they reappeared in France. Being both in love with their cousin Laurence de Cinq-Cygne, an ardent royalist, they left it to chance to decide which should become her husband; chance favored Marie-Paul, the younger, but events prevented the marriage. The twins were exactly alike physically, and differed in but one point morally: Paul-Marie was melancholy, Marie-Paul

was light-hearted. In the face of the advice of their old kinsman, Monsieur de Chargebœuf, Messieurs de Simeuse compromised themselves with the Hauteserres; kept under surveillance by Fouché, who sent Corentin and Peyrade to spy upon them, they were charged with the abduction of Malin, of which they were not guilty, and were sentenced to twenty-four years' penal servitude. They were pardoned by Napoléon, entered as sub-lieutenants in the same regiment of cavalry, and killed together at the battle of Sommo-Sierra,—near Madrid,—November 30, 1808.—*A Dark Affair.*

Simonin kept carriages to let on Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Cour des Coches,* Paris: about 1840, he let a berlin to Madame de Godollo, who, in accordance with Corentin's instructions, pretended to be setting out on a journey, but did not, as a matter of fact, go beyond the Bois de Boulogne.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Simonnin, "gutter-jumper" to Maître Derville when Colonel Hyacinthe-Chabert called upon the solicitor on Rue Vivienne, during the Restoration.—*Colonel Chabert.*

Sinard, physician at Paris, called to Léontine de Sérizy, with Messieurs Desplein and Bianchon, in May, 1830, after the tragic death of Lucien de Rubempré, her lover, when she seemed in danger of going mad.—*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*

* Now Cité du Retiro.

Sinet (Séraphine), a celebrated lorette, born in 1820, known by the sobriquet of Carabine, was present at Josépha Mirah's house-warming on Rue de la Ville l'Evêque, in 1838. Five years later, being then the mistress of the wealthy F. du Tillet, who supported her and whom she ruled despotically, she replaced the clever Marguerite Turquet as queen of the lorettes.—*Cousin Bette.*—Séraphine was a superb creature; she was a *marcheuse** at the Opéra, and occupied the fine apartments on Rue Saint-Georges, in which Suzanne du Val-Noble, Esther Van Gobseck, Florine, and Madame Schontz had preceded her. Keen-witted, off-hand in manner, resplendent in her wantonness, Carabine received much and well. Every day a magnificent supper was served, with covers for ten. Her house was the resort of artists, literary men, and people of fashion. Gazonal was taken thither, in 1845, by Léon de Lora and Bixiou, with Jenny Cadine of the Gymnase, and he met there Massol, Claude Vignon, Maxime de Trailles, Nucingen, F. du Bruel, Malaga, Monsieur and Madame Gaillard, Vauvinet, and a multitude of others, to say nothing of F. du Tillet himself.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Sinot, solicitor at Arcis-sur-Aube, rejoiced in the patronage of the *henriquinquistes*,† in 1839, when the arrondissement had occasion to choose a Deputy

* That is to say, one of the women who *walk* in the ballet while the others dance.

† Partisans of "Henri V.," grandson of Charles X.

in the place of Monsieur François Keller. — *The Deputy from Arcis.*

Socquard kept the Café de la Paix at Soulanges, under the Empire and the Restoration.—He was the Milo of Crotona of the Avonne valley, a short, stout man, of placid countenance, with a high, clear voice. —He managed the Tivoli, a dance-hall connected with the café. The orchestra consisted of Vermichel, violin, and Fourchon, clarinet. Plissoud, Bonnébault, Viallet, and Amaury Lupin frequented the place, which was long famous for its billiard-room, its punch, and its mulled wine.—Socquard was a widower in 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Socquard (Madame Junie), wife of the preceding, could look back to many love-affairs under the Empire.—She was very handsome, and her luxurious mode of life, to which the leading men of the town contributed, was famous throughout the valley of the Avonne. Lupin the notary had made a fool of himself for her, and Gaubertin, who took her from him, certainly had his natural son, little Bournier, by her. The prosperity of the Socquard household was due to Junie. She brought her husband a vineyard, the house he lived in, and the Tivoli. She died during the reign of Louis XVIII.—*The Peasants.*

Socquard (Aglaé), daughter of the preceding, born in 1801; inherited from her father an absurd corpulence. Being sought in marriage by Bonnébault,

who was very acceptable to her father as a customer but not as a son-in-law, she aroused Marie Tonsard's jealousy and was always at daggers drawn with her. —*The Peasants.*

Soderini (Prince), father of the Duchesse d'Argaïolo, who became Duchesse de Rhétoré; at Besançon, in 1834, he demanded of Albert Savarus his daughter's letters and portrait. His sudden arrival caused the hasty departure of Savarus, then a candidate for Deputy, for he had not previously heard of the duchess's second marriage.—*Albert Savarus.*

Solis (Abbé de), born about 1733, a Dominican friar, grand penitentiary of Toledo, vicar-general of the archbishopric of Malines; a venerable priest of simple manner, kindly and great. He adopted his brother's son, Emmanuel de Solis; and, living in retirement at Douai, grateful for the protection afforded him in times past by the Casa-Réals, he acted as the confessor and spiritual director of the last of the race, Madame Balthazar Claës. He died in December, 1818.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Solis (Emmanuel de), nephew and adopted son of the preceding. A poor boy, of a family originally of Granada, he profited abundantly by the excellent education he received, adopted the profession of teaching, gave instruction in the humanities at the lyceum at Douai, of which he was subsequently head-master, and had among his pupils the

two brothers of Marguerite Claës, whom he loved, and who loved him. He married her in 1825; the more fully to enjoy his good fortune, he resigned the position of inspector at the University which he then held. Later, he inherited the title of Comte de Nourho.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Solis (Madame Emmanuel de), wife of the preceding, born Marguerite Claës in 1796, elder sister of Madame Félicie Pierquin, whose husband had first sought her hand; her mother, on her deathbed, solemnly charged her to combat with respectful firmness her father's insane experiments as an inventor; and Marguerite, following the maternal injunction, succeeded by extraordinary energy in restoring the more than endangered fortunes of the family. She gave birth to a child during a journey in Spain, when she visited Casa-Réal, the cradle of her mother's family.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Solonet, born in 1795, obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honor for having actively contributed to the second return of the Bourbons; was a notary at Bordeaux, young and worldly; in the preparation of the marriage contract between Natalie Evangélista and Paul de Manerville, triumphed over the obstacles raised by his colleague Mathias, the defender of the Manerville interest. Solonet served Madame Evangélista with an eager zeal born of love; but his love was not returned, and he wooed her in vain.—*The Marriage Contract.*

Solvet, a comely youth, but addicted to gambling and other vices, loved by Caroline Crochard de Bellefeuille and preferred by her to Monsieur de Granville, her generous protector.—Solvet made her very unhappy, ruined her, and none the less retained her affection. These facts were known to Bianchon and by him told to Comte de Granville, whom he happened to meet one evening near Rue Gaillon.—*A Double Family*.

Sommervieux (Théodore de), painter, winner of the prix de Rome, chevalier of the Legion of Honor; was particularly successful in interiors and excelled in chiaro-oscuro effects, after the Dutch manner. He made an excellent painting of the interior of the *Cat and Racket* on Rue Saint-Denis, which was exhibited in the Salon, simultaneously with a fascinating portrait of his future wife, Mademoiselle Guillaume, with whom he fell desperately in love, and whom he married in 1808, almost in spite of her parents, and thanks to the kindly offices of Madame Roguin, whom he knew in society. The marriage was not a happy one; Madame de Sommervieux adored her husband without understanding him. He frequently neglected his apartments on Rue des Trois-Frères,—part of the present Rue Taitbout,—and carried his homage to the Maréchale de Carigliano in Faubourg Saint-Germain. He had an income of about twelve thousand francs a year; before the Revolution, his father was called the Chevalier de Sommervieux.—*The House of the Cat*

and Racket.—Théodore designed a monstrance for Gohier, the king's goldsmith; this monstrance was purchased by Madame Baudoyer and presented to the church of Saint-Paul, at the time of the death of Flamet de la Billardière, whose place she desired for her husband.—*The Civil Service*.—Sommervieux also drew vignettes for Canalis's works.—*Modeste Mignon*.

Sommervieux (Madame Théodore de), wife of the preceding, born Augustine Guillaume, about 1792; second daughter of the Guillaumes of the *Cat and Racket*, Rue Saint-Denis; she had a sad life, prematurely wrecked, for her family, Madame Roguin excepted, never understood her aspirations toward a loftier ideal, nor the sentiment which led her to choose Théodore de Sommervieux. Mademoiselle Guillaume was married at her parish church, Saint-Leu, toward the middle of the Empire, on the same day as, and immediately after, her elder sister's marriage to Lebas. She was somewhat less vulgar in her instincts than her parents and their associates, but rather an insignificant person, none the less, so that she became obnoxious to the painter by insensible degrees, and chilled the spirits of his studio friends, Léon de Lora, Bixiou, Bridau, and Schinner. Grassou alone, himself a bourgeois to the core, refrained from laughing at her. The neglected wife tried to reconquer a heart that had become Madame de Carigliano's property; she even went to consult her rival; but she could

not use the weapons with which the coquettish duchess furnished her, and she died of a broken heart shortly after the famous ball given by César Birotteau, to which she was invited.—She was buried in Montmartre cemetery.—*The House of the Cat and Racket.—César Birotteau.*

Sonet, marble-worker and contractor for tombstones, at Paris, under the Restoration and under Louis-Philippe.—When Pons died, Sonet sent his agent to Schmucke to solicit an order for a group representing Art and Friendship.—Vitelot the designer was Sonet's partner, the firm name being Sonet and Company.—*Cousin Pons.*

Sonet (Madame), wife of the preceding, lavished attentions, no less zealous than selfish, upon W. Schmucke, when he returned from Père-Lachaise, broken-hearted, in April, 1845; and suggested to him the advisability of purchasing for his friend certain allegorical monuments—with slight modifications, be it understood—which the Marsay and Keller families had refused to take, preferring to apply to a genuine artist, the sculptor Stidmann.—*Cousin Pons.*

Sophie, rival and namesake of the famous Sophie, Doctor Véron's "cordon bleu," and her contemporary, was cook to Comte Popinot on Rue Basse-du-Rempart, in 1844. She must have been a noteworthy culinary artist, for Sylvain Pons, when

his quarrel with the Camusots reduced him to the necessity of dining at home every day, on Rue de Normandie, sometimes exclaimed, in an outburst of melancholy: "O Sophie!"—*Cousin Pons.*

Sorbier, a notary at Paris, to whom Chesnel wrote from Normandie, in 1822, to commend to his care the hare-brained Victurnien d'Esgrignon. Unluckily, Sorbier was dead, and the letter was handed to his widow.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Sorbier (Madame), wife of the preceding, mentioned in Chesnel's letter concerning Victurnien d'Esgrignon. She hardly read the letter, then handed it to Maître Cardot, her dead husband's successor. By so doing, she involuntarily served the purposes of Monsieur du Croisier, the enemy of the D'Esgrignons.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Soria (Don Fernand, Duc de), younger brother of Don Felipe de Macumer; was overwhelmed with kindness by his elder brother, owed to him the duchy of Soria and the hand of Marie Hérédia, both of which Macumer voluntarily renounced. Soria was not ungrateful; he hurried to his dying brother's bedside in 1829.—That brother's death made Don Fernand Baron de Macumer.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Soria (Duchesse de), wife of the preceding, born Marie Hérédia, daughter of the wealthy Count Hérédia, was loved by two brothers: Don Fernand,

Duc de Soria, and Don Felipe de Macumer. Although destined by her parents for the latter, she married Don Fernand, following the dictates of her heart, Macumer having generously renounced his claim to her hand in favor of his brother. The duchesse was grateful beyond measure for his devotion, and later she surrounded his death-bed with loving care.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Sormano, in the service of the Argaïolos during their exile in Switzerland; figures as a woman, under the name of Gina, in Savarus's novel: *Ambitious Through Love.—Albert Savarus.*

Souchet, broker at Paris, whose failure ruined Guillaume Grandet, brother of the famous cooper of Saumur.—*Eugénie Grandet.*

Souchet (François), winner of the prix de Rome for sculpture early in the reign of Louis XVIII., an intimate friend of Hippolyte Schinner, who confided to him his passion for Adelaïde Leseigneur de Rouville, and was laughed at by him.—*The Purse.*—In 1835, Souchet and Steinbock carved the panels over the doors and mantels in Laginski's magnificent house on Rue de la Pépinière.—*The Pretended Mistress.*—He had given Florine—afterward Madame Nathan—the plaster cast of a group representing an angel holding a holy-water sprinkler, which adorned the actress's sumptuous apartments in 1834.—*A Daughter of Eve.*

Soudry, born in 1793, quartermaster in the artillery, secured an influential patron in the person of Monsieur de Soulanges, then adjutant-general, by defending him at the peril of his life. In 1815, being then a brigadier of gendarmes at Soulanges, Soudry married Mademoiselle Cochet, Sophie Laguerre's former lady's-maid. Six years later, he was placed on the retired list, at the request of Montcornet, and replaced as brigadier by Viallet; but, supported by the influence which François Gaubertin controlled, he was elected mayor of Soulanges and became a redoubtable foe of the Montcornets. Like Grégoire Rigou, his son's father-in-law, the ex-gendarme had for his mistress, under his own roof, his servant Jeannette, who was much younger than Madame Soudry.—*The Peasants*.

Soudry (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Cochet in 1763.—Lady's-maid to Sophie Laguerre, Montcornet's predecessor at Aigues; she had an understanding with the steward, François Gaubertin, to victimize the ex-operatic artist. Three weeks after her mistress's funeral, La Cochet married Soudry the brigadier, her lover, a magnificent specimen of a man, albeit marked with the smallpox. Under Louis XVIII., Madame Soudry, who attempted awkwardly enough to imitate her late mistress, Sophie Laguerre, reigned supreme over the first society of Soulanges, her salon being the common meeting-ground of Montcornet's enemies.—*The Peasants*.

Soudry, natural son of the brigadier of gendarmes, legitimized by his father's marriage to Mademoiselle Cochet in 1815. On the day on which Soudry became officially possessed of a mother, he had just finished his legal studies in Paris. He knew Gaubertin's son there, during a residence in the capital which was at first intended to be long enough to entitle him to be inscribed on the roll of advocates and eventually to enter the magistracy; but he returned to Bourgogne to take charge of a solicitor's practice which his father had purchased for him for thirty thousand francs. However, Soudry soon abandoned pettifogging to become deputy king's attorney in one of the departments of Bourgogne; and, in 1817, king's attorney under procureur-general Bourlac, whom he succeeded in 1821, thanks to François Gaubertin's influence.—He married Mademoiselle Rigou at that time.—*The Peasants.*

Soudry (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Arsène Rigou, only child of Grégoire Rigou and Arsène Pichard; resembled her father in the craftiness of her character, and her mother in beauty.—*The Peasants.*

Soulanges (Comte Léon de), born in 1777, colonel in the artillery of the guard in 1809.—In November of that year, he was at Malin de Gondreville's house in Paris, at a large party; he met Montcornet there, a friend of his in the regiment; also Madame de Vaudremont, who had been his

mistress, escorted by Martial de la Roche-Hugon, her new lover; and, lastly, his deserted wife, Madame de Soulanges, who had ceased to go into society, but whom Madame de Lansac had brought to the senator's party with a view to effecting a reconciliation, which she succeeded in doing.—*The Peace of the Household.*—Léon de Soulanges had several children, one son and a number of daughters; he made an enemy of Montcornet by refusing to give him one of the latter, on the ground that she was too young. He remained loyal to the Bourbons during the Hundred Days, was made a peer of France, and became general of artillery. He enjoyed the favor of the Duc d'Angoulême and was given a command during the war with Spain,—1823;—distinguished himself at the siege of Cadiz and attained the highest grades in the military hierarchy. He was extremely wealthy; he owned a forest and a château adjoining the estate of Aigues, which estate, indeed, had once belonged to the Soulanges family: it had been bestowed upon an ancestor of the count in the time of the Crusades. The motto of the family was: *Je soule agir.* Like Monsieur de Ronquerolles, he was on bad terms with Montcornet as a neighbor and seemed inclined to support Gaubertin, Rigou, and Soudry in their contest with the future marshal.—*The Peasants.*

Soulanges (Comtesse Hortense de), wife of the preceding and niece of the Duchesses de Lansac and de Marigny.—In November, 1809, at a ball given by

Malin de Gondreville, the countess, then at odds with her husband, followed Madame de Lansac's advice, succeeded in conquering her proud timidity, and reclaimed from Martial de la Roche-Hugon a ring originally given her by her husband; Monsieur de Soulanges had afterward given it to Madame de Vaudremont, who had passed it on to Monsieur de la Roche-Hugon; the restitution of the ring was followed by a reconciliation between the husband and wife.—*The Peace of the Household.*—Madame de Soulanges inherited from Madame de Marigny, who died in 1820, the estate of Guébriant, charged with an annuity.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*—She accompanied her husband to Spain, during the war of 1823.—*The Peasants.*

Soulanges (Amélie de), youngest daughter of the preceding, would have married Philippe Bridau, Comte de Brambourg, in 1828, but for the damning revelations made by Bixiou.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Soulanges (Vicomte de), probably a brother of the preceding, was, in 1836, commander of a squad of hussars at Fontainebleau; he was engaged to act with Maxime de Trailles as second for Savinien de Portenduère in a duel with Désiré Minoret; but the duel was prevented by the latter's sudden death; the cause of dispute was the infamous conduct of the Minoret-Levraults toward Ursule Mirouët, the future Vicomtesse de Portenduère.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Soulas (Amédée-Sylvain-Jacques de), born in 1809, a gentleman of Besançon, of Spanish origin—the name was written Souleyas in the days when Franche-Comté belonged to Spain. He succeeded in cutting a figure in the capital of the department, with an income of four thousand francs, which enabled him to secure the services of the "tiger," Babylas. Such a discrepancy between his means and his mode of life will convey an accurate idea of the man's character; he sought in vain the hand of Rosalie de Watteville, and in August, 1837, married her mother, Madame de Watteville, then a widow.—*Albert Savarus.*

Soulas (Madame Amédée de), born Clotilde-Louise de Rupt, in 1798; stern of feature and of character; an ardent blonde; married, in 1815, the Baron de Watteville, whom she had no difficulty in governing. She found it a less simple matter to manage her daughter Rosalie, whom she tried vainly to induce to marry Monsieur de Soulas. The presence in Besançon of Albert Savarus, whom Mademoiselle de Watteville secretly loved, gave a political tone to the salon of the Wattevilles during Louis-Philippe's reign. Fatigued by her daughter's obstinacy, Madame de Watteville, having become a widow, married Monsieur de Soulas herself: she lived in Paris, in winter at least, and was, as always, mistress of the house.—*Albert Savarus.*

Sparchmann, surgeon of the hospital at Heilsberg, attended Colonel Chabert after the battle of Eylau.—*Colonel Chabert.*

Spencer (Lord), at Balthazar Claës's sale, in 1830, bought some superb wainscoting carved by Van Huysum, also the portrait of President Van Claës, a Fleming of the sixteenth century; family treasures with which the father of Mesdames Pierquin and De Solis was forced to part.—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Spieghalter, German mechanician living on Rue de la Santé, Paris, early in the reign of Louis-Philippe, tried in vain to distend, by violent pressure, hammering, and rolling, the piece of shagreen submitted to him by Raphael de Valentin, whom Professor Planchette brought to him.—*The Magic Skin.*

Sponde (Abbé de), born about 1746, grand vicar of the bishopric of Séez.—Maternal uncle, guardian, guest, and boarder of Madame Rose-Victoire du Bousquier—born Cormon;—he died in 1819, almost blind, and strangely depressed by his niece's recent marriage. Standing entirely aloof from material interests, he led an ascetic, uneventful life, wholly intent upon his salvation, secret works of charity, and mortifications of the flesh.—*The Old Maid.*

Staël-Holstein (Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker, Baronne de), daughter of Necker, the illustrious Genevan; born at Paris, in 1766; married the Swedish ambassador to France; author of *L'Allemagne, Corinne,* and *Delphine;* famous for her struggle against Napoléon; mother-in-law of Duc Victor de

Broglie and grandmother of the Broglies of the present day; died in 1817.—At various times, being temporarily exiled, she lived in the Vendômois. During her first visit to the banks of the Loire, she was saluted by this strange expression of admiration: "*Fameuse garce!*"—*The Chouans*.—Later, Madame de Staël fell in with Louis Lambert, a child in rags and tatters, absorbed in the perusal of Swedenborg's *Heaven and Hell;* her interest was aroused by him, and she entered him at the college of Vendôme, where he had as a schoolmate Jules Dufaure, the future minister; but she soon forgot her protégé, who was ruined rather than advantaged by her spasmodic interest.—*Louis Lambert.*—In 1823, Louise de Chaulieu—Madame Marie Gaston—thought that Madame de Staël was still alive, although she died in 1817.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.

Stanhope (Lady Esther), niece of Pitt, whom Lamartine, author of the *Voyage en Orient*, met in Syria and described, sent Lady Dudley an Arabian horse, which she gave to Félix de Vandenesse in exchange for a Rembrandt.—*The Lily of the Valley*.—Madame de Bargeton, bored to death at Angoulême, in the early years of the Restoration, envied that "blue-stocking of the desert."—Lady Esther's father, Earl Stanhope, and Viscount Mahon, an illustrious scientist, invented a printing-press, famous under the name of the Stanhope press, of which the miserly old fogy, Jérôme-Nicolas Séchard, spoke slightingly to his son David.—*Lost Illusions*.

Staub, a German, a famous tailor in Paris, in 1821, made for Lucien de Rubempré, presumably on credit, certain garments which he himself brought to the poet to try on, at the Hôtel du Gaillard-Bois, Rue de l'Echelle. A little later, he again supplied Lucien, who was brought to him on that occasion by Coralie.—*Lost Illusions.*

Steibelt, a celebrated musician, Félicité des Touches's teacher at Nantes, during the Empire. —*Béatrix.*

Steinbock (Count Wenceslas), born in Livonia, in 1809; grandnephew of one of the generals of Charles XII.—Exiled in his youth, he came to Paris, and, impelled by want no less than by natural inclination, became a carver and sculptor. In collaboration with François Souchet, a compatriot of Laginski, Steinbock worked on the decoration of the Polish nobleman's mansion on Rue de la Pépinière.—*The Pretended Mistress.*—Living in wretched lodgings on Rue du Doyenné, where he was Lisbeth Fischer's neighbor, he was saved from suicide by the old maid, who restored his courage and determination and provided him with money. Steinbock thereupon worked hard, and succeeded. Chance, which made the Hulot d'Ervys acquainted with his work, brought him into relations with them. He loved their daughter, won her love, and married her. Thereupon, orders flowed in upon Wenceslas, who then lived on Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain,

near the Esplanade des Invalides, and not far from the marble-yards, where the State had provided him with a studio. He was entrusted with the monument to be erected to Maréchal de Montcornet. But Lisbeth Fischer's vindictive spite and his own moral weakness caused him to fall under the deplorable influence of Valérie Marneffe, whose lover he became. With Stidmann, Vignon, and Massol, he witnessed that woman's second marriage. Steinbock returned to the conjugal domicile on Rue Louis-le-Grand, toward the close of Louis-Philippe's reign; exhausted as an artist, he confined himself to the sterile rôle of critic: indolent reverie replaced powerful conception.—*Cousin Bette.*

Steinbock (Countess Wenceslas), wife of the preceding; born Hortense Hulot d'Ervy, in 1817; daughter of Hector Hulot d'Ervy and Adeline Fischer; younger sister of Victorin Hulot.—She was a beautiful girl; the social standing of her parents gave her a brilliant position in society; but, as she had no dowry, she chose her own husband. Endowed with the firmness characteristic of proud souls, she found it difficult to excuse Wenceslas when he was unfaithful to her, nor did she pardon his disloyalty for a long while. Her trials came to an end in the last days of Louis-Philippe's reign. The wise foresight of her brother Victorin, the testamentary provisions of Maréchal Hulot, Lisbeth Fischer, and Valérie Crevel, at last brought opulence to the countess's household. She lived at different times on Rue

de l'Université, Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain, Rue Plumet, and Rue Louis-le-Grand.—*Cousin Bette.*

Steinbock (Wenceslas), only son of the preceding, born when his parents were living together; after their separation, remained with his mother.—*Cousin Bette.*

Steingel, an Alsatian, natural son of General Steingel who was killed at the outset of the Italian campaign during the Republic; in 1823, was one of the three keepers on Montcornet's estate of Aigues, under the orders of Michaud as head-keeper.—*A Dark Affair.—The Peasants.*

Stevens (Miss Dinah), born in 1791, daughter of an English brewer; unattractive, puritanical, saving, with an income of two hundred and forty thousand francs and expectations of as much more at her father's death; the Marquise de Vordac, who met her at some watering-place in 1827, mentioned her to her son, Marsay, as an excellent match, and Marsay pretended that he was to marry the heiress; he probably did so, for he left a widow, who erected a superb monument, executed by Stidmann, over his grave at Père-Lachaise.—*The Marriage Contract.—Cousin Pons.*

Stidmann, famous Parisian carver and sculptor in the time of the Restoration and Louis-Philippe;

Wenceslas Steinbock's teacher. He carved a fox-hunt on the gold handle, set with rubies, of a hunting-crop which Ernest de la Brière gave to Modeste Mignon; for this he received seven thousand francs. —*Modeste Mignon.*—At the request of Fabien du Ronceret, Stidmann undertook to decorate a suite of apartments for him on Rue Blanche—*Béatrix;*—he made the patterns of a chimney-piece for the Hulot d'Ervys; was among Mademoiselle Brisetout's guests at her house-warming on Rue Chauchat,—1838;—in the same year, was present at Wenceslas Steinbock's marriage to Hortense Hulot; knew Dorlange-Sallenauve; with Vignon, Steinbock, and Massol was present at Valérie Marneffe's marriage to Célestin Crevel; entertained a secret passion for Madame Steinbock, when she was neglected by her husband.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—*Cousin Bette.*—Stidmann executed the memorial monuments to Charles Keller and Marsay.—*Cousin Pons.*—He became a member of the Institute in 1845.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Stopfer (Monsieur and Madame), formerly coopers at Neuchâtel, kept the *Cygne* inn at Gersau, Lucerne, in 1823, when Rodolphe alighted there. The Gandolphinis were staying in the same village under the name of Lovelace.—*Ambitious Through Love* in *Albert Savarus.*

Sucy (General Baron Philippe de), born in 1789, served in the armies of the Empire; he was at the

crossing of the Bérésina, where he tried to assure the safety of his mistress, Stéphanie de Vandières, a general's wife, of whom he finally lost all traces. Seven years later, however, being then a colonel and an officer of the Legion of Honor, while hunting with a friend, the Marquis d'Albon, near Isle-Adam, Sucy found Madame de Vandières, insane, under the charge of the alienist Fanjat, and he undertook to restore her reason. To that end, he arranged, on an estate belonging to him at Saint-Germain, an exact reproduction of the scene of their parting in 1812; the madwoman recognized him, but died immediately after.—Sucy subsequently became a general, but finally yielded to his incurable despair and killed himself.—*Adieu.*

Suzanne, real baptismal name of Madame Gaillard, and the only one by which she was known to the people of Alençon, the Chevalier de Valois, Du Bousquier, the Gransons, Lardots, etc., in 1816.—*The Old Maid.*

Suzannet was one of the four Vendean chiefs at the time of the uprising in the West in 1799, the others being Abbé Vernal, the Comte de Fontaine, and Monsieur de Châtillon.—*The Chouans.*

Suzette, lady's-maid to Antoinette de Langeais early in the reign of Louis XVIII., about the time of her intimacy with Montriveau.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Suzon was Maxime de Trailles's *valet de chambre* for many years.—*A Man of Business.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Sylvie, cook at Madame Veuve Vauquer's boarding-house in 1819 and 1820, when Goriot, Rastignac, Jacques Collin, Bianchon, Poiret, Madame Couture, and Victorine Taillefer were among her boarders.—*Old Goriot.*

T

Tabareau, usher to the justice of the peace of the eighth arrondissement of Paris, in 1844–1845.—He was on friendly terms with Maître Fraisier.—Madame Cibot, concierge on Rue de Normandie, employed Tabareau to make a demand in her name on Wilhem Schmucke, for the sum of three thousand one hundred and ninety-two francs due her from himself and Pons for board, rent of rooms, taxes, etc.—*Cousin Pons.*

Tabareau (Mademoiselle), only child of the preceding; a tall, red-haired consumptive, inherited from her mother a house on Place Royale; which fact caused her hand to be sought by Maître Fraisier.—*Cousin Pons.*

Taboureau, at first a mechanic, afterward, during the Restoration, a grain-dealer and money-lender in

the village of which Doctor Benassis was mayor. A gaunt, wrinkled man, bent double, with thin lips, a hooked chin that almost met his nose, small gray eyes with black spots, and shrewd as a jockey.—*The Country Doctor.*

Taillefer (Jean-Frédéric), born at Beauvais,* in 1779; laid the first foundation of his large fortune, in 1799, by a crime. In an inn near Andernach,—Rhenish Prussia,—being then an army surgeon, he killed and robbed, in the night-time, a wealthy merchant of the country, Wahlenfer by name; he was never molested for the murder, for overwhelming circumstantial evidence pointed to the guilt of his friend, fellow-countryman, and colleague, Prosper Magnan, who was executed. After his return to Paris, Taillefer was wealthy and esteemed. He was captain of the first company of grenadiers of the National Guard and an influential banker; he received much attention at the obsequies of J.-B. d'Aldrigger; he speculated luckily during Nucingen's third liquidation; he was married twice and maltreated his first wife,—a kinswoman of Madame Couture,—by whom he had two children, Frédéric-Michel and Victorine. He owned a superb house on Rue Joubert. During Louis-Philippe's reign, he gave a most magnificent fête there, among his guests being Blondet, Rastignac, Valentin, Cardot, Aquilina de la Garde, and Euphrasie.—Monsieur

*We are informed by a resident of Beauvais that there are Taillefers living there to-day.

Taillefer suffered, however, mentally and physically: mentally, because of the crime committed by him long before, remorse always assailing him with terrific force in the autumn, the anniversary of the deed; physically, from gout in his head, according to Doctor Brousson. He died a few days after a sumptuous feast given by him, tenderly nursed to the last by his second wife and by his daughter by his first wife. His end was hastened by an evening passed beside Mademoiselle Fanny, in the salon of a certain banker, where he was forced to listen to Hermann's narrative of Magnan's terrible martyrdom. The funeral cards were thus conceived:

You are invited to be present at the funeral services and burial of

MONSIEUR JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC TAILLEFER,

of the house of Taillefer et Cie, former contractor for supplies, in his lifetime Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and of the Golden Spur, captain in the first company of grenadiers of the second legion of the National Guard of Paris, deceased on May first, at his hôtel, Rue Joubert—Services will be at . . . etc.

On behalf of . . . , etc.

—The House of Nucingen.—Old Goriot.—The Magic Skin.—The Red Inn.

Taillefer (Madame), first wife of the preceding and mother of Frédéric-Michel and Victorine.—

Shamefully maltreated by her husband, who unjustly suspected her of adultery, she died of a broken heart, apparently still young.—*Old Goriot.*

Taillefer (Madame), second wife of Jean-Frédéric Taillefer, who married her as a speculation, and nevertheless made her happy. — She seemed to be devoted to him.—*The Red Inn.*

Taillefer (Frédéric-Michel), son of Jean-Frédéric by his first wife, did not even attempt to defend Victorine against their father's unjustifiable persecution. Being the heir-designate of his father's enormous fortune, he was killed in a duel near Clignancourt, in 1819, by Colonel Franchessini, at Jacques Collin's instigation and in the supposed interest of Eugène de Rastignac, but without his knowledge.—*Old Goriot.*

Taillefer (Victorine), daughter of Jean-Frédéric by his first wife and sister of the preceding; second cousin of Madame Couture: lost her mother in 1819; was believed by her father, but without cause, to have been born of some adulterous connection; was turned out of her father's house and took refuge in Madame Vauquer's boarding-house on Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, with her kinswoman, Madame Veuve Couture; fell in love with Eugène de Rastignac; by her brother's death became the heir of her father's great wealth; attended him with loving care in his last illness. She seems to have remained single.—*Old Goriot.*—*The Red Inn.*

Talleyrand-Périgord (Charles-Maurice de), Prince de Bénévent, Bishop of Autun, ambassador and minister, born in Paris, in 1754, died in 1838, at his mansion on Rue Saint-Florentin.* Talleyrand turned his attention to putting down the insurrectionary movement in Bretagne, under the Marquis de Montauran, in 1799.—*The Chouans.*—The following year,—June, 1800,—on the eve of the battle of Marengo, he conferred with Malin de Gondreville, Fouché, Carnot, and Siéyès concerning the political situation. In 1804, he received Monsieur de Chargebœuf, Monsieur d'Hauteserre the elder, and Abbé Gouget, who came to solicit the erasure of Robert and Adrien d'Hauteserre and Paul-Marie and Marie-Paul de Simeuse from the list of émigrés. A little later, when the young men in question were convicted, despite their innocence, of the abduction and sequestration of Malin de Gondreville, he exerted himself to obtain their pardon, at the solicitation of the same Monsieur de Chargebœuf and of Maître Bordin. At the time of the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, which he very possibly had advised, he was at Madame de Luynes's in time to tell her of it at the very moment it occurred.—Monsieur de Talleyrand was very fond of Antoinette de Langeais. He was a frequent visitor at the Chaulieus', and was especially intimate with their kinswoman, the old Princesse de Vaurémont, who made him executor of her will.—*A Dark Affair.*—*History of the*

*Alexander I. of Russia resided in that house, which is now owned and occupied by Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.

Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.—Memoirs of Two Young Wives.—The adroitness and craft displayed by Fritot in selling the *Selim* shawl to Mistress Noswell would not have deceived the illustrious diplomat; one day, when he saw a woman of fashion hesitating between two bracelets, Talleyrand asked the clerk who was showing them which one he preferred and advised the purchase of the other. —*Gaudissart II.*

Tancrède (Madame Euphrasie), box-opener at the Opéra-Comique in 1840, saw there, about that time, Madame Matifat, the druggist's second wife.—Madame Tancrède and Mesdames Victorine, Madou, and Matifat were Charles Dorlange-Sallenauve's four godmothers; they met, at stated times, with Jacques Bricheteau for presiding officer, at the *Feu Eternel,** a restaurant on Boulevard de l'Hôpital.—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Tarlowski, a Pole; colonel in the Garde Impériale; acted as orderly to Napoléon; a friend of Poniatowski; married his daughter to Bourlac.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Tascheron, born in 1779; a very worthy farmer, in a small way, in the village of Montégnac, nine leagues from Limoges; left the village in August, 1829, immediately after the execution of his son, Jean-François. With his wife, his parents, his

*This establishment has disappeared.

children and grandchildren, he sailed for America, prospered there, and founded the village of Tascheronville in the State of Ohio.—*The Village Curé.*

Tascheron (Jean-François), one of the sons of the preceding, born in 1805; porcelain-maker; worked for Graslin and for Philippart; late in the reign of Charles X. committed a triple crime, which, owing to his excellent character and antecedents, long seemed inexplicable. Tascheron loved his first employer's wife,—Madame Graslin,—and his love was returned; in order to procure funds for their flight, he entered in the night the premises of Pingret, a rich and miserly farmer in the Faubourg Saint-Etienne, stole a large sum of money from him, and, thinking thereby to assure himself impunity, killed the old man and his servant, Jeanne Malassis. He was arrested, none the less, and clung to the determination not to compromise Madame Graslin. After he was sentenced to death, he refused to confess, and was deaf to the entreaties of Pascal the chaplain; he yielded somewhat, however, to his other visitors, Abbé Bonnet, his mother, and his sister Denise: at their instance, he restored a large part of the hundred thousand francs he had stolen. He was executed at Limoges in August, 1829. He was Francis Graslin's natural father.—*The Village Curé.*

Tascheron (Louis-Marie), brother of the preceding; with the aid of his sister Denise, he executed a twofold mission: he destroyed the traces of

Jean-François Tascheron's crime, which might have betrayed Madame Graslin, and restored the remainder of the stolen money to Monsieur and Madame des Vanneaulx, Pingret's heirs-at-law.—*The Village Curé.*

Tascheron (Denise), sister of the preceding.—See Gérard (Madame Grégoire).

Taupin, curé of Soulanges, cousin to the Sarcuses and to Sarcus-Taupin the miller.—A clever man and fortunate in that he was on excellent terms with all his parishioners.—*The Peasants.*

Temninck (De), Duc de Casa-Réal, Madame Balthazar Claës's brother.—See Duc de Casa-Réal.

Terrasse and Duclos, archivists at the Palais de Justice in 1822; consulted with excellent results by Godeschal in 1822.—*A Start in Life.*

Thélusson, banker, in whose employ Lemprun was before he entered the Banque de France as messenger.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Thérèse, lady's-maid to Madame de Nucingen during the Restoration and subsequently.—*Old Goriot.—A Daughter of Eve.*

Thérèse, lady's-maid to Madame Xavier Rabourdin on Rue Duphot, Paris, in 1824.—*The Civil Service.*

Thérèse, lady's-maid to Madame de Rochefide in the later years of the reign of Charles X. and under Louis-Philippe.—*Béatrix.*

Thérèse (Sister), name borne by Antoinette de Langeais at the convent of barefooted Carmelites on an island belonging to Spain—presumably the island of Léon.—*History of the Thirteen: La Duchesse de Langeais.*

Thibon (Baron), at the head of the *Comptoir d'Escompte* in 1818, had been César Birotteau's colleague in the tribunal of commerce.—*César Birotteau.*

Thirion, usher of the closet to King Louis XVIII., was intimate with the Ragons, and was invited to Birotteau's famous ball on December 17, 1818, with his wife and his daughter Amélie, one of Servin's pupils, who married Camusot de Marville.—*The Vendetta.*—*César Birotteau.*—The perquisites of his post, due to influential personages whose favors he earned by his zeal in their service, enabled him to save a considerable sum which the Camusot de Marvilles inherited.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Thomas was the owner of a large house in Brittany which Marie de Verneuil—Madame Alphonse de Montauran—purchased for Francine Cottin, her maid, who was Thomas's niece.—*The Chouans.*

Thomas (Madame), milliner at Paris late in the reign of Charles X.; it was to her shop that Baron

de Nucingen betook himself—after he had been driven to Madame Domas's famous pastry-cook's shop as the result of an error due to his Alsatian accent—to purchase for Esther Van Gobseck a black satin cape lined with pink.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Thomire contributed to the material splendors of the famous fête given by Taillefer at his house on Rue Joubert in 1831.—*The Magic Skin.*

Thorec, anagram of Hector; one of the names assumed by Hector Hulot d'Ervy after his flight from his home.—*Cousin Bette.*

Thorein, carpenter, employed in making changes in César Birotteau's apartments, a few days before the famous ball given by the perfumer in December, 1818.—*César Birotteau.*

Thoul, anagram of Hulot; one of the names assumed by Hector Hulot d'Ervy after his flight from home.—*Cousin Bette.*

Thouvenin, a celebrated artist in his trade, but unreliable; in 1818, he was employed by Mademoiselle Birotteau to bind, for her father the perfumer, the works of Bossuet, Racine, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu, Molière, Buffon, Delille, Fénelon, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Lafontaine, Corneille, Pascal, etc.—*César Birotteau.*—Thouvenin,

like Servais, Elie Magus's favorite gilder, was in love with his work.—*Cousin Pons.*

Thuillier, head-concierge at the department of finance during the last half of the eighteenth century; by furnishing breakfasts to the clerks, he made on an average four thousand francs a year; he was married and had two children, Marie-Jeanne-Brigitte and Louis-Jérôme; he retired about 1806, lost his wife in 1810, and died in 1814.—He was commonly called "Stout Père Thuillier."—*The Civil Service.—The Petty Bourgeois.*

Thuillier (Marie-Jeanne-Brigitte), daughter of the preceding, born in 1787; a woman of independent spirit and obstinate disposition. She resigned herself to celibacy in order to play the part, so to speak, of an ambitious mother to her brother Louis-Jérôme, four years her junior. She began making bags for coin at the Bank of France; then she tried her hand at money-lending, squeezed her debtors to the last sou, among others, Fleury, Thuillier's colleague in the department. She became rich eventually, and made the acquaintance of the Galards and Lempruns; she undertook to handle the little fortune of their heiress, Céleste Lemprun, whom she had selected to be the wife of her brother; after their marriage, she made her home with them; she was one of Mademoiselle Céleste Colleville's godmothers. On Rue Saint-Dominique d'Enfer, and, later, on Place de la Madeleine, she frequently

proved herself the friend of Théodose de la Peyrade, who sought, to no purpose, the hand of the future Madame Phellion.—*The Civil Service.—The Petty Bourgeois.*

Thuillier (Louis-Jérôme), younger brother of the preceding, born in 1791; thanks to his father's position, he entered the department of finance as a clerk when he was quite young. In 1814, he married Céleste Lemprun, Galard's wealthy granddaughter. He was exempt from military service by reason of his shortsightedness. Ten years later, he had risen to be reporting-clerk in Rabourdin's bureau of Flamet de la Billardière's division. His prepossessing exterior affords an explanation of a series of love-affairs, which continued after his marriage, but was checked by the return of the Bourbons, who brought back with them multitudes of handsome men who had escaped the perils of the battle-field. Among his amorous conquests, we may mention Flavie Colleville, the wife of a colleague and intimate friend; Céleste Colleville — Madame Félix Phellion — was the fruit of this liaison. When the Revolution of July broke out, he left the department, having been deputy-chief since January 5, 1828. In him the department lost an expert in equivocal jests. Having quitted the government service, Thuillier turned his energies in another direction. His elder sister, Brigitte, led him into the meshes of the real-estate business, and induced him to leave their lodgings on Rue d'Argenteuil

and purchase a house on Rue Saint-Dominique-d'Enfer, which had formerly belonged to President Lecamus and Petitot the painter. The selfish vanity of Thuillier, who had now become a well-known and substantial citizen, was flattered to the utmost when Théodose de la Peyrade hired apartments in his house: Monsieur Thuillier managed the *Echo de la Bièvre*, signed his name to a politico-economical pamphlet, laid wires to obtain a seat in the Chamber, purchased, in 1840, a second house, on Place de la Madeleine, and succeeded J.-J. Popinot in the general council of the Seine.—*The Civil Service.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Thuillier (Madame), wife of the preceding; born Céleste Lemprun, in 1794; only daughter of the oldest messenger of the Bank of France, and, on her mother's side, granddaughter of Galard, the well-to-do market-gardener of Auteuil; a lymphatic, insignificant, sweet-tempered, pious, and sterile blonde.—Madame Thuillier bowed before her sister-in-law's despotism, but derived some consolation from the affection of Céleste Colleville, and, in 1814, contributed, so far as her power extended, to her goddaughter's marriage.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Tiennette, born in 1769, a Breton woman who clung to the costume of her province; was a devoted servant of the elder Madame de Portenduère at Nemours, in 1829.—*Ursule Mirouët.*

Tillet (Ferdinand du) had no valid claim to any part of his name except the Ferdinand, which was given him on Saint-Ferdinand's Day in 1793 by the curé of Tillet, a village near Andelys—Eure. He was the son of an unknown great nobleman and a poor Norman peasant-girl, who gave birth to him one night in the vicarage garden, and then drowned herself. The priest took the betrayed girl's new-born child into his house and cared for him.—When his protector died, Ferdinand determined to make his own way in the world, assumed the name of the village where he was born, was, first of all, a commercial traveller, and, in 1814, became head-clerk in Birotteau's perfumery establishment on Rue Saint-Honoré. He tried in vain to win the favor of his employer's wife. He stole three thousand francs from their cash-drawer; they discovered the theft and forgave it, but in a way which offended Du Tillet. He quitted business and became a banker; he was Madame Roguin's lover and took part with Maître Roguin and Charles Claparon in the financial scheme called "the lands of the Madeleine," the original cause of the Birotteau failure and the beginning of his—Du Tillet's—fortune. He had already become a financial shark, almost as formidable as Nucingen, with whom he was on intimate terms; he was beloved by Mademoiselle Malvina d'Aldrigger, stood well with the Kellers, was the patron of the Provins royalist, Tiphaine, and was able to crush Birotteau and triumph over him on the very evening of his famous ball, December 17, 1818.

Jules Desmarets and Benjamin de la Billardière were his only rivals as a perfect type of social propriety and distinction.—*César Birotteau.*—*The House of Nucingen.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*—*La Rabouilleuse.*—*Pierrette.*—Once fairly started, Monsieur du Tillet seldom left the Chaussée-d'Antin, the financial quarter of Paris during the Restoration and the reign of Louis-Philippe. There he received Birotteau, imploring aid, and handed him a letter of recommendation for Nucingen, the effect of which was very different from what the unhappy tradesman expected. The two financiers had previously agreed that if there were no dots over the *i's* in the letter, the answer was to be a refusal: by that wilful omission, Du Tillet ruined the ill-fated Birotteau.—*César Birotteau.*—His banking-house was on Rue Joubert when Rodolphe Castanier the cashier robbed Nucingen.—*Melmoth Converted.*—He was already a personage of consequence when Lucien de Rubempré first reached Paris—1821.—*Lost Illusions.*—Ten years later, he married the youngest daughter of the Comte de Granville, peer of France, "one of the most illustrious names in the annals of the French magistracy." He occupied one of the fine houses on Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins,—now Rue des Mathurins;—was Madame Roguin's lover for a long while; was a frequent visitor at the Marquise d'Espard's in Faubourg Saint-Honoré, where he happened to be on the day when the assembled company slandered Diane de Cadignan in the presence of Daniel d'Arthez, who was enamored of her. With

Massol and Raoul Nathan, he founded a newspaper which he used to forward his financial interests. He lost no time in ridding himself of Nathan, who was overwhelmed with debt; but he found himself opposed by him, none the less, as a candidate for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies in succession to Nucingen, created a peer of France; on that occasion again, he triumphed over his rival and was elected.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*—*A Daughter of Eve.*—Nor did Monsieur du Tillet spare Maxime de Trailles, his debtor, but harassed him pitilessly at the time when the count was sent into Champagne as an electoral agent of the government.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—He was present at the fête given by Josépha Mirah, by way of a house-warming, at her mansion on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque. Célestin Crevel and Valérie Marneffe invited him to their wedding.—*Cousin Bette.*—In the last years of the monarchy of July, Du Tillet, then a Deputy, sitting on the Left Centre, kept Séraphine Sinet, familiarly called Carabine, in magnificent style.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

There is a biography of Ferdinand du Tillet from the brilliant pen of Monsieur Jules Claretie, to be found in the *Temps* of September 5, 1884, under the rubric: *Life in Paris.*

Tillet (Madame Ferdinand du), wife of the preceding, born Marie-Eugénie de Granville in 1814; one of the four children of the Comte and Comtesse de Granville and younger sister of Madame Félix de

Vandenesse; a blonde like her mother; after her marriage, in 1831, she was subjected anew to the sorrows which had darkened her girlhood. Her natural flow of spirits could find free vent only with her elder sister, Angélique-Marie, and their music-teacher, Wilhem Schmucke, with whom the sisters could forget their father's neglect and the convent-like austerity of a devotee's home. Poor amid the greatest magnificence, neglected by her husband, bent beneath an inflexible yoke, Madame du Tillet was able to afford but little assistance to her sister, Madame de Vandenesse, in the troubles brought her by a suddenly-conceived passion for Raoul Nathan. However, she supplied her with two valuable auxiliaries: Delphine de Nucingen and Wilhem Schmucke. —Madame du Tillet had children by her husband.— *A Daughter of Eve.*

Tinténiac, well known by reason of his participation in the affair of Quiberon; among his confederates was Jacques Horeau, who was executed in 1809 with the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Tinti (Clarina), born in Sicily, in 1803; was a servant at an inn when her superb voice attracted the attention of a great nobleman, her compatriot, Duke Cataneo, who undertook to provide her with a musical education. At the age of sixteen, she made her début with great success at several Italian theatres. In 1820, she was *prima donna assoluta*

at the Fenice theatre, Venice. The famous tenor Genovese loved her, and she was usually engaged with him.—Of an ardent nature, lovely and capricious, Clarina fell in love with Emilio, Prince of Varese, then enamored of Duchess Cataneo, and became, for a brief season, the mistress of that descendant of the Memmis: the ruined palace of Varese, which Cataneo hired for La Tinti, sheltered this ephemeral intimacy.—*Massimilla Doni*.—In the winter of 1823–1824 at Prince Gandolphini's, at Geneva, with Genovese, Princess Gandolphini, and an exiled Italian prince, she sang the famous quartette: *Mi manca la voce*.—*Albert Savarus*.

Tiphaine, of Provins, brother of Madame Guénée-Galardon, wealthy in his own right and presumptive heir to his father's fortune; he adopted the legal profession, married the granddaughter of Chevrel, a banker of Paris, and had children by his marriage; presided over the court of his native town in the latter part of the reign of Charles X. Being then a fervent royalist, protected by the influence of the bankers Nucingen and Du Tillet, Monsieur Tiphaine fought against Gouraud, Vinet, and Rogron, the local representatives of the liberal party, and for a long time upheld the cause of Pierrette Lorrain, their victim. He came over, however, to the support of the "revolutionist" Louis-Philippe, under whose reign he became a Deputy; he was "one of the most esteemed orators of the Centre;" he secured an appointment as judge of

the court of first instance of the Seine, and later became president of the royal court.—*Pierrette*.

Tiphaine (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Mathilde-Mélanie Roguin, early in the nineteenth century; only child of a rich notary of Paris, famous for his fraudulent failure in 1819; on her mother's side, granddaughter of Chevrel the banker, and in cousinship relation to Mesdames Guillaume, Lebas, and Sommervieux.—Before her marriage, she took lessons of Servin the painter; she was the "mischievous oracle" of the liberal party in the studio, and with Laure took Ginevra di Piombo's part against Amélie Thirion, the leader of the aristocratic group. —*The Vendetta*.—Clever, pretty, coquettish, correct, a refined *Parisienne*, protected by Madame Roguin's lover, Ferdinand du Tillet, Madame Tiphaine was the recognized queen of the Guénée connection in Provins, represented by Mesdames Galardon, Lesourd, Martener, and Auffray; she defended Pierrette Lorrain, and riddled the salon of the Rogrons with satire.—*Pierrette*.

Tissot (Pierre-François), born March 10, 1768, at Versailles, died April 7, 1854; secretary-general of the subsistence commission in 1793, successor of Jacques Delille in the chair of Latin poetry at the College of France, chosen a member of the Academy in 1833, author of many literary and historical works; under the Restoration, was managing editor of the *Pilote*, a radical sheet, which published

a special edition for the provinces, containing the news of the day, a few hours after the morning papers.—In 1819, Horace Bianchon, then an intern at a hospital, read in the *Pilote* the death of Frédéric-Michel Taillefer, killed in a duel by Franchessini.—*Old Goriot*.—Under Louis-Philippe, in the days when the effervescent activity of Rusticoli de la Palférine was vainly seeking employment, Tissot, from his professor's chair, was pleading the cause of the youth whose aspirations and whose just rights were disregarded and trampled upon by the old men into whose hands power had fallen.—*A Prince of Bohemia*.

Tito, a handsome young Italian, in 1823 brought *la liberta e denaro* to Prince and Princess Gandolphini, then living in seclusion, outlawed, and penniless, at Gersau,—Lucerne,—under the name of Lovelace.—*Ambitious Through Love* in *Albert Savarus*.

Toby, born in Ireland, in 1807; also called Joby and Paddy; Beaudenord's "tiger" on Quai Malaquais, during the Restoration; a model of precocious vice; acquired a sort of celebrity in the performance of his duties—a celebrity which was reflected upon Madame d'Aldrigger's future son-in-law.—*The House of Nucingen*.—Under Louis-Philippe, Toby was employed by Duc Georges de Maufrigneuse, on Rue Miromesnil.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan*.

Tom, *valet de chambre* to Schirmer, masquerading as Baron Werchauffen, at Paris, in 1840.—*The Beauvisage Family*.

Tonnelet (Maître), notary, son-in-law of Monsieur Gravier,—of the Isère,—with whom Benassis was on most intimate terms, and who was one of the beneficent physician's co-workers.—Tonnelet was thin and pale, of medium height, usually dressed in black, and wore spectacles.—*The Country Doctor.*

Tonsard (Mère), a peasant-woman of Bourgogne, born about 1745, was one of the most redoubtable adversaries of Montcornet, owner of Aigues, and of his head-keeper, Justin Michaud.—She had killed the keeper's favorite hound, and she cut the bark of the trees in the forest, so that they would die and she could gather the dead wood. A reward of one thousand francs having been offered for the discovery of the author of these offences, Mère Tonsard caused her granddaughter, Marie Tonsard, to denounce her, so that her family might have the money; she was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, which she probably did not serve. Mère Bonnébault committed the same sort of trespasses as Mère Tonsard; they had quarrelled as to which of the two should enjoy the advantages of a denunciation, and had ended by drawing lots; luck favored Mère Tonsard.—*The Peasants.*

Tonsard (François), son of the preceding, born about 1773, was a country laboring-man, capable of turning his hand to anything; he had an hereditary talent, attested by the family name, for clipping trees and hedge-rows. He was a lazy, crafty

fellow, and he succeeded in inducing Mademoiselle Laguerre, Montcornèt's predecessor at Aigues, to give him an acre of land, on which he built, in 1795, the wine-shop called the *Grand-I-Vert*. He was saved from the conscription by François Gaubertin, the then steward of Aigues, at the request of Mademoiselle Cochet, their common mistress. He subsequently married Philippine Fourchon, and, Gaubertin having become his wife's lover, he was able to poach at will, and the Tonsard family levied upon Aigues with absolute impunity: they supplied themselves with wood from the forest, pastured two cows at the expense of the owner, and were represented at harvest-time by seven gleaners. Annoyed by the active watchfulness of Gaubertin's successor, Justin Michaud, Tonsard killed him one night in 1823; later, when Montcornet sold the property, and it was cut up into small parcels, Tonsard came in for his share of the booty.—*The Peasants.*

Tonsard (Madame), wife of the preceding; born Philippine Fourchon, daughter of old Fourchon the ropemaker and the natural grandfather of Mouche; tall and well built; of a rustic type of beauty; of dissolute morals and extravagant tastes; nevertheless, she assured the prosperity of the *Grand-I-Vert* by her culinary talents and her ready coquetry. She had four children: two sons and two daughters.—*The Peasants.*

Tonsard (Jean-Louis), born in 1801; son of the preceding and possibly of François Gaubertin, whose

mistress his mother was.—Exempted from military service in 1821, by reason of an alleged affection of the muscles of the right arm, and through the influence of Soudry, Rigou, and Gaubertin, Jean-Louis became a cunning adversary of the Montcornets and Michauds.—He was the lover of Rigou's servant, Annette.—*The Peasants.*

Tonsard (Nicolas), younger brother of the preceding, and the masculine counterpart of his sister Catherine, brutally persecuted, with Catherine's connivance, poor Geneviève Niseron, called La Péchina, whom he tried to outrage.—*The Peasants.*

Tonsard (Catherine).—See Madame Godain.

Tonsard (Marie), sister of the preceding; a blonde; had the loose morals and uncivilized manners characteristic of the family. Being Bonnébault's mistress, she displayed, at the café de la Paix at Soulanges, a savage jealousy of Aglaé Socquard, whom Bonnébault wished to marry.—*The Peasants.*

Tonsard (Reine), not known to be related to all the preceding; she was very ugly, but was, none the less, the mistress of the son of Valérie Marneffe-Crevel's concierges, the Oliviers; she was for a long time that married courtesan's confidential servant, but was finally bribed by Jacqueline Collin and ended by betraying and ruining the Crevel household.—*Cousin Bette.*

Tony, Louis de l'Estorade's coachman in 1840.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Topinard, born in 1805; superintendent of stage properties at the theatre managed by Félix Gaudissart; also in charge of the lamps and the arrangement of the ballet; lastly, it was his duty to place copies of the orchestral score on each musician's desk; he came every day to Rue de Normandie, to inquire for Sylvain Pons, mortally ill with inflammation of the liver. In the latter part of April, 1845, with Fraisier, Villemot, and Sonet's agent, he bore the pall at the musician's obsequies. On leaving Père-Lachaise, Topinard, who lived on Rue de Bondy, behind the Porte-Saint-Martin theatre, was moved to compassion for Schmucke, took him home with him, and ended by taking him into his family. Topinard afterward obtained the post of cashier for Gaudissart; but he very nearly lost it through trying to defend the interests of Schmucke, of whom Pons's heirs-at-law had sought to rid themselves. Nevertheless, Topinard attended Schmucke in his death-agony; he alone followed the German's body to the cemetery, and took pains to have him buried beside Sylvain Pons.—*Cousin Pons.*

Topinard (Madame Rosalie), wife of the preceding, born in 1815, commonly called Lolotte; employed in the chorus during the management of Félix Gaudissart's predecessor, whose mistress she was.—A victim of her lover's failure, she became

box-opener on the first tier, under the succeeding management,—1834–1845,—and also assisted in the costuming to some extent. Her first relations with Topinard were illicit, but she afterward married him and had three children by him. She was present at Pons's death mass; when Schmucke was brought home by her husband, she received him kindly and nursed him in his last illness.—*Cousin Pons.*

Topinard, eldest child of the preceding, acted with Gaudissart's company.—*Cousin Pons.*

Topinard (Olga), sister of the preceding, a blonde of the German type; when she was very young, won the heart of Schmucke, then employed in Gaudissart's theatre.—*Cousin Pons.*

Torlonia (Duc), name cited, in December, 1829, by Baron de Nucingen, as one of his friends; he pronounced it "Dorlonia." The duke had ordered a magnificent carpet, which he thought too dear, and which the baron purchased for Esther Gobseck's "liddle balace" on Rue Saint-Georges.—Duc Torlonia belonged to the famous Roman family, of French origin, noted for its hospitality to foreigners. The original name was Tourlogne.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Torpille (La), sobriquet of Esther Gobseck.

Touchard, father and son, during the Restoration ran a line of stages to Beaumont-sur-Oise from

No. 51 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Denis, in the days when Pierrotin carried passengers from Paris to Isle-Adam.—*A Start in Life.*

Touches (Mademoiselle Félicité des), born at Guérande, in 1791; related to the Grandlieus; of a family entirely distinct from the Des Touches of Touraine, to which the regent's ambassador, more famous as a comic poet, belonged; she was an orphan in 1793; her father, a major in the Gardes de la Porte, was killed on the steps of the Tuileries, August 10, 1792, and her only brother, a young garde du corps, was massacred at the Carmelite convent; her mother died of grief a few days after this second catastrophe. She was thereupon placed in charge of her maternal aunt, Mademoiselle de Faucombe, a nun at the convent of Chelles,* was taken by her to Faucombe, a fine estate near Nantes, and soon after was cast into prison with her aunt, who was accused of being an emissary of Pitt and Coburg. The 9th Thermidor set them free; but Mademoiselle de Faucombe died of fright, and Félicité was turned over to Monsieur de Faucombe, archæologist at Nantes, her maternal great-uncle and her nearest relative. She grew up by herself, "like a boy;" she had an immense library at her disposal, which enabled her to acquire a vast store of information in her youth. The literary vocation having developed in her, she began by assisting her

*Probably it was at Chelles that Mademoiselle de Faucombe became acquainted with Mesdemoiselles de Beauséant and de Langeais.

old uncle; indeed, she wrote three articles which he believed he had written himself, and, in 1822, made her bow to the public with two volumes of plays, after the style of Lope de Vega and Shakespeare, which produced a sort of artistic revolution. She took the pseudonym of Camille Maupin, never to lay it aside, and led a brilliant, perfectly independent existence. Her eighty thousand francs a year, her castle of Les Touches near Guérande, her mansion on Rue du Mont-Blanc,—to-day Rue de la Chaussé-d'Antin, —Paris, her distinguished birth, and her connections were of the greatest service to her; people threw a veil over her irregularities and saw only her genius. In truth, Mademoiselle des Touches had more than one lover: a dandy in 1817; then a man of original intellect, a sceptic, the real creator of Camille Maupin; then Gennaro Conti, whom she met at Rome in 1820, and Claude Vignon, a critic of repute.—*Béatrix*.—*Lost Illusions*.—She patronized Joseph Bridau, the romantic painter despised by the bourgeois—*La Rabouilleuse*;—she manifested an inclination for Lucien de Rubempré, whom, indeed, she was near marrying, and yet used her influence in favor of his mistress Coralie, for Félicité was a power at the Gymnase at the time of their liaison. She was an anonymous collaborator in a comedy in which Madame Léontine Volnys—the little Fay of that time—appeared; she was to have written a second similar play, in which Coralie was to have created the principal rôle.—When the young actress took to her bed and died,

Félicité paid the expenses of the burial and attended the funeral service at Notre-Dame de Bonne-Nouvelle. She gave dinner-parties on Wednesdays; Levasseur, Conti, Mesdames Pasta, Cinti, Fodor, De Bargeton, and d'Espard attended her receptions. — *Lost Illusions.* — Although a legitimist like the Marquise d'Espard, Félicité reopened her salon after the Revolution of July; there one might see her neighbor, Léontine de Sérizy, Lord Dudley and Lady Barimore, the Nucingens, Joseph Bridau, Mesdames de Cadignan and de Montcornet, the Comte de Vandenesse, Daniel d'Arthez, and Madame de Rochegude—*alias* Rochefide. — Canalis, Rastignac, Laginski, Montriveau, Bianchon, Marsay, and Blondet vied with one another in telling piquant stories and shooting poisoned arrows beneath her roof.— *Another Study of Woman.*—Somewhat later, Mademoiselle des Touches advised Marie de Vandenesse and spoke reprovingly of love unsanctified by marriage.—*A Daughter of Eve.*—In 1836, while travelling in Italy, and exhibiting its beauties to Léon de Lora, the landscape-painter, and Claude Vignon, she attended a party given by the French consul at Genoa, Maurice de l'Hostal, on which occasion he described the misfortunes of the Bauvan family.— *Honorine.*— In 1837, after constituting Calyste du Guénic, whom she loved dearly, but to whom she refused to abandon herself, her sole legatee, she retired to a convent of the Order of Saint-François at Nantes.—Among the works left by this second George Sand, we may mention the *New Prometheus*,

—an audacious book, standing by itself among her works,—and a little autobiographical novel, in which she described her betrayed passion for Conti,—an admirable book, which was considered the counterpart of Benjamin Constant's *Adolphe*.—*Béatrix*.—*The Muse of the Department*.

Toupillier, born about 1750; of a wretchedly poor family of three sisters and five brothers, one of the latter being Madame Cardinal's father.—Originally drum-major in the Gardes-Françaises, Toupillier was afterward a verger at the church of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, and, after an interval of service as an artist's model, became dispenser of holy water. Early in the Restoration, being suspected of Bonapartism or of unfitness for his post, he was discharged from the service of the church, retaining naught but permission to stand in the doorway as a privileged beggar. He made a handsome living out of his new position; for he was an expert in arousing the compassion of the faithful by every possible means, principally by representing himself as a centenarian. He received from Charles Crochard the jewels which that youth had stolen from Mademoiselle Beaumesnil and was obliged to put out of his hands temporarily; then denied that he had received them and retained possession of them. But Corentin the famous police agent followed the pauper of Saint-Sulpice to Rue du Cœur-Volant* and caught him

* This street was that part of the present Rue Grégoire-de-Tours which extends from Boulevard Saint-Germain to Rue des Quatre-Vents.

gazing at the diamonds. He allowed him to retain them, however, on condition that he made a will bequeathing all his property to Lydie Peyrade, Mademoiselle Beaumesnil's daughter, and Corentin's ward. Furthermore, Corentin required Toupillier to take up his abode in his house on Rue Honoré-Chevalier and under his surveillance. At this time, Toupillier had about eighteen hundred francs a year, and a house on Rue Notre-Dame de Nazareth, for which he had paid forty-eight thousand; he sat in the doorway of the church gnawing at wretched crusts, but when the church was closed he dined at the Lathuile restaurant, at the Barrière de Clichy, and at night fuddled himself with excellent Roussillon wine. Notwithstanding an assault by Madame Cardinal and Cérizet upon the closet containing the casket of diamonds, when the pauper of Saint-Sulpice lay dying in 1840, Lydia Peyrade, then Madame Théodose de la Peyrade, inherited all that Toupillier possessed.—*The Petty Bourgeois.*

Toupinet, a Parisian mechanic in the time of the Restoration, with a wife and children, stole the savings which represented his wife's hard work; he was imprisoned in 1828, probably for debt.—*The Interdiction.*

Toupinet (Madame), wife of the preceding; known by the name of La Pomponne; by profession a fruit-peddler; lived on Rue du Petit-Banquier, Paris, in 1828; unhappy in her domestic relations;

obtained from the charitable magistrate Popinot, under the name of a loan, the ten francs she needed to buy goods.—*The Interdiction.*

Tournan, hatter on Rue Saint-Martin, Paris; among his customers was the younger Poiret, who, in July, 1823, brought him his head-covering, all greased by the practical joker Bixiou.—*The Civil Service.*

Tours-Minières (Bernard-Polydor Bryond, Baron des), a gentleman of Alençon; born in 1772; in 1793, was one of the most active emissaries of the Comte de Lille—Louis XVIII.—in his plots against the Republic. Having received the prince's thanks, he returned to his estates in the department of Orne, which had long been burdened with mortgages, and in 1807 married Henriette Le Chantre de la Chanterie, with the concurrence of the royalists, whose pet he was. He made a pretence of joining in the revolutionary movement in the West in 1809, led his wife into it, compromised her, betrayed her, then disappeared. Returning to the province in disguise, under the name of Lenormand, he assisted the authorities in unravelling the plot, then hastened back to Paris, where he became the famous police-agent Contenson.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*—He knew Peyrade, received from Lenoir's old pupil the significant sobriquet of "Philosopher." During the Empire, he was an agent of Fouché; he cynically gave full vent to his passions

and lived a vicious and dissipated life. During the Restoration, Louchard employed him for Nucingen, in the matter of Esther Van Gobseck. In the stout banker's service, Contenson, with Peyrade and Corentin, exerted himself to protect him from the ambuscades of Jacques Collin, and, one day in the winter of 1829–1830, pursued the pretended Carlos Herrera, who took refuge on a house-top; the ex-convict hurled him down into the street and he was instantly killed.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Tours-Minières (Baronne Bryond des), wife of the preceding; born Henriette Le Chantre de la Chanterie, in 1789; Madame de la Chanterie's only child; married after her father's death. By virtue of the machinations of her own husband, she was brought in contact with Charles-Amédée-Louis-Joseph Rifoël, Chevalier du Vissard, became his mistress, and took the field with him for the royalist cause in 1809. Betrayed by her husband, she was executed in 1810, in pursuance of a sentence imposed by a tribunal of which Mergi was president, while Bourlac acted as procureur-general.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Trailles (Comte Maxime de), born in 1791; belonged to a family which descended from a valet in the service of Louis XI., and was ennobled by François I. This perfect specimen of the Parisian *condottieri* of the first half of the nineteenth century

began his career as one of Napoléon's pages. Adored by Sarah Van Gobseck and Anastasie de Restaud in turn, and being already ruined himself, he ruined both of them: he was ruled by the passion for play, and his caprices knew no bounds.—*César Birotteau.* —*Old Goriot.*—*Gobseck.*—He took under his wing in Paris Vicomte Savinien de Portenduère, a novice in the art of fast living, and would have acted as his second in his duel with Désiré Minoret, but for the latter's accidental death.—*Ursule Mirouët.*—His adroitness ordinarily protected him against the legion of creditors who besieged him, and yet, on one occasion, he liquidated a claim held by Cérizet, in spite of himself. At that time, he was keeping Antonia Chocardelle in a modest way, having set her up in business as manager of a bookstall on Rue Coquenard, near Rue Pigalle, where Trailles lived, and a certain Hortense, one of Lord Dudley's protégées, cleverly assisted that consummate actor, Cérizet.—*A Man of Business.* — *The Deputy from Arcis.*—The government of the Restoration accused Trailles of Bonapartism, and frowned upon him because of his shamelessly corrupt life, but the citizen monarchy held out a welcoming hand to him. Marsay was principally instrumental in forwarding the count's fortunes; he shaped him and entrusted him with delicate political missions, which were executed admirably.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*—So it was that the Comte de Trailles was much in evidence in society. As a guest of Josépha Mirah, he honored with his

presence the house-warming in her apartments on Rue de la Ville-l'Evêque.—*Cousin Bette.*—When Marsay died, he lost his prestige. Eugène de Rastignac, Nucingen's son-in-law, having become something of a puritan, manifested but slight regard for him. But Trailles was friendly with one of the minister's intimate friends, Colonel Franchessini. Possibly Rastignac remembered Madame de Restaud's misfortunes and bore their author a grudge. However, he employed the count and sent him to Arcis to pave the way for the election of the government candidate in 1839, at which time he was still an habitué of the Marquise d'Espard's salon in Faubourg Saint-Honoré, albeit far past his fortieth year, painted and padded, and crushed with debts. Trailles worked his wires shrewdly; he exerted himself to win over the Cinq-Cygnes, partisans of Henri V., supported the candidacy of Philéas Beauvisage, and sought the hand of the wealthy heiress, Cécile-Renée Beauvisage, but was unsuccessful in every respect.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*—Subsequently, he went abroad, to La Plata, on a diplomatic errand, which kept him there a year. He returned about the time Sallenauve, Philéas Beauvisage's fortunate competitor, resigned his seat in the Chamber and sailed for South America.—*The Comte de Sallenauve.*—Monsieur de Trailles also excelled in the art of intervening in the private affairs of other people. Monsieur d'Ajuda-Pinto, Abbé Brossette, and Madame de Grandlieu requested his assistance, and, Rusticoli de la Palférine lending

a hand, effected a reconciliation between the Calyste du Guénics and the Arthur de Rochefides.—*Béatrix.* —In May, 1841, Trailles at last succeeded in obtaining Mademoiselle Beauvisage's hand, her family at that time occupying the mansion of Claire de Beauséant in Faubourg Saint-Germain. Soon after, he succeeded Philéas Beauvisage, who had succeeded Charles de Sallenauve as a Deputy, and sat on the ministerial benches at the Palais-Bourbon, where he was pointed out to Gazonal. In the latter part of 1845, he was obliged to vacate his seat, being beaten in the elections by Simon Giguet. Two years later, his wife obtained a decree for a judicial separation on the ground of his gross vices and brutal treatment of her.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*—*The Beauvisage Family.*

Trailles (Comtesse Maxime de).—See Beauvisage (Cécile-Lucie-Renée).

Trans (Mademoiselle de), a marriageable young woman of Bordeaux, who, like Mademoiselle de Belor, was on the lookout for a husband, when Paul de Manerville married Natalie Evangélista.—*The Marriage Contract.*

Transon (Monsieur and Madame), wholesale dealers in pottery on Rue de Lesdiguières, were on friendly terms, in 1824, with their neighbors, the Baudoyers and the Saillards.—*The Civil Service.*

Travot (Général), in 1815, laid siege, with his command, to the fortress of Guérande, defended by Baron de Guénic, who finally evacuated it, but retreated to the woods with his Chouans and kept the field until the second return of the Bourbons.—*Béatrix.*

Trognon (Maître), Parisian notary, entirely at the disposal of his neighbor, Maître Fraisier; in 1844–1845, he lived on Rue Saint-Louis-au-Marais, —now Rue de Turenne,—and anticipated his colleague Léopold Hannequin at the death-bed of Sylvain Pons; but Hannequin actually received the musician's last wishes.—*Cousin Pons.*

Troisville (Guibelin, Vicomte de),—the name is pronounced Tréville,—bore, as did his numerous family, the name Guibelin alone during the Empire; he belonged to a noble family, of fervent royalist sympathies, well known in Alençon.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*—In all probability, there were several Troisvilles among the correspondents of the Vendean leaders, with the Chevalier de Valois and the Marquis d'Esgrignon, for we know that the department of Orne was one of the nurseries of the anti-revolutionary uprising in 1799.—*The Chouans.*—Wherefore the Bourbons, when they were restored, overwhelmed the Troisvilles with marks of favor, and several of them became deputies or peers of France. Guibelin, Vicomte de Troisville, served in Russia during the emigration,

married a Russian woman, the Princess Scherbelloff's daughter, and during the year 1816 returned to Alençon and settled there. Accepting for a brief period the hospitality of Rose-Victoire Cormon,—afterward Madame du Bousquier,—he innocently inspired false hopes in her heart; for the viscount, being naturally very reserved, neglected to inform her that he was the son-in-law of Scherbelloff and the legitimate father of the child who was to become Maréchale de Montcornet.—*The Old Maid*.—He was a loyal habitué of the Esgrignon salon, and met there the Roche-Guyons and Casterans, who were distantly related to him, but the intimacy was almost broken off when Mademoiselle Virginie de Troisville became Madame de Montcornet.—*The Cabinet of Antiquities*.—However, notwithstanding that marriage, which he looked upon as a mésalliance, the viscount did not turn his back on his daughter and son-in-law, and was their guest at Aigues, in Bourgogne.—*The Peasants*.

Trompe-la-Mort, sobriquet of Jacques Collin.

Troubert (Abbé-Hyacinthe), a priest highly esteemed by Monsieur de Bourbonne, made rapid progress during the Restoration and under Louis-Philippe; he was canon and vicar-general of Tours and finally Bishop of Troyes. His early career in Touraine revealed him as a deep, ambitious, dangerous man, expert in ruining whomsoever stood in his way and in concealing the full power of his

enmities. The secret support of the Congregation and the complicity of Sophie Gamard enabled him to impose upon the guileless good-nature of François Birotteau and to strip him of the whole of Abbé Chapeloud's bequest to him; he had hated Chapeloud in his lifetime, and thus he triumphed over the deceased abbé, despite his shrewdness in disposing of his property. Troubert even succeeded in winning the support of the Listomères, Birotteau's defenders.—*The Curé of Tours.*—In 1839, Monseigneur Troubert, Bishop of Troyes, was on intimate terms with the Cinq-Cygnes, Hauteserres, Cadignans, Maufrigneuses, and Daniel d'Arthez, all of whom were more or less interested in the pending elections in Champagne.—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Troussenard (Doctor), physician at Havre during the Restoration, at the time that the Mignons lived there.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Trudon, grocer in Paris, near César Birotteau's establishment, in 1818; supplied him with nearly two hundred francs' worth of candles for December 17.—*César Birotteau.*

Tullia, professional sobriquet of Madame du Bruel.

Tulloye, name of the owner of a field near Angoulême where Monsieur de Bargeton, in the autumn of

1821, severely wounded Monsieur de Chandour, an ill-advised fool of a provincial, whom he had challenged. The name—Tulloye—furnished an excellent opportunity for a play upon words. — *Lost Illusions.*

Turquet (Marguerite), born about 1816, better known by the sobriquet of Malaga, also called "the Aspasia of the Cirque-Olympique," was, at the outset of her career, a bareback rider in the famous Bouthor Hippodrome before she shone as a Parisian star at the Franconi theatre, in summer on the Champs-Elysées, in winter on Boulevard du Crime. In 1837, when Thaddée Paz provided her with a luxurious establishment elsewhere, she was living on the fifth floor of Rue des Fossés-du-Temple,—a street that ceased to exist in 1862,—but she soon wearied of the rôle of the Pole's make-believe mistress.—*The Pretended Mistress.*—Nevertheless, the experience had brought her into notice, and she shone resplendent thenceforth among artists and courtesans. She had in Maître Cardot, the notary of Place du Châtelet, a protector who was very much in earnest, and she had for her lover a very young musician, whom she really loved.—*The Muse of the Department.*—Being a shrewd girl, she held on to Maître Cardot and was able to establish a salon which became very popular, and where, one evening in 1840, Maître Desroches entertainingly described a strange battle between two roués, Trailles and Cérizet, debtor and creditor; a battle that ended

with the triumph of the latter.—*A Man of Business.* —Malaga was present at Josépha Mirah's housewarming in 1838.—*Cousin Bette.*

U

Urbain, servant in the employ of Soudry, mayor of Soulanges, during the Restoration; he was a former cavalryman, who, failing to obtain admission to the gendarmerie, retired from the service and entered the employ of the ex-brigadier of gendarmes.—*The Peasants.*

Urraca, an old Spanish woman, nurse to the Baron de Macumer; the only one of her master's staff of servants who was retained by him after his ruin and his exile in France; no one could prepare the baron's chocolate so well as she.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Urraca y Lora (Mademoiselle), sister of Léon de Lora's father; she never married, and was still living in 1845, miserably enough, in a village in the Pyrénées-Orientales, with the artist's father and elder brother.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Ursule, servant to Abbé Bonnet, curé of Montégnac, in 1829, a woman of canonical age, received Abbé de Rastignac when he was sent by the Bishop of Limoges to summon the village curé to Jean-François Tascheron, under sentence of death, whom it

was desired to bring back to the bosom of the Church. She learned from Abbé de Rastignac of the reprieve that had been granted the assassin, and being slightly inquisitive and inclined to gossip, she spread the news through the village when she went out to procure provisions for the breakfast of which Abbé Bonnet invited Rastignac to partake.—*The Village Curé.*

Ursule, a stout damsel of Picardie, cook to Ragon the perfumer, on Rue Saint-Honoré, late in the eighteenth century; in 1793, she undertook the amorous education of César Birotteau, a little peasant from Touraine recently employed by the Ragons as errand-boy. "Cross and licentious, coaxing and thieving, selfish and given to drink," Ursule offended the innocent simplicity of César, whom she abandoned two years later for a young rebel from Picardie, in hiding in Paris, who possessed a few acres of land and who allowed her to marry him.—*César Birotteau.*

Uxelles (Marquise d'), kinswoman of the Princesse de Blamont-Chauvry, and of the Duc and Duchesse de Lenoncourt, was César Birotteau's godmother.—*César Birotteau.*

Uxelles (Duchesse d'), born in 1769, mother of Diane d'Uxelles, was the mistress of the Duc de Maufrigneuse, and in 1814 gave him her daughter in marriage; ten years later, she retired to her estate of Uxelles, where she led a life of piety and avarice.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*

V

Vaillant (Madame), wife of a cabinet-maker in Faubourg Saint-Antoine and mother of three children; was employed, at forty sous a month, in 1819–1820, to keep house for a young author* then living in an attic on Rue de Lesdiguières; the rest of her time she turned the crank of a machine, a laborious task which brought her but ten sous a day. She and her husband were absolutely upright.—At the wedding of a sister of Madame Vaillant, the young author met Père Canet,—Facino Cane,—clarinet-player at the Quinze-Vingts theatre, who told him his strange story.—*Facino Cane.*—In 1818, Madame Vaillant, already an old woman, kept house for the old republican, Claude-Joseph Pillerault, Rue des Bourdonnais; but the ex-tradesman had mercy on his servant: he did not allow her to clean his boots.—*César Birotteau.*

Valdès (Paquita), born in the West Indies, in 1793; daughter of a slave purchased in Georgia for her rare beauty; during the Hundred Days and the early weeks of the Restoration lived at the San-Réal mansion on Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris, with her mother and her foster-father, Christemio. In April, 1815, she met Henri de Marsay in the Tuileries garden and consented to receive him secretly at

*Honoré de Balzac; he had a servant named Madame Vaillant.

her home; she even abandoned herself to him; but in a transport of passion she cried, from habit: "O Mariquita!" and thus drove her lover frantic with rage, so that he tried to kill her. Failing in his first attempt, he returned with some of his associates of the famous Thirteen, but found Paquita dead; the Marquise de San-Real, Marsay's own sister, frantically jealous of the favors accorded by the girl to a man, had hacked her savagely with a dagger. Paquita had been kept secluded from the world since she was twelve years old, and could neither read nor write; she spoke only English and Spanish. The peculiar color of her eyes had caused her to be called "the girl with golden eyes" by some young men, Paul de Manerville among others, who had noticed her in their saunterings.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.*

Valdez, a Spanish admiral, was constitutional minister to King Ferdinand VII. of Spain, in 1820; being compelled to fly from the country at the time of the reaction, he embarked on an English vessel; he owed his safety to Baron de Macumer, who warned him in time.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Valentin (De), head of a historic family of Auvergne, fallen into obscurity and poverty; cousin to the Duc de Navarreins; came to Paris during the old monarchy and created for himself an important position "at the very centre of power," but lost it at the Revolution. Under the Empire, he

purchased several estates given by the Emperor to his generals, but the Emperor's downfall ruined him utterly. He brought up his only son, Raphael, very strictly, although he relied upon him to restore the family glory; he died of grief, six months after paying his creditors, in the autumn of 1826.—The arms of the Valentins were: *an eagle or in a field sable, crowned argent, beak, and talons gules*, with this device: *Non cecidit animus.—The Magic Skin.*

Valentin (Madame de), born Barbe-Marie O'Flaharty; wife of the preceding, heiress of a wealthy family; died young, leaving her only son naught but a small island in the Loire.—*The Magic Skin.*

Valentin (Raphael de),* only son of the preceding, born in 1804, probably in Paris, where he was educated; lost his mother in infancy, and after a very unhappy childhood and boyhood, received at his father's death only eleven hundred and twelve francs, upon which he lived three years, at the rate of a franc per day, at the Hôtel de Saint-Quentin in Rue des Cordiers. He undertook two great works there: a comedy which was to bring him fame in a day, and a *Theory of the Will*, a long work like Louis Lambert's, intended to complement the labors of Mesmer, Lavater, Gall, and Bichet.—

*In 1851, a drama by Alphonse Arnault and Louis Judicis, in which the events of Raphael de Valentin's life were reproduced, was performed at the Ambigu-Comique.

He had received his doctorate of law, and was destined by his father for a political career. Reduced to the extremest destitution, deprived of his last resource, the little island in the Loire, he was on the point of committing suicide in 1830, when an outlandish dealer in curiosities on Quai Voltaire, whose shop he had entered by mere chance, presented him with an extraordinary piece of shagreen skin, the possession of which would place everything within his power; his life, however, would be shortened by the gratification of each wish. Only a few moments later, he was invited to a sumptuous feast at Jean-Frédéric Taillefer's, and the next day found himself possessed of six millions by inheritance from an uncle; but he died of consumption in the autumn of 1831, in the arms of Pauline Gaudin, whom he loved and by whom he was loved, and whom he tried vainly, in a supreme effort, to possess. As a millionaire, Raphael occupied a mansion on Rue de Varenne, closely watched by his faithful servant Jonathas. He had formerly been madly in love with a certain Comtesse Fœdora.—Neither the waters of Aix, nor those of Mont-Dore, to both of which he resorted, availed to restore his health, impaired beyond hope of cure.—*The Magic Skin.*

Valentine, title and name of the heroine of a vaudeville * in two acts, by Scribe and Mélesville, performed at the Gymnase-Dramatique, January 4, 1836, more than twenty years after the deaths

* Madame E. Sauvage, who is still living, played the leading part.

of Monsieur and Madame de Merret, whose tragic adventures were therein represented with more or less accuracy.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Vallat (François), deputy-king's attorney at Ville-aux-Fayes, Bourgogne, during the Restoration, at the time of the struggle between the Peasants* and General de Montcornet. Cousin to Madame Sarcus, wife of Sarcus the Rich; expected promotion through Gaubertin, the mayor, whose influence extended throughout the arrondissement.—*The Peasants.*

Vallet, linen-draper at Soulanges, at the time of the struggle between the Peasants and General de Montcornet; Vallet's house adjoined Socquard's café de la Paix, both being under the same roof.—*The Peasants.*

Val-Noble (Madame du).—See Madame Gaillard.

Valois (Chevalier de), born in 1758; died, like his friend and compatriot the Marquis d'Esgrignon, with the legitimate monarchy in 1830. The youth of this needy gentleman was passed at Paris, where the Revolution surprised him; he had then *chouanned*, and, in 1799, when the Whites in the West once more took up arms against the Republic, he was a member of the royalist committee of Alençon.

* The authors use the capital letter here and in the next biography because of the importance of the struggle.

At the time of the Restoration, he was settled in that town, living more than modestly, but looked upon and accepted by the exalted aristocracy of the province as a true Valois. The chevalier took snuff from a gold snuff-box embellished with the portrait of the Princess Goritza, a Hungarian of the time of Louis XV., famous for her beauty; he never mentioned that woman without emotion, for he had fought with Lauzun about her. The chevalier sought in vain the hand of the wealthy heiress of Alençon, Rose-Victoire Cormon, an old maid who had the misfortune to become the platonic bride of Monsieur du Bousquier, the ex-contractor. He had lodgings in the house of Madame Lardot, the laundress, and one of her work-girls, Césarine, was his mistress, and mother of a child generally attributed to him. Césarine was the old gentleman's sole legatee. He also took certain liberties with another of Madame Lardot's girls, Suzanne, a lovely Norman girl, well known later in Paris, as a courtesan, under the name of Val-Noble, and eventually married to Théodore Gaillard; Monsieur de Valois, although he was very fond of the girl, did not allow himself to be hoodwinked by her. He was on intimate terms with Messieurs de Lenoncourt, de Navarreins, de Verneuil, de Fontaine, de la Billardière, de Maufrigneuse, and de Chaulieu. He lived by gambling, but pretended to draw his slender means from Maître Bordin, on account of a certain Monsieur de Pombreton.—*The Chouans.*—*The Old Maid.*—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Vandenesse (Marquis de), a nobleman of Tours, had four children: Charles, who married Emilie de Fontaine, Kergarouët's widow; Félix, who married Marie-Angélique de Granville, and two daughters, the eldest of whom was married to her cousin, the Marquis de Listomère.—The motto of the Vandenesses was: *Ne se vend.—The Lily of the Valley.*

Vandenesse (Marquise de), born Listomère, wife of the preceding, a tall, thin, angular personage, selfish, fond of card-playing, impertinent like all the Listomères, "in whom impertinence is reckoned as part of the dowry."—The mother of four children, she brought them up without affection, and kept them always at a distance, especially her son Félix; she had nothing like a weakness for any one of them save Charles, the eldest.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Vandenesse (Marquis Charles de), eldest son of the preceding, born in the latter years of the eighteenth century, was a shining figure in diplomatic circles under the Bourbons; during that period, was the lover of Madame la Générale Julie d'Aiglemont; had children by her. He became involved in litigation with his brother Félix concerning some pecuniary matters, and had Desroches for his solicitor. He married Admiral de Kergarouët's wealthy widow, born Emilie de Fontaine.—*A Woman of Thirty.—A Start in Life.—A Daughter of Eve.*

Vandenesse (Marquise Charles de), born Emilie de Fontaine in 1802, the youngest daughter of the

Comte de Fontaine; a petted, spoiled child, she manifested, when she was a mere girl, at César Birotteau's famous ball, the high-and-mighty impertinence which was the distinctive feature of her character.—*César Birotteau.*—She refused Paul de Manerville and many other excellent *partis* before marrying her mother's uncle, Admiral Comte de Kergarouët. This marriage, which she regretted later, was decided upon during a game of cards with the Bishop of Persepolis, as a result of her anger when she found that Monsieur Longueville, upon whom her choice fell at first, was a simple tradesman.—*The Dance at Sceaux.*—Madame de Kergarouët turned a cold shoulder upon Savinien de Portenduère, her nephew by marriage, who paid court to her.—*Ursule Mirouët.*—When her husband died, she married the Marquis de Vandenesse. A little later, she tried to ruin her sister-in-law, Comtesse Félix de Vandenesse, then enamored of Raoul Nathan.—*A Daughter of Eve.*

Vandenesse (Comte Félix de), younger brother of Marquis Charles de Vandenesse, born late in the eighteenth century; bore the title of viscount until his father's death; had an unhappy life as child and boy, first in his own family circle, afterward as a pupil at a boarding-school at Tours and at the Oratorian college at Pontlevoy. Nor was he appreciably happier at the Lepître institution in Paris, and during the vacations passed with a kinswoman, one of the Listomères, on Ile Saint-Louis. In truth, he

found no peace except at Frapesle, a château near Clochegourde. It was there that his platonic liaison with Madame de Mortsauf, which filled a great place in her life, began. He was also the lover of Lady Dudley, who called him Amédée, pronounced *my dee*. Madame de Mortsauf being dead, he was exposed to the secret hostility of little Madeleine de Mortsauf, afterward Madame de Lenoncourt-Givry-Chaulieu. His public life began about the same time, for during the Hundred Days Louis XVIII. confided to him a mission to Vendée. The king became attached to him and retained him as his private secretary; he was also appointed master of requests in the council of State. Vandenesse was on intimate terms with the Lenoncourts; he aroused in Lucien de Rubempré, then newly arrived in Paris, a feeling of admiration mingled with envy; he offered César Birotteau support and assistance on the king's behalf; he knew Prince de Talleyrand, and applied to him, on behalf of Louise de Chaulieu, for information concerning Macumer.—*The Lily of the Valley.*—*Lost Illusions.*—*César Birotteau.*—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*—At his father's death, Félix assumed the title of count and instituted a lawsuit, apropos of the sale of an estate, against his brother the marquis, whose interests were imperilled by a scape-grace clerk in the employ of Maître Desroches, Oscar Husson; the count was probably successful.—*A Start in Life.*—At this juncture, Félix entered into very close relations with Natalie de Manerville, which she herself broke off

as a result of the minute narrative, which he wrote for her, of the passion previously inspired in him by Madame de Mortsauf.—*The Marriage Contract.*—In the following year, he married Marie-Angélique de Granville, eldest daughter of the illustrious magistrate of that name, and took up his abode on Rue du Rocher,* where he had a fine house decorated with most exquisite taste. At the outset, he was unable to win his wife's love, for his experience as a roué and his patronizing manner frightened her. However, he took her everywhere. She did not go with him, as it happened, to one of Madame d'Espard's receptions, at which he and his brother were present, when Diane de Cadignan was made the target of much evil-speaking in the presence of her latest adorer, Daniel d'Arthez.—Félix took his wife to a rout at Mademoiselle des Touches's, where Marsay told the story of his first love; under Louis-Philippe, they were frequent guests at the Cadignan and Montcornet mansions. But their hopes of happiness were very near being destroyed forever: Madame de Vandenesse imprudently conceived a fancy for Raoul Nathan, but a clever manœuvre on the count's part averted the danger.—*The Secrets of La Princesse de Cadignan.*—*Another Study of Woman.*—*A Dark Affair.*—*A Daughter of Eve.*

Vandenesse (Comtesse Félix de), wife of the preceding, born Marie-Angélique de Granville, in 1808; dark like her father the magistrate. To

*This street was materially changed a quarter of a century ago.

assist her to endure the stern treatment of her bigoted mother, in the family mansion in the Marais, where she grew to womanhood, she had the close and tender affection of a younger sister, Marie-Eugénie,—afterward Madame F. du Tillet;—Wilhem Schmucke's music lessons also afforded her some diversion. Married in 1828, handsomely endowed, to the disadvantage of her sister, she passed through a dangerous and critical experience when she was about twenty-five. Although a mother,—she had at least one child,—she suddenly developed a romantic strain, and came very near falling a victim to a conspiracy formed by Lady Dudley and by Mesdames Charles de Vandenesse and de Manerville.—Impelled by a mad passion for Raoul Nathan and wishing to rescue him from pecuniary embarrassment, she appealed to Madame de Nucingen's good offices and to the affection of Schmucke. The evidence, submitted to her by her husband, of Nathan's degrading connections and of his too Bohemian mode of life, came in time to prevent Madame de Vandenesse's downfall.—*A Double Family.*—*A Daughter of Eve.*—Her adventure, the danger she had incurred, and her rupture with the poet were subsequently narrated to Madame de la Baudraye, Lousteau's mistress, by Monsieur de Clagny.—*The Muse of the Department.*

Vandenesse (Alfred de), son of Marquis Charles; a conceited fop, who, during the reign of Louis-Philippe, compromised the reputation of the Comtesse

de Saint-Héreen, despite the remonstrances of her mother, Madame d'Aiglemont, formerly the marquis's mistress.—*A Woman of Thirty*.

Vandières (Général Comte de) was a feeble old man, almost in his dotage, when, on November 29, 1812, he took his place, with his wife and a large number of soldiers, on a raft, to cross the Bérésina; the shock with which the raft struck the bank threw the count into the river; a floating cake of ice cut off his head, and hurled it down stream like a cannon-ball.—*Adieu*.

Vandières (Comtesse Stéphanie de), wife of the preceding, niece of Doctor Fanjat, the alienist, mistress of Major Philippe de Sucy,—afterward general;—she was very young, in 1812, when she shared her husband's danger in the Russian campaign; she succeeded in crossing the Bérésina, thanks to her lover's exertions, but was separated from him. She wandered about for a long time in the north and east of Europe, insane, opening her mouth only to say the significant word "Adieu!" again and again. She was finally found at Strasbourg by Fleuriot the grenadier. She was then taken to the Bons-Hommes, near Isle-Adam, where she was nursed and treated by Doctor Fanjat, with an idiot named Geneviève for a companion; there she came face to face with Philippe de Sucy, in September, 1819, but did not know him. She died near Saint-Germain-en-Laye, in

January, 1820,—immediately after a reproduction of the scene at the Bérésina, prepared by her lover,—in a gleam of returning reason which killed her. —*Adieu.*

Vanière, Raphael de Valentin's gardener, brought from the well into which his dismayed master had hurled it the miraculous piece of shagreen which no pressure, no reagent, no hammering, could stretch or injure, and which puzzled the most illustrious scientists.—*The Magic Skin.*

Vanneaulx (Monsieur and Madame de), small annuitants at Limoges, living with their two children on Rue des Cloches, in the latter part of the reign of Charles X.; they inherited nearly a hundred thousand francs from Pingret, whose only heir Madame de Vanneaulx was; but they did not receive it until Jean-François Tascheron, their uncle's murderer, yielding to the urgent entreaties of Abbé Bonnet, restored a great part of the money stolen in Faubourg Saint-Etienne. Monsieur and Madame des Vanneaulx, who had accused the murderer of "lack of delicacy," changed their opinion completely when they were in possession of the sum restored.—*The Village Curé.*

Vanni (Elisa), a Corsican woman, said by one Giacomo to have saved Luigi Porta, when a child, from the terrible vendetta between his family and Bartholomeo di Piombo's.—*The Vendetta.*

Vannier, a patriot conscript of Fougères, received from Gudin, in the autumn of 1799, orders to return to Fougères and summon the National Guard of that town to the assistance of the Seventy-second demi-brigade, which was attacked by the Chouans. —*The Chouans*.

Varese (Emilio Memmi, Prince of), of the Cane-Memmi family, born in 1797, a Venetian of the most exalted nobility, descended from the ancient Roman family of Memmius; took the title of Prince of Varese at the death of his kinsman, Facino Cane. Memmi lived in poverty and obscurity in Venice, then in the power of the Austrians. At the beginning of the Restoration, he was on friendly and intimate terms with his compatriot Marco Vendramin. His straitened circumstances enabled him to keep but one old servant, Carmagnola the gondolier. He conceived for Massimilla Doni, Duchess Cataneo, a passion which was reciprocated and which long remained in the platonic stage, despite its intensity; he was disloyal once, however, having been unable to resist the unanticipated charms of Clarina Tinti, a tenant of the Memmi palace, and *prima donna assoluta* at the Fenice theatre. He overcame his timidity at last, broke with the "ideal," and made Massimilla Cataneo a mother; he married her when her husband died. Varese lived in Paris during Louis-Philippe's reign, and being made rich by his marriage, gave some money one evening on the Champs-Elysées to certain destitute artists, the Gambaras, who were reduced

to the necessity of singing in the open air: he asked them the story of their misfortunes, which Marianina, the wife, told without bitterness.—*Massimilla Doni.* —*Gambara.*

Varese (Princess of), born Massimilla Doni, in 1800; of a noble, opulent, and historical Florentine family; married first, when very young, to Duke Cataneo, a man of repulsive personality; lived in Venice in the time of Louis XVIII. She took great pleasure in the performances at the Fenice theatre, and was an assiduous spectator during the winter when *Moses* and *Semiramide* were performed by a troupe comprising Clarina Tinti, Genovese, and Carthagenova. Massimilla conceived a passion, violent in its intensity, albeit platonic at first, for Emilio Memmi, Prince of Varese; married him after Cataneo's death and went with him to Paris; fell in with the Gambaras and assisted them in their misery.—*Massimilla Doni.*—*Gambara.*

Varlet, physician at Arcis early in the nineteenth century, at the period of the local and political dissensions between Gondreville and the Cinq-Cygnes, Simeuses, Hauteserres, and Michu; had a daughter who married Grévin the notary.—*A Dark Affair.*— *The Deputy from Arcis.*

Varlet, son of the preceding, brother-in-law to Grévin, and, like his father, a physician at Arcis. —*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Vassal, third clerk to Maître Desroches in 1822, with Marest, Husson, and Godeschal.—*A Start in Life*.

Vatel, originally a child of the regiment, afterward corporal of *voltigeurs*, became, during the Restoration, one of the three keepers on Montcornet's estate at Aigues, under head-keeper Michaud; he detected Mère Tonsard in her trespassing.—He was a valuable servant; merry as a lark, somewhat careless in his behavior with women, devoid of religious principle, and brave to rashness.—*The Peasants*.

Vatinelle (Madame), of Mantes; a pretty woman, of somewhat loose character, courted by Maître Fraisier and by Olivier Vinet, king's attorney, at one and the same time; she was "kind" to Fraisier and thus caused his ruin; for Vinet soon found a way to compel the solicitor, who had acted for both parties to a lawsuit, to sell his practice and leave the town.—*Cousin Pons*.

Vauchelles (De) was on friendly terms with his compatriot Amédée de Soulas and his former schoolmate Chavoncourt *fils*, at Besançon, in 1835. Vauchelles could boast as noble blood as Soulas, and was equally poor. He was a suitor for the hand of Victoire Chavoncourt's eldest sister, upon whom an old aunt, her godmother, had agreed to settle an estate yielding seven thousand francs a year and a hundred thousand francs in cash, in the marriage

contract. To Rosalie de Watteville's satisfaction, Vauchelles opposed the candidacy of Albert Savarus, the elder Chavoncourt's competitor for a seat in the Chamber.—*Albert Savarus.*

Vaudoyer, a peasant of Ronquerolles,—Bourgogne,—appointed forest-keeper of Blangy, but discharged, in 1821, by Montcornet, mayor of the commune, to be replaced by Groison; he supported Rigou and Gaubertin as against the new owner of Aigues.—*The Peasants.*

Vaudremont (Comtesse de), born in 1787; a wealthy widow at the age of twenty-two, in 1809, she was considered the loveliest woman in Paris and the queen of fashion. In November of that year, she attended the great ball given by the Malin de Gondrevilles, at which the Emperor was expected, but in vain. As mistress of the Comte de Soulanges, Madame de Vaudremont had received from him a ring abstracted from his wife's jewel-case; she presented it to Martial de la Roche-Hugon, her next lover, who, having it on his finger at the Gondreville ball, gave it to Madame de Soulanges, not suspecting that he was simply restoring it to its lawful owner. Madame de Vaudremont died soon after that episode, which brought about a reconciliation between the Comte and Comtesse de Soulanges, urged by the Duchesse de Lansac; she perished in the famous conflagration which broke out at the Austrian embassy on the occasion of the wedding

of the Emperor and the Archduchess Marie-Louise. —*The Peace of the Household.*—The embassy occupied that part of Rue de la Chausée-d'Antin—then Rue du Mont-Blanc—between Rue de la Victoire and Rue Saint-Lazare.

Vaumerland (Baronne de), a friend of Madame de l'Ambermesnil, boarded with one of Madame Vauquer's rivals in the Marais, and intended, as soon as her term had expired, to become a patron of the establishment on Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève; at least, so Madame de l'Ambermesnil declared.—*Old Goriot.*

Vauquelin (Nicolas-Louis), a famous chemist and member of the Institute; born at Saint-André d'Hébertot,—Calvados,—in 1763, died in 1829; a peasant's son; praised by Fourcroy; successively a druggist in Paris, inspector of mines, professor at the School of Pharmacy, at the School of Medicine, at the Jardin des Plantes, and at the College of France. He gave César Birotteau the receipt for a cosmetic for the hands, which the perfumer named "Double Sultana Paste;" and when the latter consulted him concerning the "Cephalic Oil," he denied the possibility of making the hair grow anew. Vauquelin was invited to the perfumer's grand ball. In acknowledgment of the good advice he had received from the scientist, Birotteau offered him a proof before letters, on China paper, of Muller's engraving of the Dresden *Virgin*, which proof had

been found in Germany after a search of two years, and had cost him fifteen hundred francs.—*César Birotteau.*

Vauquer (Madame Veuve), born Conflans, about 1767. She claimed to have lost a brilliant position by a series of misfortunes, the nature of which, however, she did not disclose. She kept for many years a bourgeois boarding-house on Rue Neuve-Sainte-Geneviève, — now Rue Tournefort, — near Rue de l'Arbalète. In 1819–1820, Madame Vauquer, a short, stout, languid woman, reasonably well preserved, although somewhat faded, had Horace Bianchon for a table-boarder; and furnished with board and lodging, on the first floor of her house, Madame Couture and Mademoiselle Victorine Taillefer; on the second floor, Poiret the elder and Jacques Collin; on the third, Christine-Michelle Michonneau,—afterward Madame Poiret,—Joachim Goriot, whom she looked upon for some time as a possible husband for herself, and Eugène de Rastignac. She lost her various boarders soon after Jacques Collin's arrest. —*Old Goriot.*

Vaurémont (Princesse de), one of the grand figures of the eighteenth century, grandmother of Marie Gaston, who worshipped her. She died at Paris in 1817, the year of Madame de Staël's death, in a house near Boulevard des Invalides belonging to the Chaulieus.—She occupied a suite of apartments in which she was succeeded shortly after by Louise

de Chaulieu,—Madame Marie Gaston. Talleyrand, an intimate friend of the princess, was the executor of her will.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives.*

Vauthier, called Vieux-Chêne, a former servant of the famous Longuy, hostler at the *Ecu de France* Hôtel at Mortagne in 1809; was implicated in the affair of the *chauffeurs* and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but was subsequently pardoned by the Emperor. During the Restoration, however, he was killed in the streets of Paris by one of the Chevalier du Vissard's obscure and devoted friends.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Vauthier (Madame), originally scullery-maid in the household of the Prince de Wissembourg on Rue Louis-le-Grand,—1809;—afterward cook for Barbet the publisher, owner of a furnished lodging-house on Boulevard Montparnasse; still later, in 1833, she managed the house for him and at the same time acted as concierge.—She employed Népomucène and Félicité about the house; her tenants were Bourlac, Vanda and Auguste Mergi, and Godefroid.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Vautrin,* the most famous of Jacques Collin's assumed names.

*On March 14, 1840, the Porte-Saint-Martin theatre produced a drama in which the famous convict was a principal character. Although Frédérick Lemaître played the part, the play was performed but once. It was revived, however, at the Ambigu-Comique in April, 1868, with Lemaître as Vautrin once more.

Vauvinet, born about 1817, a Parisian money-lender, of the fashionable, modern type, utterly different from the Chaboisseaus and Gobsecks; he made Boulevard des Italiens the centre of his operations; he was a creditor of Baron Hulot, at first to the amount of seventy thousand francs, and afterward to the amount of forty thousand, both sums being in reality lent by Nucingen.—*Cousin Bette.*—In 1845, Léon de Lora and Bixiou exhibited him to Gazonal.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Vavasseur, clerk in the department of finance, in Clergeot's division, during the Empire. He was succeeded by E.-L.-L.-E. Cochin.—*The Civil Service.*

Védie (La), born in 1756; an ugly old maid, with a face ravaged by small-pox; kinswoman of La Cognette, a distinguished cook; entered the service of Jean-Jacques Rouget, after the death of a curé whom she had long served and who died without remembering her; she procured her position with Rouget through the intervention of Flore Brazier and Maxence Gilet. She was to receive a pension of three hundred francs a year, after ten years of faithful, loyal, and discreet service.—*La Rabouilleuse.*

Vendramini (Marco),—the name is also written Vendramin,*—probably a descendant of the last Doge

*The palace in Venice formerly owned by the Duchesse de Berri and Comte de Chambord,—"Henri V.,"—and in which Wagner the musician died, is still called the Vendramin Palace. It is on the Grand Canal, quite near the Justiniani Palace—now the Hôtel de l'Europe.

of Venice; brother of Bianca Sagredo, born Vendramini; a Venetian patriot, and an intimate friend of the Prince of Varese.—In the intoxication produced by opium, his great resource about 1820, Marco dreamed that his dear city, then under the dominion of Austria, was free and powerful once more. He talked with Varese of the Venice of his visions and of the famous Procurator Florian, sometimes in modern Greek, sometimes in their native tongue; sometimes as they walked together, sometimes before La Vulpato and the Cataneos during a performance of *Semiramide*, *Il Barbiere*, or *Moses*, by La Tinti and Genovese. He died, still a young man, a victim of the excessive use of opium, during the reign of Louis XVIII., and was sincerely mourned by his friends.—*Facino Cane.*—*Massimilla Doni.*

Vergniaud (Louis), made the Egyptian campaign with Hyacinthe-Chabert and Luigi Porta, and was a quartermaster of hussars when he left the service. During the Restoration, he was, in turn, cow-keeper on Rue du Petit-Banquier, keeper of a livery-stable, and cab-driver. As a cow-keeper, Vergniaud, with a wife and three children, indebted to Grados and generous to Chabert, ended in insolvency; he also assisted Luigi Porta in his misfortunes, and was his witness when he married Ginevra di Piombo. He was involved in conspiracies against Louis XVIII., and was imprisoned for political offences.—*Colonel Chabert.*—*The Vendetta.*

Vermanton, a cynic philosopher and habitué of Madame Schontz's salon, between 1835 and 1840, when she was keeping house with Arthur de Rochefide.—*Béatrix.*

Vermichel, common sobriquet of Vert—Michel-Jean-Jérôme.

Vermut, druggist at Soulanges during the Restoration; brother-in-law of Sarcus, the justice of the peace, who had married his eldest sister.—Although a chemist of some note, Vermut was an object of satire and pleasantry to the Soudry salon, especially on the part of the Gourdons. Despite this lack of consideration on the part of the first society of Soulanges, Vermut displayed some capacity when he alarmed Madame Pigeron by detecting poison in Pigeron's dead body.—*The Peasants.*

Vermut (Madame), wife of the preceding; the life of the salon of Madame Soudry, who, however, insisted upon it that she was "bad form," and reproached her for flirting with Gourdon, author of the *Bilboquéide.*—*The Peasants.*

Vernal (Abbé), one of the four Vendean leaders in 1799, when Montauran was fighting Hulot—the others being Châtillon, Suzannet, and the Comte de Fontaine.—*The Chouans.*

Vernet (Joseph), born in 1714, died in 1789, a famous French painter; a customer of Sommervieux's

father-in-law, Monsieur Guillaume, draper, at the sign of the *Cat and Racket* on Rue Saint-Denis.—*The House of the Cat and Racket.*

Verneuil (Marquis de), descended from an historic family and probably one of the ancestors of the Verneuils of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.—In 1591, he was an intimate associate of the Norman Comte d'Hérouville, ancestor of the nobleman who kept Josépha Mirah, the star of the Royal Academy of Music, in 1838.—The friendly connection between the two houses continued unbroken through the centuries.—*The Accursed Child.*

Verneuil (Victor-Amédée, Duc de), probably descended from the preceding; died prior to the Revolution; had by Mademoiselle Blanche de Casteran, out of wedlock, a daughter, Marie-Nathalie—afterward Marquise Alphonse de Montauran;—he acknowledged her at the close of his life and almost disinherited his legitimate son in her favor.—*The Chouans.*

Verneuil (Mademoiselle de), probably a kinswoman of the preceding, sister of the Prince de Loudon, the Vendean cavalry general, went to Le Mans to rescue him, and died on the scaffold after the affair at Savenay, in 1793.—*The Chouans.*

Verneuil (Duc de), son of Duc Victor-Amédée and half-brother of Madame Alphonse de Montauran,

with whom he had a lawsuit concerning his father's property; during the Restoration, lived at Alençon, and was among the intimate friends of the D'Esgrignons. He undertook to act as sponsor to Victurnien d'Esgrignon and present him to Louis XVIII.—*The Chouans.*—*The Cabinet of Antiquities.*

Verneuil (Duc de), of the same family with the preceding; was present at the fête given by Josépha Mirah, the Duc d'Hérouville's mistress, by way of dedicating her sumptuous apartments on Rue de la Ville l'Evêque.—*Cousin Bette.*

Verneuil (Duc de), a good-natured nobleman, son-in-law of the first president of a royal court, who died in 1800; was the father of four children, among them Mademoiselle Laure, and Gaspard, Prince de Loudon; owned the historic château of Rosembray, near Havre, in the forest of Brotonne, and received there, on a certain day in October, 1829, the Mignons de la Bastie, accompanied by the Hérouvilles, Canalis, and Ernest de la Brière, all of whom were at that time desirous to marry Modeste Mignon, who eventually became Madame de la Brière de la Bastie.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Verneuil (Duchesse Hortense de), wife of the preceding, a haughty and pious person, daughter of a wealthy first president. Of her four children, only Laure and Gaspard, Prince de Loudon, grew to maturity; she was very intimate with the Hérouvilles,

especially with old Mademoiselle d'Hérouville, and received them at Rosembray one day in October, 1829, with the Mignons de la Bastie, attended by Canalis and Ernest de la Brière.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Verneuil (Laure de), daughter of the preceding. —At Rosembray, in October, 1829, Eléonore de Chaulieu gave her advice concerning embroidery and tapestry.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Verneuil (Duchesse de), sister of the Prince de Blamont-Chauvry; intimate friend of the Duchesse de Bourbon; sorely tried by the disasters of the Revolution; aunt, and in a certain sense mother by adoption, of Blanche-Henriette de Mortsauf—born Lenoncourt. — She belonged to a social circle of which Saint-Martin, the *Unknown Philosopher*, was the soul. She owned the estate of Clochegourde, in Touraine, and gave it to Madame de Mortsauf, reserving a single room for her own use.—She died early in the nineteenth century.—*The Lily of the Valley.*

Verneuil * (Marie-Nathalie de).—See Montauran (Marquise Alphonse de).

Vernier (Baron), intendant-general; under obligation to Baron Hector Hulot d'Ervy; met him at

*On June 23, 1837, the Ambigu-Comique presented a drama by Anthony Béraud, in five acts and six tableaux, entitled *Le Gars*, in which the adventures of Marie-Nathalie de Montauran were reproduced with some modifications.

the Ambigu one evening in 1843, escorting a superbly handsome woman. Later, Adeline Hulot called upon him in search of information.—*Cousin Bette.*

Vernier, formerly a dyer, lived on his income at Vouvray—Touraine—from 1821; a sly countryman, father of a marriageable daughter named Claire; was challenged by Félix Gaudissart, in 1831, because he had played a practical joke on the illustrious commercial traveller, and fought a bloodless duel with him.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*

Vernier (Madame), wife of the preceding, a small, plump matron, of robust health; a friend of Madame Margaritis; contributed with great glee to her husband's mystification of Gaudissart.—*The Illustrious Gaudissart.*

Vernisset (Victor de), a poet of the "Angelic School," of which Canalis the academician was the head; a contemporary of Béranger, Delavigne, Lamartine, Lousteau, Nathan, Vigny, Hugo, Barbier, Marie Gaston, and Gautier, frequented divers Parisian circles: we find him at the headquarters of the Brothers of Consolation on Rue Chanoinesse, where Madame de la Chanterie, president of that fraternity, assisted him with money; he was at Héloïse Brisetout's house-warming on Rue Chauchat, in the apartments in which she succeeded Josépha Mirah, and he met there Bixiou, Léon de

Lora, Lousteau, Stidmann; he fell madly in love with Madame Schontz. He was invited to the wedding of Célestin Crevel and Valérie Marneffe.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.—Béatrix.—Cousin Bette.*

Vernon (Maréchal), father of the Duc de Vissembourg and Prince Chiavari.—*Béatrix.*

Vernou (Félicien), a Parisian journalist.—He used his influence to secure Marie Godeschal, *alias* Mariette, an opportunity to make her début at the Porte-Saint-Martin. He had married an ugly, vulgar, ill-tempered woman and had children who were unwelcome. He lived in wretched lodgings on Rue Mandar, when Lucien de Rubempré was presented to him. He was a scathing critic and belonged to the opposition. The discomfort of his domestic life embittered his disposition and his talent. He was a perfect specimen of the envious man and tracked Lucien de Rubempré with ingeniously malicious jealousy.—*La Rabouilleuse.—Lost Illusions.—Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*—In 1834, Blondet recommended him to Nathan as a possible "general utility man" for a projected newspaper.—*A Daughter of Eve.*—Vernou was invited to the Crevel-Marneffe wedding.—*Cousin Bette.*

Vernou (Madame Félicien), wife of the preceding; her vulgarity was one cause of her husband's bitterness; she showed herself in her true light

before Lucien de Rubempré, on Rue Mandar, when she mentioned a certain Madame Mahoudeau as one of her friends.—*Lost Illusions.*

Vert (Michel-Jean-Jérôme), nicknamed Vermichel, formerly a violin-player in the Bourgogne regiment, carried on, at Soulanges during the Restoration, the varied occupations of fiddle-player, concierge of the hôtel de ville, town-drummer, jailer, and bailiff's follower in the employ of Brunet. He was an intimate friend of Fourchon, got tipsy with him, and shared his enmity against the Montcornets of Aigues.—*The Peasants.*

Vert (Madame Michel), wife of the preceding, also called Vermichel; a virago with moustaches, weighing two hundred and forty pounds, a full mètre broad, and active withal; she governed her husband absolutely.—*The Peasants.*

Vervelle (Anténor), an eccentric bourgeois of Paris, made his fortune in the cork trade. Having retired from business, Vervelle became a connoisseur of art in his own way; he determined to form a gallery of paintings, and believed that he was collecting fine examples of the Flemish school, works of Teniers, Metzu, and Rembrandt; he employed Elie Magus to form his collection, and, through the good offices of that Hebrew, married his daughter Virginie to Pierre Grassou. He owned and occupied at that time a house on Rue Boucherat, a part of the

present Rue Turenne, near Rue Charlot. He also owned a cottage at Ville-d'Avray, in which the famous Flemish gallery was stored—a collection of pictures actually painted by Pierre Grassou.—*Pierre Grassou.*

Vervelle (Madame Anténor), wife of the preceding, readily accepted Pierre Grassou as a son-in-law, when she learned that Maître Cardot was his notary. —She was horrified, however, by the spectacle of Joseph Bridau bursting into Pierre's studio and "retouching" Mademoiselle Virginie's portrait.—*Pierre Grassou.*

Vervelle (Virginie).—See Grassou (Madame Pierre).

Vèze (Abbé de), a priest of Mortagne; during the Empire, administered the sacraments to Madame Bryond des Tours-Minières, who was executed in 1810; later, became one of the Brothers of Consolation, whose headquarters were at Madame de la Chanterie's in Rue Chanoinesse, Paris.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Viallet, an excellent gendarme, appointed in 1821 brigadier at Soulanges in place of Soudry, retired.—*The Peasants.*

Victoire, lady's-maid to Madame de Restaud.—See Constance.—*Old Goriot.*

Victoire, friend, servant, or neighbor of Coralie, on Rue de Vendôme in 1821.—When the actress, after the first performance of the *Alcade dans l'Embarras* and the supper following it, took Lucien de Rubempré, tipsy and ill, to her apartments on Rue Vendôme, she said to her maid: "Didn't the concierge or anyone see us?"—"No, I was sitting up for you."—"Victoire knows nothing?"—"Certainly not!" said Bérénice.—*Lost Illusions.*

Victoire, in the service of Charles Claparon, banker, on Rue de Provence, in 1819; "a real Léonarde tricked out like a fish-huckster."—*César Birotteau.*

Victor, *alias* the Parisian, a mysterious personage who lived with the Marquis d'Aiglemont's eldest daughter as her husband, and made her several times a mother.—Pursued by the police as the assassin of Baron de Mauny, Victor was given shelter for two hours, at Versailles, by the parents of Hélène d'Aiglemont,* in their house near the Montreuil barrier,—No. 57 Rue de Paris,—on Christmas night of one of the last years of the Restoration. —Hélène fled with him. He became captain of the *Othello,* a Columbian pirate, and was very happy with his family, consisting of Mademoiselle d'Aiglemont and their children; he fell in with Général

*Hélène, who had murdered one of her brothers, had been strangely moved some time before, at a performance, which she attended with her father and another brother, of the melodrama called the *Vallée du Torrent* or *L'Orphelin et le Meurtrier,* played for the first time at the Porte-Saint-Martin, May 29, 1816.

d'Aiglemont, his mistress's father, who was a passenger on the *Saint-Ferdinand*, and saved his life. Victor perished at sea, in a shipwreck.—*A Woman of Thirty*.

Victorine, celebrated dress-maker at Paris, had among her customers Duchess Cataneo, Louise de Chaulieu, and possibly Madame de Bargeton.—*Massimilla Doni*.—*Lost Illusions*.—*Memoirs of Two Young Wives*.—Her successors adopted and bequeathed her name; "the knowing scissors" of Victorine IV. were mentioned at the time Fritot sold the *Selim* shawl to mistress Noswell, toward the close of Louis-Philippe's reign.—*Gaudissart II*.

Victorine, a rag-picker, one of the four godmothers by adoption of Charles Dorlange-Sallenauve, the others being Mesdames Madou, Tancrède, and Matifat.—In 1839, she was being treated for chronic alcoholism at the Cochin hospital, and could not go to the *Feu Eternel* restaurant on Boulevard de l'Hôpital, where Jacques Bricheteau, Sallenauve's protector, had appointed to meet the four.—*The Comte de Sallenauve*.

Vidal and Porchon, booksellers on commission, Quai des Augustins, in 1821.—Lucien de Rubempré had an opportunity to witness their method of doing business, when his *Archer de Charles IX*., as well as a volume of poems, were brutally refused by them. They then had on sale works by Kératry,

Arlincourt, and Victor Ducange.—Vidal was a stout, blunt man; he travelled for the firm. Porchon, who was more diplomatic and cold-blooded, seemed to have especial charge of negotiations.—*Lost Illusions.*

Vien (Joseph-Marie), a famous painter, born at Montpellier in 1716, died at Rome in 1809. In 1758, he, with Allegrain and Loutherbourg, assisted his friend Sarrasine to kidnap Zambinella and carry him to the apartments of the sculptor, who was mad with love of the eunuch, believing him to be a woman. At a later period, Vien made for Madame de Lanty a painting of the statue of *Adonis* modelled by Sarrasine after Zambinella, and that picture of Vien's inspired Girodet, who signed his name to *Endymion.* —Sarrasine's statue was copied, long after, by Dorlange-Sallenauve, the sculptor. — *Sarrasine.* — *The Deputy from Arcis.*

Vieux-Chapeau, private in the Seventy-second demi-brigade, known to Jean Falcon,—Beau-Pied, —was killed in an engagement with the Chouans in September, 1799.—*The Chouans.*

Vigneau bravely assumed the superintendence of an abandoned tile-factory in the village of which Benassis was, as it were, the creator; he made it prosper and lived with a united family, consisting of his mother, mother-in-law, and wife, formerly in the service of the Graviers of Grenoble.—*The Country Doctor.*

Vigneau (Madame), wife of the preceding, a model housekeeper, received Genestas cordially when Benassis brought him to call upon her; she was then on the point of becoming a mother.—*The Country Doctor.*

Vignol.—See Bouffé.*

Vignon (Claude), a French critic, born in 1799. He brought a remarkable power of analysis to the study of all questions of art, literature, philosophy, or politics.—He was a shrewd, profound, and unerring judge of men, an accomplished psychologist, celebrated in Paris as early as 1821, when he was present at the supper at Florine's apartments, following the performance of the *Alcade dans Embarras*, and entered into a brilliant discussion concerning the press, with Emile Blondet, in the presence of a German diplomat.—*Lost Illusions.*—He was entrusted with the *haute critique* in the newspaper founded by Nathan in 1834.—*A Daughter of Eve.*—Félicité des Touches—Camille Maupin—was his mistress for a long time. In 1836, he was returning from Italy with her, accompanied by Lora, when he heard Maurice de l'Hostal, French consul at Genoa, describe the marital infelicities of the Bauvans.—*Honorine.*—In the same year, 1836, at Les Touches, Vignon, on the point of breaking with his hostess, advised her, with surprising penetration, on the

*Paymaster Gravier obtained from Bouffé an autograph for Madame de la Baudraye's album.

subject of Calyste du Guénic, Gennaro Conti, and Béatrix de Rochefide. Such intimate knowledge of the human heart had gradually saddened and wearied him; he sought a remedy for his *ennui* in debauchery; he turned his attention to La Schontz, a courtesan of a really superior stamp, and moulded her. —*Béatrix*.—Later, he became ambitious and was secretary to Cottin de Wissembourg when he was minister of war: this position brought him in contact with Valérie Marneffe, whom he secretly loved; he was present, with Stidmann, Steinbock, and Massol, at her marriage to Crevel. He was among the habitués of Valérie's salon when Jean-Jacques Bixiou attempted to cozen Lisbeth Fischer. —*Cousin Bette*. He rallied to the support of Louis-Philippe's government, and as editor of the *Journal des Débats* and master of requests in the council of State he gave his attention to the lawsuit between Palafox Gazonal and the prefect of the Pyrénées-Orientales; a librarian's billet, a professorship at the Sorbonne, and the decoration were further evidences of the favor he enjoyed.—*The Involuntary Comedians*.—Vignon's reputation remained undiminished, and, in our own day, Madame Rouvier, sculptor and novelist, signs her works with the critic's name.

Vigor, superintendent of the posting station at Ville-aux-Fayes during the Restoration; commandant of the National Guard of that sub-prefecture of Bourgogne; brother-in-law of Leclercq the banker, whose sister he had married.—*The Peasants*.

Vigor, younger brother of the preceding; lieutenant of gendarmes at Ville-aux-Fayes in 1823. He married a sister of Sibilet, clerk of the court of that sub-prefecture.—*The Peasants*.

Vigor, son of the preceding, interested, with the rest of his family, in supporting François Gaubertin against Montcornet, was, in 1823, substitute judge of the court of Ville-aux-Fayes.—*The Peasants*.

Villemot, head-clerk to Tabareau the bailiff, was employed, in 1845, to superintend the details of the burial of Sylvain Pons, and to look after the interests of Schmucke, the deceased musician's sole legatee.—Villemot was entirely under the influence of Fraisier, Camusot de Marville's business agent.—*Cousin Pons*.

Villenoix (Salomon de), son of a very wealthy Jew named Salomon, who had married a Catholic in his old age.—He was brought up in his mother's religion; raised the estate of Villenoix to a barony. —*Louis Lambert*.

Villenoix (Pauline Salomon de), born in 1800; natural daughter of the preceding.—Under the Restoration, she had to endure much suffering because of her origin. Her character and her superior intellect made her unpopular in her provincial environment. Her meeting with Louis Lambert at Blois decided her future. Community of age, of

birthplace, of disappointments, and of pride of intellect brought them very near together, and a mutual passion was the result. Mademoiselle de Villenoix was on the point of marrying Lambert when his terrible mental malady broke out. She was frequently able to avert the sick man's paroxysms; she nursed him, advised him, and guided him, notably at Croisic, where, at her suggestion, Lambert took up his pen to describe, in the form of a letter, the tragic misfortunes of the Cambremers, of which he had just learned. Returning to Villenoix, Pauline took her fiancé with her, and noted down and understood his last thoughts, sublime in their incoherence; he died in her arms, and from that moment she considered herself Louis Lambert's widow. She caused his body to be buried on one of the islands in the lake at Villenoix.—*Louis Lambert.*—*A Seashore Drama.*—Two years later, Pauline de Villenoix, prematurely old and retired from the world, overflowing with sympathy for feeble mortals, defended François Birotteau, the victim of the hatred of Troubert.—*The Curé of Tours.*

Vilquin, the richest shipowner at Havre during the Restoration, purchased the estates of the bankrupt Charles Mignon, except a châlet given by Mignon to Dumay; this property, which adjoined the millionaire's superb villa, and in which the Mignon and Dumay families lived, was a constant source of vexation to Vilquin, Dumay obstinately refusing to sell it.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Vilquin (Madame), wife of the preceding, had Georges d'Estourny for her lover prior to his liaison with Bettina-Caroline Mignon; she presented her husband with three children, two of whom were daughters; the eldest, blessed with a splendid dowry, finally became Madame Francisque Althor.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Vimeux, a modest justice of the peace in one of the northern departments, spoke reprovingly of the manner of life led by his son Adolphe at Paris, in 1824.—*The Civil Service.*

Vimeux (Adolphe), son of the preceding, was, in 1824, copyist *emeritus* in Xavier Rabourdin's bureau in the department of finance. He was a great dandy, intent upon his dress to the exclusion of everything else; he contented himself with very meagre fare at Katcomb's,* and ran in debt to Antoine the messenger; his secret ambition was by this means to win the hand of some elderly rich woman.—*The Civil Service.*

Vinet began his career under painful circumstances: he met with a disappointment at the outset. He had seduced a Chargebœuf and supposed that her parents would accept him as a son-in-law and endow her handsomely; so he married Mademoiselle de Chargebœuf, but her family disowned

*Katcomb's culinary establishment, renowned for its roast beef, still existed in 1848, on Rue des Petits-Champs, near Rue d'Antin.

her and he had to rely upon himself. As an advocate at Provins, he made his way little by little: as leader of the local liberals, thanks to the assistance of Gouraud, he was able to make use of Denis Rogron, a well-to-do retired tradesman; he founded the *Courrier de Provins*, a liberal newspaper, adroitly defended the Rogrons against the charge of murdering Pierrette Lorrain by inches, was chosen Deputy in 1830, became procureur-general and probably minister of justice. — *Pierrette.* — *The Deputy from Arcis.*—*The Petty Bourgeois.*—*Cousin Pons.*

Vinet (Madame), wife of the preceding, born Chargebœuf, and consequently a descendant of the old noble family of La Brie, whose name is derived from the exploit of an equerry in the expedition of Saint-Louis; was the mother of two children, who were all-sufficient for her happiness. Completely dominated by her husband, repudiated and sacrificed by her own family after her mésalliance, Madame Vinet hardly dared open her mouth in the Rogron's salon, in defence of Pierrette Lorrain, their victim. —*Pierrette.*

Vinet (Olivier), son of the preceding, born in 1816. A magistrate, like his father, he began his career as deputy king's attorney at Arcis, was promoted to be king's attorney at Mantes, then accepted the subordinate office again, but this time at Paris. Supported by his father's influence, and a master of impertinent raillery, Vinet was everywhere

feared. He associated with nobody at Arcis save the little colony of government officials, consisting of Goulard, Michu, and Marest.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.—Finding in Maître Fraisier a rival suitor for the favors of Madame Vatinelle, of Mantes, he resolved to crush him, and he drove him from the town.—*Cousin Pons*.—Vinet was one of the aspirants for the hand of Céleste Colleville,—afterward Madame Félix Phellion,—and displayed his customary impertinence in the Thuilliers' salon on Rue Saint-Dominique d'Enfer.—*The Petty Bourgeois*.

Violette, husbandman, hired the farm of Grouage, near Arcis, belonging to the Gondreville domain, at the time when Peyrade and Corentin, acting upon Fouché's instructions, undertook the strange abduction of Senator Malin de Gondreville. Being a crafty, avaricious fellow, this Violette took sides secretly with Malin and the great ones of the day against Michu, the mysterious agent of the Cinq-Cygne, Hauteserre, and Simeuse families.—*A Dark Affair*.

Violette (Jean), a descendant of the preceding, hosier at Arcis in 1837, carried on the Pigoult establishment after Philéas Beauvisage retired; in the electoral campaign of 1839, he seemed to be in the Gondreville interest.—*The Deputy from Arcis*.

Virginie, cook for Birotteau the perfumer, in 1818.—*César Birotteau*.

Virginie, lady's-maid to Madame du Tillet, in 1835–1836, when that lady was engrossed by the imprudent conduct of her sister, Angélique-Marie de Vandenesse.—*A Daughter of Eve.*

Virginie, mistress of a Provençal soldier who lived for some time in the desert, in the society of a female panther, during Bonaparte's campaign in Egypt. Virginie was very jealous and constantly threatened her lover with a knife; he had dubbed her Mignonne, by antiphrasis, and in memory of her gave the same name to the panther.—*A Passion in the Desert.*

Virginie, a Parisian milliner whose hats were extolled in Finot's newspaper, in 1821, for a consideration.—*Lost Illusions.*

Virlaz, a wealthy furrier of Leipsic, whose property his nephew, Fritz Brunner, inherited in the middle of Louis-Philippe's reign.—This Hebrew, the head of the firm of Virlaz and Company, distrusting the elder Brunner, insisted that the fortune of the first Madame Brunner should be deposited in the coffers of the Sartchild bank.—*Cousin Pons.*

Vissard (Marquis du) was made a peer of France by Louis XVIII. in memory of his younger brother, Chevalier Rifoël du Vissard; he entered the Maison-Rouge as a lieutenant, and was appointed to a prefecture when that organization was dissolved. —*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

Vissard (Charles-Amédée-Louis-Joseph Rifoël, Chevalier du), a gentleman of noble instincts, but self-willed and obstinate, played a prominent part in the various anti-revolutionary outbreaks in the west of France after 1789.—In December, 1799, he was at La Vivetière, and his impatience formed a striking contrast to the imperturbability of Marquis Alphonse de Montauran, *alias* Le Gars.—*The Chouans*.—He took part in the battle at Quiberon, and with Boislaurier took the initiative in the affair of the *chauffeurs* of Mortagne. Several circumstances contributed to exalt his royalist zeal: he found in Henriette Bryond des Tours-Minières a second Diana Vernon, and became her lover; moreover, his monarchical ardor was inflamed by Bryond des Tours-Minières,—Contenson the spy,—who secretly betrayed him. Rifoël du Vissard was executed with his confederates in 1809.—He had assumed at times the name of Pierrot, during his campaigns against the Revolution.—*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History*.

Vissembourg (Duc de), son of Maréchal Vernon, brother of Prince de Chiavari, between 1835 and 1840, was president of a horticultural society of which Fabien du Ronceret was vice-president.—*Béatrix*.

Vitagliani, tenor at the Argentina theatre when Zambinella sang soprano parts there in 1758; he knew Sarrasine.—*Sarrasine*.

Vital, born about 1810; a hatter in Paris, successor to the elder Finot, whose shop on Rue du Coq enjoyed great vogue in 1845 and seemed to deserve it.—He amused Bixiou and Léon de Lora by his absurd pretensions; so they took Gazonal to him to buy a hat; Vital suggested that he buy one like Lousteau's. On that occasion, he showed them a hat he had devised for Claude Vignon, at that time on the fence, politically speaking. The elder Finot's successor really assumed to make hats to match the characteristics of those who were to wear them; he was loud in his praise of the Prince de Bethune's "tile," and dreamed of doing away with the "chimney-pot."—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Vital (Madame), wife of the preceding, believed in her husband's genius and eminence.—She happened to be at the shop when Bixiou, Lora, and Gazonal called on the hatter.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Vitel, born in 1776, justice of the peace at Paris in 1845; known to Doctor Poulain; his successor was Maître Fraisier, protégé of the Camusot de Marvilles.—*Cousin Pons.*

Vitelot, partner of Sonet the marble-worker, designed funeral monuments; his drawings were refused in the cases of Marsay and Keller, Stidmann being employed to design and carve their monuments. In April, 1845, the plans originally

made for them were retouched and offered to Wilhem Schmucke, to be placed over Sylvain Pons's grave in Père-Lachaise.—*Cousin Pons.*

Vitelot (Madame), wife of the preceding, sharply reprimanded their agent for bringing to their firm as a customer Wilhem Schmucke, Pons's legatee, whose claims to the succession were disputed.—*Cousin Pons.*

Vivet (Madeleine), in the service of the Camusot de Marvilles; for nearly twenty-five years their female Jack-of-all-trades. She tried in vain to induce Sylvain Pons to marry her and thus make her the cousin of her employers. Failing in her matrimonial plans, she conceived a deep aversion for Pons, and persecuted him in innumerable ways. —*The Last Incarnation of Vautrin.*—*Cousin Pons.*

Volfgang, cashier to Baron F. du Nucingen, when that illustrious Parisian banker was insane with love of Esther Van Gobseck, and when Jacques Falleix came to grief.—*Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*

Vordac (Marquise de), born in 1769, mistress of the opulent Lord Dudley; she had by him a son, Henri, and, in order to legitimize him, contracted a marriage with Marsay, a ruined, disreputable old nobleman, who exacted compensation for his readiness to oblige in the shape of the income from a sum

of one hundred thousand francs, and who died without knowing his wife. Marsay's widow became by her second marriage the famous Marquise de Vordac. She gave no thought to her maternal duties until very late in life, and remembered her son Henri only to propose Miss Stevens to him as a wife.—*History of the Thirteen: The Girl with Golden Eyes.—The Marriage Contract.*

Vulpato (La), a noble Venetian, a regular patron of the Fenice theatre, in 1820 tried to bring together Emilio Memmi, Prince of Varese, and Massimilla Doni, Duchess Cataneo.—*Massimilla Doni.*

Vyder, anagram of Ervy; one of three names assumed, one after another, by Baron Hulot, after his flight from home: he disguised himself under this name when he became a public scrivener in Little Poland,* so called, on Passage du Soleil,—now Galerie de Cherbourg,—opposite Rue de la Pépinière.—*Cousin Bette.*

W

Wadmann, an Englishman, owner of a cottage and pastures, near the estate of Marville, in Normandie, which Madame Camusot de Marville seemed

*Boulevard Malesherbes destroyed the Faubourg Saint-Marceau of the right bank; the Quartier de la Bienfaisance was its most hideous and at the same time its most picturesque corner.

inclined to purchase in 1845,—Wadmann being on the point of returning to England after living twenty years in France.—*Cousin Pons.*

Wahlenfer or **Walhenfer,** a prosperous German merchant, murdered at the Red Inn, near Andernach,—Rhenish Prussia,—in October, 1799, by Jean-Frédéric Taillefer, then an assistant-surgeon in the French army, who allowed his companion, Prosper Magnan, to be executed for the crime.—Wahlenfer was a short, stout man, with a round face, frank and cordial in manner; he owned a large pin-manufactory in the suburbs of Neuwied. He came from Aix-la-Chapelle. It is possible that Wahlenfer was not his real name.—*The Red Inn.*

Wallenrod-Tustall-Bartenstild (Baron de), born in 1742, banker at Frankfort-on-the-Main, gave his only daughter to Charles Mignon de la Bastie, then—1804—a simple lieutenant in the French army, and died in 1814, after speculating disastrously in cotton.—*Modeste Mignon.*

Watschildine, banking-house in London, correspondent of Baron de Nucingen.—On a certain dismal afternoon in the autumn of 1821, Rodolphe Castanier, Nucingen's cashier, was occupied in forging his employer's signature at the foot of sundry bills of exchange drawn upon the London firm, when he was surprised by the demoniacal John Melmoth.—*Melmoth Converted.*

Wattebled, grocer at Soulanges in 1823, father of the fair Madame Plissoud; belonged to the second society of the town; his shop was on the ground-floor of Mayor Soudry's house.—*The Peasants.*

Watteville (Baron de), a nobleman of Besançon, of Swiss descent; last descendant of the famous renegade abbé, Dom Jean de Watteville, Abbé of Baumes,—1613-1703;—a small, spare, unintelligent man, who passed his life in a sumptuous cabinet-maker's workshop, "enjoying dense ignorance," collecting shells and geological specimens, and much addicted to good cheer. After living many years in Franche-Comté, "like a palmer-worm in a wainscot," he married, in 1815, Clotilde-Louise de Rupt, who ruled him absolutely, and with whom, as soon as she had lost her parents,—1819,—he took up his abode in the fine Rupt mansion on Rue de la Préfecture, Besançon, with an immense garden extending along Rue du Perron. Baron de Watteville had one daughter, whom he loved dearly, and in dealing with her he showed great weakness of character. He died in 1836, from the effects of falling into the lake on his estate of Rouxey, near Besançon, and he was buried on an islet in that lake, where his wife, displaying ân exaggerated grief, erected a Gothic monument in white marble, like that to Abelard and Héloïse at Père-Lachaise.—*Albert Savarus.*

Watteville (Baronne de), wife of the preceding, married for her second husband Amédée de Soulas. —See Soulas (Madame Amédée de).

Watteville (Rosalie de), only daughter of the preceding, born in 1816; slender, flat-chested, light-haired, and pale, with faded blue eyes; exactly like one of Albert Dürer's saints. Brought up most austerely by her mother, accustomed to the most rigid observance of the formal duties of religion, kept in a state of utter ignorance of worldly affairs, she concealed beneath a modest bearing and an air of absolute insignificance the iron will and romantic audacity of her great-uncle the Abbé de Watteville, intensified by the tenacity and pride of the Rupt blood. Destined to marry Amédée de Soulas, the "fleur des pois"* of Besançon, she suddenly fell in love with Albert Savarus, the advocate; by extraordinarily deep manœuvring separated him from the Duchesse d'Argaïolo, whom he loved and by whom he was loved, but succeeded only in driving Savarus to despair; he did not so much as suspect Rosalie's passion, but retired from the world to the seclusion of the Grande-Chartreuse. Mademoiselle de Watteville lived for some time thereafter at Paris, with her mother, who was married to Amédée de Soulas; she sought an opportunity to see the Duchesse d'Argaïolo, who, believing that Savarus was false to her, had given her hand to the Duc de Rhétoré; in February, 1838, she met her at a charity ball given for the benefit of the pensioners on the old civil list, and made an appointment to meet her again at the Opéra ball, where she disclosed to her rival the secret of her schemes against Madame de

*Title of one of the early editions of *The Marriage Contract.*

Rhétoré and of her conduct with respect to the advocate. Thereafter, Mademoiselle de Watteville went into retirement at Rouxey, which she left but once, for a journey, of which the purpose was unknown, and from which she returned cruelly maimed: she lost an arm and a leg in a steamboat explosion. She gave herself up entirely to religion thenceforth.—*Albert Savarus.*

Welff (called the great Welff), after a service of eleven years in the cavalry, during the campaigns of the Rhine, Italy, and Egypt, under General Steingel and General Bonaparte, was a gendarme at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1803, at the time the police made a descent upon Cinq-Cygne; he assisted Peyrade and Corentin in their fruitless search, and conceived a lasting enmity to Michu, the Hauteserres, and the Simeuses, against whom he took an active part later, in 1806, at the time of the mysterious disappearance of Senator Malin de Gondreville; Welff was then a sub-lieutenant.—*A Dark Affair.*

Werbrust, Palma's partner, bill-discounter on Rues Saint-Denis and Saint-Martin during the Restoration; knew the story of the grandeur and downfall of César Birotteau, perfumer and mayor of the second arrondissement; was a friend of the banker Aldrigger, whose obsequies he attended; and had business dealings with Nucingen; among other operations he traded shrewdly upon Nucingen's third

settlement with his creditors, in 1836.—*César Birotteau.*—*The House of Nucingen.*

Werchauffen (Dowager Countess of), aunt of Baron von Werchauffen, a noble German lady, living, in 1840, at No. 33 Rue de la Bienfaisance,* Paris; was, in reality, no other than Jacqueline Collin, upon whom her real nephew, Jacques Collin, *alias* Vautrin, had imposed this disguise in pursuance of his designs upon Schirmer the counterfeiter. —*The Beauvisage Family.*

Werchauffen (Baron von), one of Schirmer's assumed names.—See Schirmer.

Wierzchownia, a Polish gentleman, took refuge in Sweden after the last partition of Poland, and sought consolation in the study of chemistry, for which he had always had an irresistible vocation. Forced by poverty to abandon his labors, he entered the French army, and, in 1809, while passing through Douai, was billeted on Balthazar Claës for a single night. In a conversation with his host, he explained his theories concerning the identity of matter and concerning the absolute, and thereby caused the ruin of a whole family; for, from that day, Balthazar devoted all his time and money to the search for the absolute. Wierzchownia, in 1812, wrote a last letter to Claës from Dresden, where he lay dying from a wound received in a recent

*This street underwent a complete transformation more than a quarter of a century ago.

engagement, bequeathing to him various ideas concerning the search in question, which had occurred to him since their meeting of a day; by that letter, he aggravated the misfortunes of the Claës family. Wierzchownia* had a sharp, wasted face, a towering bald skull, eyes like tongues of flame, and an enormous moustache; his tranquillity impressed, terrified Madame Claës.†—*The Quest of the Absolute.*

Willemsens (Marie-Augusta).—See Comtesse de Brandon.

Wimphen (De), married one of Madame d'Aiglemont's girl-friends.—*A Woman of Thirty.*

Wimphen (Madame Louisa de), a friend of Madame Julie d'Aiglemont's girlhood; they had been brought up together at Ecouen. In 1814, Madame d'Aiglemont wrote to her friend, then about to marry, confiding to her her disenchantment with life, and advising her to remain single. The letter was not sent, however, the Comtesse de Listomère-Landon, Julie's aunt by marriage, having read it and censured its manifest impropriety. Unlike her friend, Madame de Wimphen was happy in her married life; she continued to be Madame d'Aiglemont's confidante, none the less, and was present at the last interview

* There is a place of this name in Ukraine.

† There is a vaudeville by Bayard and Biéville, called *Gold! or the Scientist's Dream*, devoted to the misfortunes of the Claës family. It was performed at the Gymnase, November 11, 1837, the leading parts being assumed by Monsieur Bouffé and Madame E. Sauvage, both of whom are still living..

between Julie and Lord Grenville: the arrival of Monsieur de Wimphen, who called to fetch his wife, left the lovers together, but the unexpected return of Monsieur d'Aiglemont compelled the Englishman to conceal himself, and he died soon after from the effects of passing a very cold night on the outer sill of a window, after having had his fingers crushed in the crack of a door which was suddenly closed upon him.—*A Woman of Thirty*.

Wirth, valet in the service of the banker Aldrigger; he remained with the mother and daughters after the death of the head of the family, and continued to display the devotion of which he had already given so many proofs. A sort of Alsatian Caleb or Gaspard, venerable and solemn, he concealed much native shrewdness beneath great good-humor: looking upon Godefroid de Beaudenord as a suitable husband for Isaure d'Aldrigger, he laid his snares for him with great skill, and certainly contributed to bring about their union.—*The House of Nucingen*.

Wisch (Johann).—Name assumed by Johann Fischer, when charged with peculation, in order not to compromise Baron Hulot d'Ervy, his kinsman and accomplice.—*Cousin Bette*.

Wissembourg (Prince de), one of the titles of Maréchal Cottin, who was also Duc d'Orfano.—*Cousin Bette*.

Witschnau.—See Gaudin.

X

Ximeuse, a feudal estate in Lorraine; the original and proper orthography of the name Simeuse, which finally came to be written with an S because of the pronunciation.—*A Dark Affair.*

Y

Ysembourg (Prince d'), marshal of France, the Condé of the Republic; according to Madame Nourrisson, his confidential servant, he was a "donkey," for he gave two thousand francs one day to one of the most renowned countesses of the imperial court, who came to him with tears in her eyes, imploring assistance in order to obtain the necessaries of life for her children. The money was at once expended for a dress which she needed in order to make a suitable appearance at a foreign ambassador's ball.—Madame Nourrisson told this anecdote to Léon de Lora, Bixiou, and Gazonal in 1845.—*The Involuntary Comedians.*

Z

Zambinella, a eunuch, sang the leading female parts at the Argentina theatre at Rome in 1758; he was ideally beautiful. The French sculptor Sarrasine fell in love with him, believing him to be a

woman, and executed, with him for a model, an exquisite statue of Adonis, which still exists in the Albani Museum, and which Dorlange-Sallenauve copied nearly a century later. Zambinella, immensely rich and past his eightieth year, lived in Paris during the Restoration with his niece, who was married to the mysterious Lanty. Still making his home with the Lantys, he died at Rome in 1830. Zambinella's previous life was unknown to Parisian society; a mesmerist claimed to recognize the strange old man, a sort of perambulating mummy, as the famous Balsamo, *alias* Cagliostro, and the Bailli de Ferrette declared that he was the Comte de Saint-Germain.—*Sarrasine.*—*The Deputy from Arcis.*

Zarnowicki (Roman*), Polish general, in refuge at Paris, occupied in 1836 the ground-floor of the small house on Rue de Marbeuf,† of which Halpersohn the physician occupied the sole remaining floor. —*The Other Side of Contemporaneous History.*

*Apparently a baptismal name.
†Then a new and almost unoccupied street.

NOTE

The *Repertory of the Human Comedy*, as the reader will readily see for himself, should embrace only the episodes involving characters who constantly appear and meet and have relations with one another. Consequently, the novels entitled *The Exiles*, *Concerning Catherine de' Medici*, *Master Cornelius*, *The Unknown Masterpiece*, *The Elixir of Long Life*, and *Jesus Christ in Flanders*, which antedate the eighteenth century, and *Seraphita*, which deals with supernatural subjects, are omitted, as are the *Analytical Studies*. *The Accursed Child* and the *Contes Drolatiques*, however, furnish some information that is indispensable for a small number of biographies. As to the *Youthful Works* and the *Plays*, in which some characters, such as Landon, Lafouraille,—La Pouraille,—Fil-de-Soie, Blondin, Pierquin, Violette, Goulard, Godard, and Justin appear, under different circumstances, a similar omission has been deemed necessary. On the other hand, two works have been included—namely, *The Comte de Sallenauve* and *The Beauvisage Family*, sequels to *The Deputy from Arcis*—which were written by Charles Rabon; because without them it would have been impossible to complete the summary of the lives of the Collin, Lanty, and Estorade families, and that of Marie Gaston.

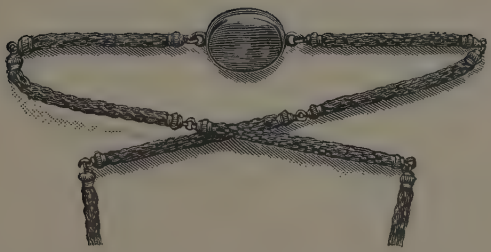
According to Théophile Gautier, *The Human Comedy* includes two thousand characters. His figures are pretty nearly exact; but, as a result of the many cross-references, sobriquets, double names, etc., they are far exceeded in this work, in which, however, we have not included many characters not connected with the various plots, like Chevet, Decamps, Delacroix, Finot *père*, the child of Calyste and Sabine du

Guénic, Noémi Magus, Meyerbeer, Herbaut, Houbigant, Tanrade, Mousqueton, Arnal, Barrot, Bonald, Berryer, Gautier, Gozlan, Hugo, Hyacinthe, Lafont, Lamartine, Lassailly, F. Lemaître, Charles X., Louis-Philippe, Odry, Talma, Thiers, Villèle, Rossini, Rousseau, Mademoiselle Déjazet, Mademoiselle Georges, etc.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

The note at the end of Volume XXXVII. of *The Human Comedy* and that on page 425 of the present volume explain the references made in the *Repertory* to the titles *The Beauvisage Family* and *The Comte de Sallenauve.*

It will also be noticed that the authors of the *Repertory* have in biographical notices relating to characters in *The Last Incarnation of Vautrin* quoted this title,—that of the last of the series of four tales comprising *Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans,*—instead of following their usual practice of quoting the general title only, in dealing with characters figuring in *Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans.*



NECKLACE MADE OF BALZAC'S HAIR PRESENTED BY HIM TO ONE OF HIS FRIENDS